

Imperial Gazetteer



of Scotland

Miss Anna Jack

Honeywood.

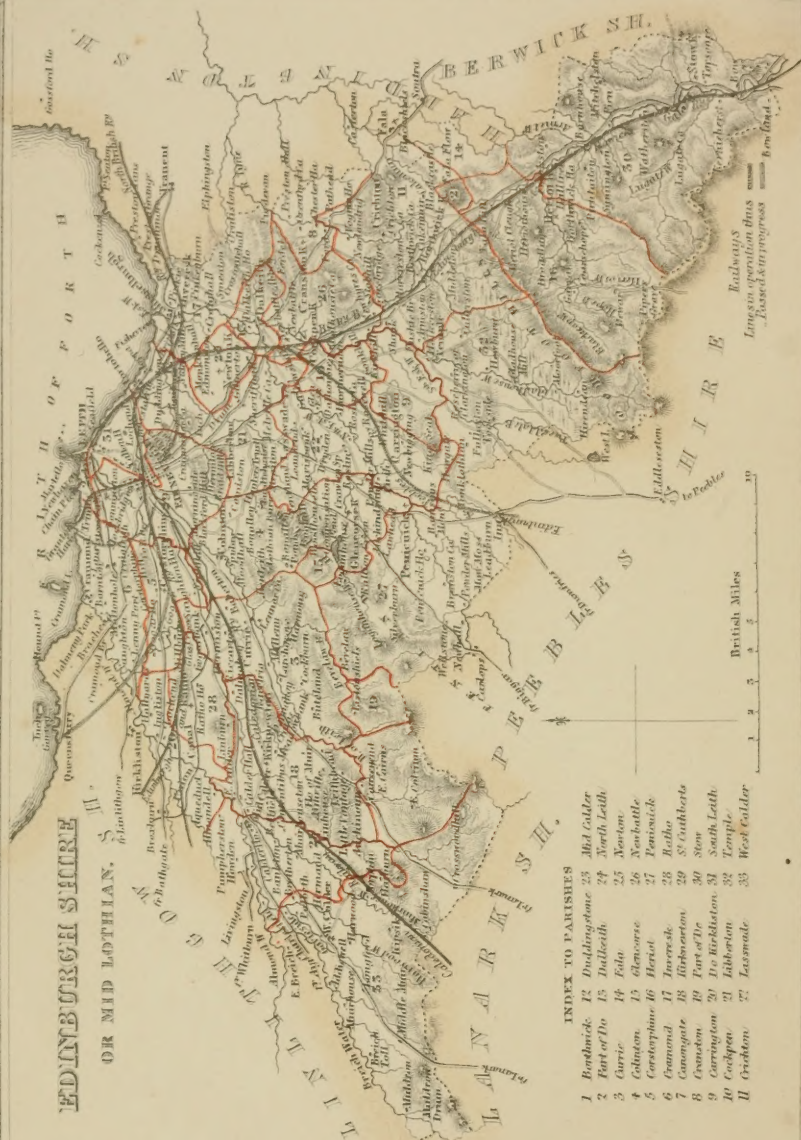
1873



Miss Anna-Jack

England
1873

EDINBURGH SHIRE OR MID LOTHIAN, S. H.

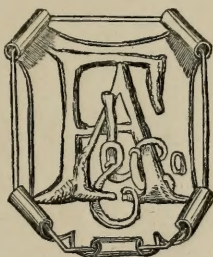


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THE
IMPERIAL
GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND;
OR
DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH TOPOGRAPHY,
COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,
AND FORMING
A COMPLETE BODY OF SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

EDITED BY
THE REV. JOHN MARIUS WILSON.



ILLUSTRATED WITH A COMPLETE COUNTY ATLAS, VARIOUS CHOROGRAPHICAL MAPS, PLANS OF PORTS, HARBOURS,
AND INTERESTING VIEWS.

VOL. III.
GORDON—MONTROSE.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,
STEAD'S PLACE, LEITH WALK, EDINBURGH;
AND 73 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON.

JOURNAL

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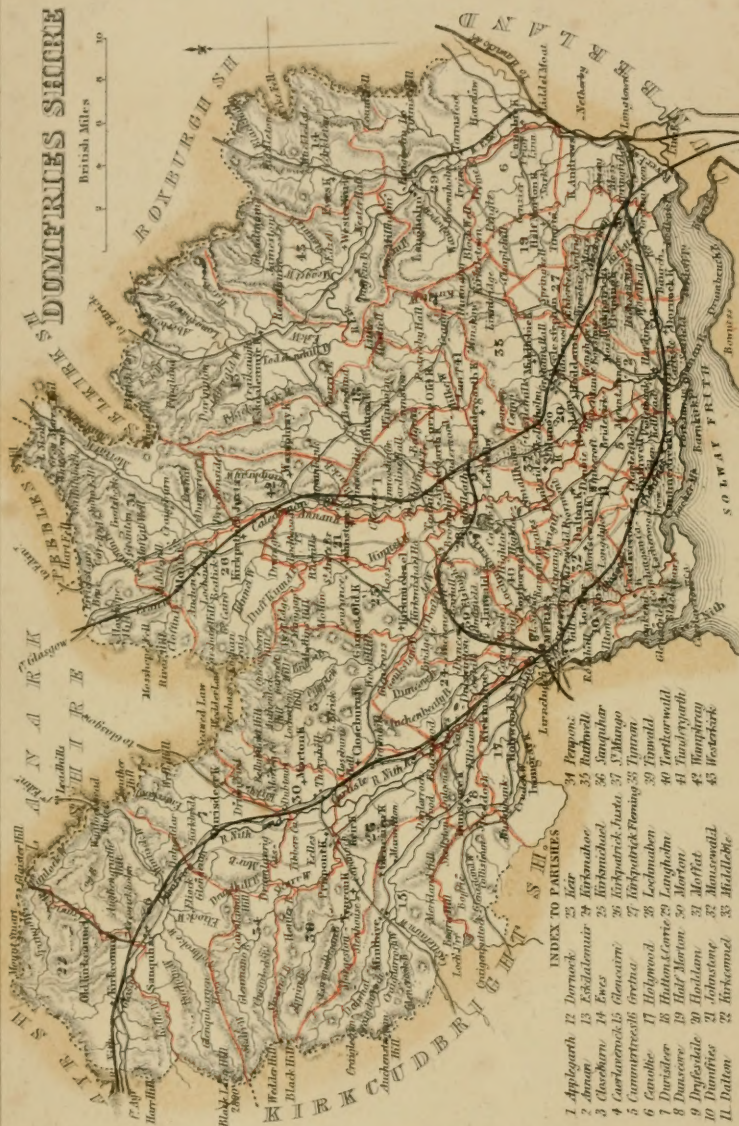
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DOVERIES SHIRE

British Miles
2 4 6 8 10



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ELGIN AND FAIRY SHIRES



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Proposed & in progress

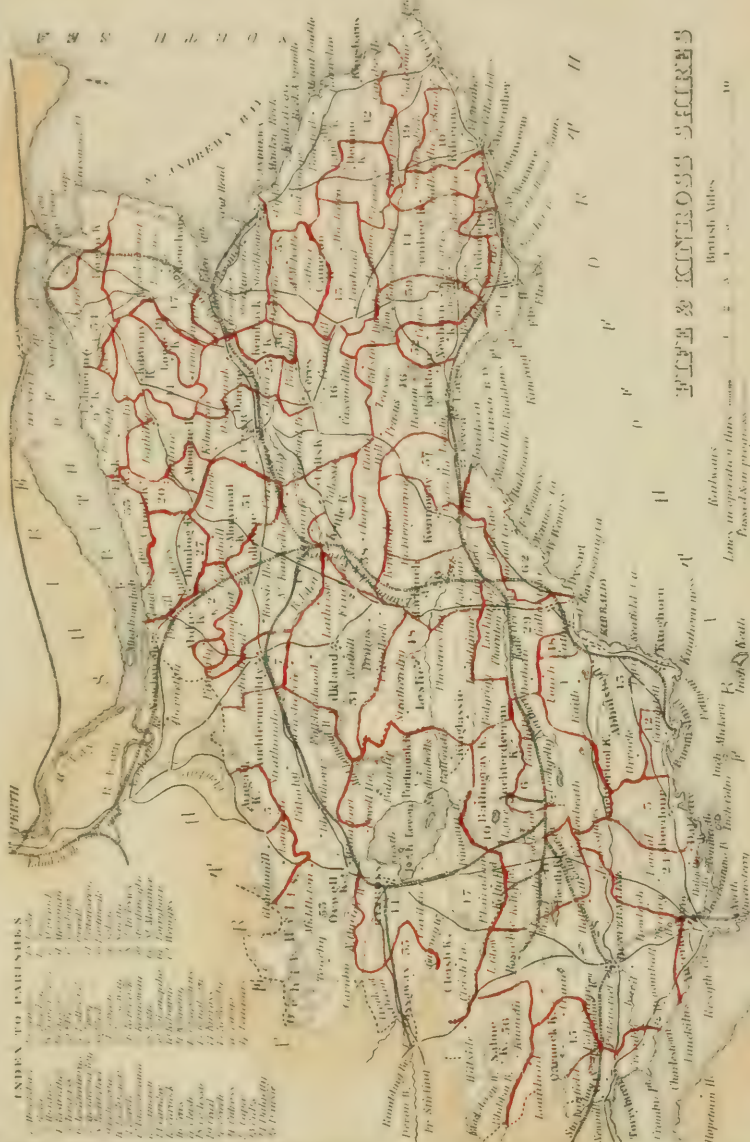
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BRITISH MAPS

BRITISH MAPS

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BRITISH MAPS

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BRITISH MAPS

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W. J. M. 1840

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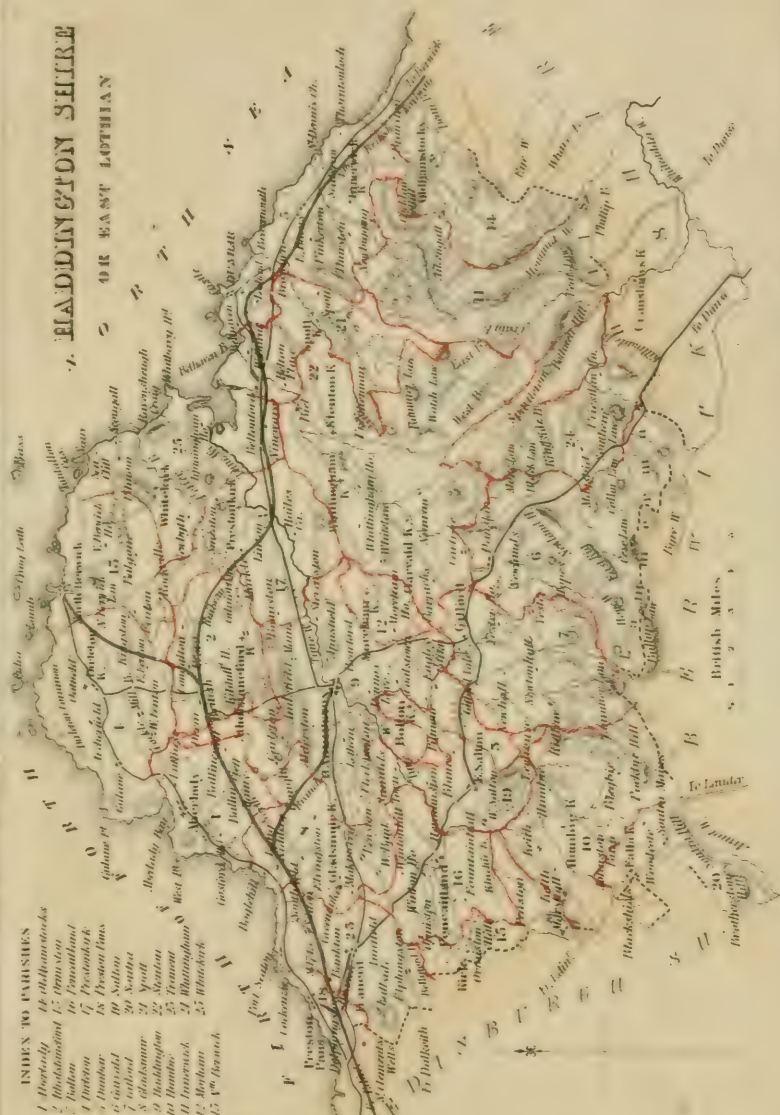




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W. Forrest

Calliandra

A. Pullerton & Co. London & Edinburgh

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British Miles

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British Miles
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INVERNESS SHIRE

WESTERN ISLANDS

British Miles
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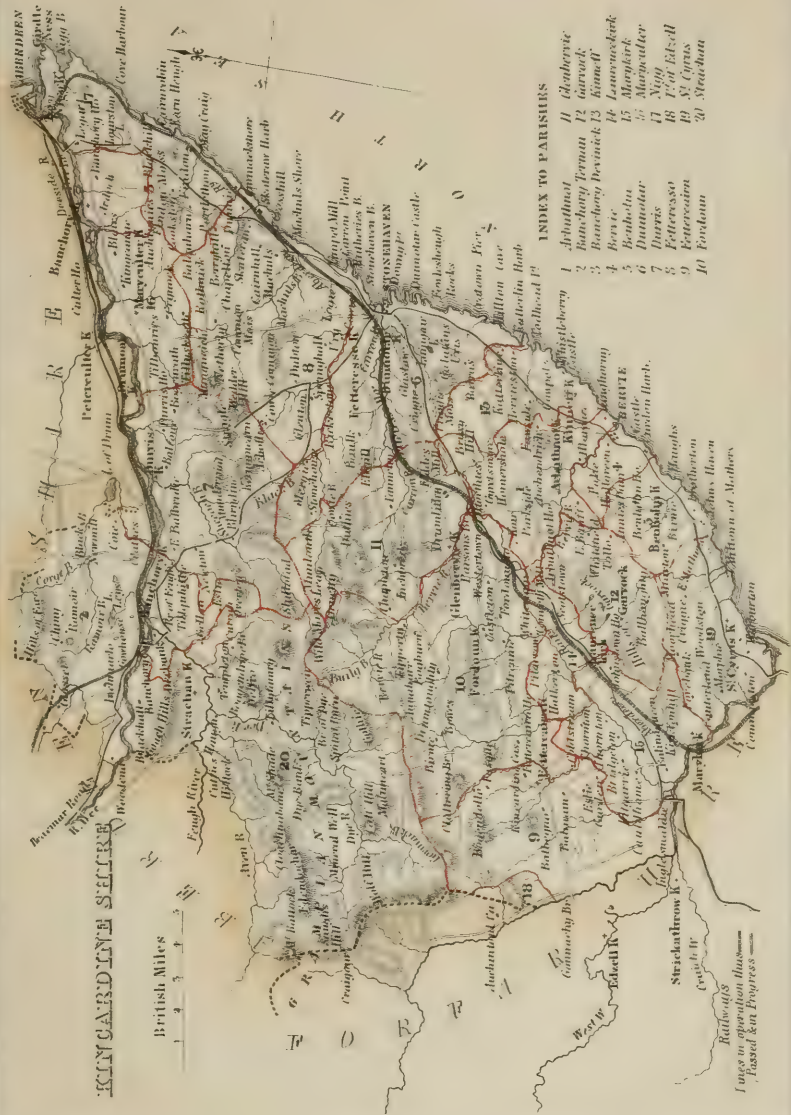
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British Miles
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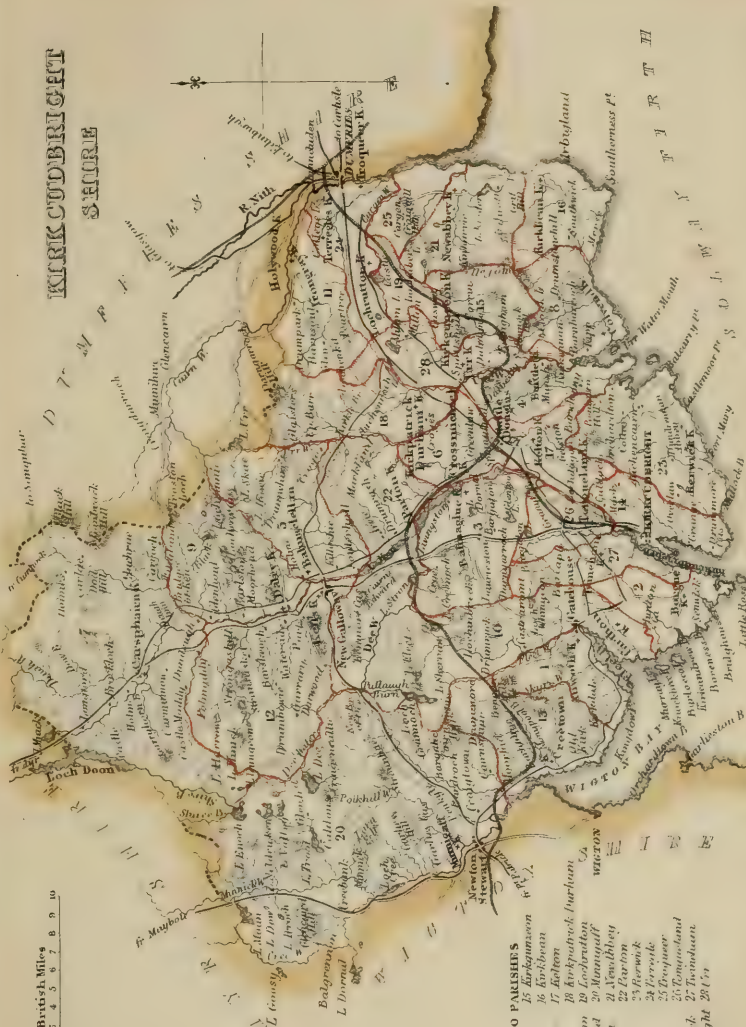


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KIRKCUDBRIGHT SHIRE

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THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER
OF
SCOTLAND.

GORDON-CASTLE.

GORM.

GORDON-CASTLE, or **CASTLE-GORDON**, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Richmond, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Gordon, in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire. It stands on the eastern verge of the county, between the old and the new course of the Spey, about a mile north of Fochabers. It is approached, on the high road between Fochabers and the Spey, by a gateway, consisting of a lofty arch, between two domes, and elegantly finished. The road thence winds about a mile through a green parterre, skirted with flowering shrubbery, and groups of tall spreading trees, till it is lost in an oval in front of the castle. There is, besides this, another approach from the east, sweeping for several miles through the varied scenery of the park, and enlivened by different pleasant views of the country around, the river, and the ocean. The castle stands on a flat, at some distance from the Moray frith, from which the ground gradually ascends; but it possesses a much finer view than might be supposed in such a situation, commanding as it does the whole plain, with all its wood, and a variety of reaches on the river, together with the town and shipping of Garmouth. The original of the castle was a gloomy tower, in the centre of a morass, called the Bog of Gight, and accessible only by a narrow causeway and bridge. See **BOG OF GIGHT**. But the present pile is a grand palatial quadrangular mass of edifices, with a frontage of no less than 568 feet. Its breadth, however, is various, and its whole style a harmonized diversity; inasmuch that the breaks arising from the different depths create a variety of light and shade which obviates the appearance of excess in uniformity throughout so great a frontage. The body of the pile is of four stories. In its southern front stands entire the tower of the original castle, harmonizing ingeniously with the modern palace, and rising many feet above it. The wings are magnificent pavilions of two lofty stories, connected by galleries of two lower stories; and beyond the pavilions are extended to either hand buildings of one floor and an attic story. The whole edifice is externally of white, hard, finely dressed Elgin freestone, and finished all around with a fine cornice and a handsome battlement. Its internal arrangements and decorations, as also the embellishments of its park, are in good keeping with its imposing exterior. The dukedom of Gordon was created in 1684. The fifth and last Duke died in 1836. He was also Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Huntly, Viscount of Inver-

ness, and Baron of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Balmore, Achindoun, Gartly, and Kincardine, in the peerage of Scotland; and Earl of Norwich, and Baron Gordon of Huntly, in the peerage of Great Britain. At his death, his estates passed partly to the Earl of Aboyne and partly to the Duke of Richmond; his titles of Marquis of Huntly and Baron of Badenoch passed to the Earl of Aboyne, and his other titles became extinct.

GORDON-PORT. See **PORT-GORDON**.

GORDONSBURGH. See **MARYBURGH**.

GORDON'S MILLS, a small village, on the south shore of the Cromarty frith, at the mouth of the Resolis burn, in the parish of Resolis, Cromartyshire. An establishment here was occupied for some time as a snuff-manufactory, and afterwards as a wool-carding-mill.

GORDON'S MILLS, Aberdeenshire. See **ABERDEEN**.

GORDONSTOWN, a village in the parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire. Population 98. See **AUCHTERLESS**.

GOE (THE), a rivulet of the south-east of Edinburghshire. It is formed by the confluence of the north and south Middleton burns, at the centre of the parish of Borthwick; and it runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward thence, to a junction with the South Esk, at the picturesque locality of Shank Point.

GOEBRIDGE, a post-office village, in the detached district of the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire. It stands on Gore water, contiguous to the village of Stobbs, 10 miles south-east by south of Edinburgh. It has an United Presbyterian church, two schools, and a subscription library; and is a station of the county police. There is a station for it on the Hawick branch of the North British railway; but the distance of that from Edinburgh, by the railway route, is 12 miles. Population in 1861, 446. See **STOBBS**.

GORGASK (THE), a burn, occasionally swelled into an impetuous torrent, in the parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire.

GORIESHILL. See **DON (THE)**.

GORM (LOCH), a small lake, excellent for angling, in the parish of Kiltarlity, on the north border of Inverness-shire.

GORM (LOCH), a considerable lake, of picturesque character, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

GORM (LOCH), a lake of 600 acres in extent, and from 5 to 7 feet deep, in the parish of Kilchoman, island of Islay. It abounds in small trout.

GORMACK. See CAPUTH.

GORTHY. See FOWLES WESTER.

GORTLICK, or GORTLEG, a post-office station, in the parish of Dores, Inverness-shire. See DORES.

GOSELAND, a hill, about 1,700 feet high, in the parish of Kilbucho, Peebles-shire.

GOSFORD. See ABEELADY.

GOSSABURGH, a post-office station, subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

GOULDIE, a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire.

GOULE'S DEN. See KILMANY.

GOULDIE. See CURRIE.

GOURDON, a fishing-village in the parish of Bervie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town of Bervie, Kincardineshire. It has about 20 boats employed variously in fishing, and is also a shipping-place for grain, and a place of import for coals, lime, and other common bulky articles. Its harbour was improved a few years ago, at a cost of about £2,000, and now serves as a place of commerce for a tract of seaboard intermediate between Stonehaven and Montrose. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water can enter it at ebb tide, and lie at anchor till the flood carry them to the point of the quay, where it rises 17 feet. Contiguous to the harbour are several large excellent granaries, with extensive sheds for lime, &c. Population, 497.

GOURDON HILL. See BERVIE.

GOUROCK, a post-town, burgh of barony, small sea-port, and fashionable watering-place, in the parish of Innerkip, Renfrewshire. It commences at a spot about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Greenock, and wends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the shore. Its main part is Gourouck proper, extending from the extreme east to Kempock Point, in a sweeping curve round Gourouck bay, the eastern portion looking northward, direct across the frith to Roseneath, and the western portion looking eastward, or east-north-eastward obliquely to Helensburgh. The part below Kempock Point is Ashton, extending in a slight curve along the shore towards the south-west, and looking north-westward direct across the frith to Kilman hill, and the Holy Loch, and Dunoon. See ASHTON. A large proportion of the whole town lines the landward side of the Greenock and Innerkip road, running nearly on a dead level close to the beach, only two or three feet above high-water mark; and two-thirds of this in Gourouck proper, as well as a small portion past Kempock Point, consists mainly of continuous lines or blocks of two or three story houses, the lower story much disposed in shops. But some of Gourouck proper toward the east, and the greater part of all Ashton, are principally chains of villas and cottages ornées. The central part of the town, also, onward to the vicinity of Kempock, rises backward in a gentle brae, partially occupied with short transverse streets, and here and there crowned either with the public buildings, or with the most ambitious of the private residences. The view seaward from the town is everywhere charming, and comprises much diversity; the ground behind rises rapidly to steep faces of trappean hills, whose sides offer a tempting ramble to pedestrians, and lead up to exquisite Clyde-commanding summits; the gentlest part of the ascent, situated toward the east end of Gourouck proper, and comprising some exquisite close scenery, is occupied by the park and mansion of Gourouck house, the seat of D. Darroch, Esq.; and the whole town, for its neat, cleanly, cheerful aspect, for its snug, spruce, comfortable abodes, for its well-built, convenient stone-pier and jetty, and for its ready command of good bathing-ground, and of the general conveniences and comforts of life, is well-worthy of the re-

putation it has acquired as a first-class watering place. Were it situated much further than it is from Glasgow, it could not fail to obtain favour; but happening to be the most accessible to the Glasgow citizens of all their many watering-places, it is always crowded in summer, and sometimes contains not a few sojourners even in winter.

The bay of Gourouck possesses great advantages for a sea-port, being well-sheltered, and unobstructed by bank or shoal, and having depth of water for vessels of any burden; nevertheless, the shipping-trade has been attracted higher up the frith. So early as the year 1494, when Greenock was a mean fishing-village, and long before Port-Glasgow was known even by name, the eligibility of Gourouck as a haven was appreciated. This appears from an indenture entered into at Edinburgh on the 27th of December, 1494, between that redoubted seaman, Sir Andrew Wood of Largs, and other two persons, on behalf of the King, on the one part, and "Nicholas of Bour, maister, under God, of the schip called the Verdour," on the other part, whereby it was stipulated that "the said Nicholas sall, God willing, bring the said Verdour, with mariners and stuff for them, as effeirs, to the Goraik, on the west bordour and sey [sea], aucht mylis fra Dunbertain, or tharby, be the first day of the moneth of May nixt to cum, and there the said Nicholas sall, with grace of God, ressave within the said schip thre hundreth men boden for wer [equipped for war], furnist with ther vitales [victuals], harnes, and artillzery, effeirand to sa mony men, to pass with the kingis hienes, at his plessore, and his lieutenantes and deputis, for the space of twa monthis nixt, and immediat folowand the said first day of May, and put thaim on land, and ressave thaim again;" for which there was to be given to the shipmaster £300 Scots money, being at the rate of £1 Scots for each man. From the terms of this agreement, and from the spot appointed for the rendezvous being on the west coast, it is evident that the vessel was fitted out for the use of the King himself, James IV., in one of the voyages which he undertook, about the time in question, to the Western isles, for the purpose of bringing their turbulent inhabitants into subjection; and at Gourouck, in all probability, he embarked.—The lands of Gourouck formed the western part of the barony of Finnart, which belonged to the great family of Douglas. On the forfeiture of their estates in 1455, this portion was conferred by the Crown on the Stewarts of Castlemilk, from whom it was called Finnart-Stewart. It continued in their possession till 1784, when it was sold to Duncan Darroch, Esq., to whose descendant it now belongs. About the year 1747, the old castle of Gourouck was entirely removed, and the present mansion erected near its site.

The town of Gourouck has, we believe, been resorted to for sea-bathing longer than any other place on this coast. In 1694 it was created a burgh-of-barony, with the right of holding a weekly market on Tuesday, and two annual fairs. Power was also given to form a "harbour and port," in virtue of which there was probably constructed the old quay, which was supplanted about 15 years ago by the present substantial and convenient one. A great proportion of the permanent inhabitants are engaged in the herring and white fishery. This was the first place in Britain where red herrings were prepared. The practice was introduced, towards the end of the 17th century, by Walter Gibson, an enterprising Glasgow merchant, who was provost of that city in 1688, and of whom our authority—Semple, in his History of Renfrewshire—says, he "may justly be styled the father of the

trade of all the west coasts." The curing of red herrings has long since been abandoned here; as has also the preparation of salt in connection with it, for which pans were constructed. A considerable rope-work was carried on from 1777 to 1851; and whinstone for street-paving is quarried in the vicinity. About 1780, an attempt was made for coal in the neighbourhood; but meeting with copper ore, the undertakers were diverted from their first object. "This new discovery," says the Old Statistical reporter, "promised well both in richness and quantity; but being wrought by a company who were chiefly engaged in England, it was so managed as to defeat the expectation."

Kempock Point, which forms the western termination of the bay, is crowned by a long upright fragment of rock, called "Kempock stane," which, it is said, indicates the spot where a saint of old dispensed favourable winds to the navigators of the adjacent waters. The stone is without any sculpture or inscription. Some superstitious belief appears to have been connected with it in former times; for at the trial of the Innerkip witches, in 1662, one of them, Mary Lamont, an infatuated creature, aged only 18, confessed that she and some other women, who were in compact with the devil, held "a meeting at Kempock, where they intended to cast the long stone into the sea, thereby to destroy boats and ships." Kempock Point consists of a mass of light blue columnar porphyry, abutting from a hill of the same materials which has been quarried to a great extent. In our own time, this abrupt point of land has become memorable on account of two melancholy accidents which took place on the frith close to it. The first occurred to a vessel called the Catherine of Iona, which was run down by a steam-boat during the night of the 10th of August, 1822, when 42 persons perished out of 46. The other catastrophe was that of the Comet steamer, which, when rounding the point, at about the same spot, was run on board, and instantly sunk, by another steam-vessel, about 60 human beings losing their lives.

A chapel of ease, a very plain edifice, was built at the east end of Gourcock about the year 1776; and a burying-ground which was attached to it is still in use. A new chapel of ease, a neat structure, with a square battlemented tower, and containing 947 sittings, was built by subscription in 1832, on the face of the brae, near the middle of Gourcock proper; and though it cost only about £2,300, it has a pleasing, prominent, and almost ornamental effect. An attempt has recently been made to get this constituted a quoad sacra parish church. There are also a Free church congregation, who have now an elegant new church in the course of erection, and an United Presbyterian church built in 1845. The town has likewise a school in connexion with the Established church, a school in connexion with the Free church, a school of industry, Established church and Free church public libraries, a circulating library, a clothing society, a gas-light company, and a pier and harbour company; and it enjoys such near and constant communication with Greenock as to share readily in the facilities of that town's banks, markets, and general institutions. Omnibuses run hourly in summer, and frequently in winter, throughout every day to Greenock; and steamers call almost as often at the quay, sometimes several within an hour, in transit between Glasgow and the watering places farther down the frith. Gourcock is also a station of the coast guard, and has a ferry of its own to Kilcreggan. Population in 1841, 2,169; in 1861, 2,076. But this population is perhaps trebled, or

nearly so, during the greater part of the bathing season.

GOUROCK BURN, a burn rising near the eastern limits of the parish of West Kilbride, Ayrshire, and running westward through that parish to the frith of Clyde.

GOVAN, a parish, partly in Renfrewshire, but chiefly in Lanarkshire. It contains the post-town of Govan, the village of Strathbungo, and the greater part of the post-town of Partick. It is bounded by New Kilpatrick, Barony, Glasgow, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cathcart, Eastwood, Abbey - Paisley, and Renfrew. Its length north-westward is about 6 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3 miles; and its area is about 10 square miles. Part of it quoad civilia comprises the larger portion of the great southern suburb of Glasgow; but this was long ago annexed quoad sacra to the small parish of Gorbals, and is now commonly included, in the census returns and otherwise, in what is called the barony and parish of Gorbals. See GLASGOW. The rest of the parish, though containing some of the outskirts of Glasgow, chiefly lines of villas, and notwithstanding its own towns of Govan and Partick, which are in a large degree straggling or outspread, may be regarded as all landward. It extends along the left bank of the Clyde from the boundary with Rutherglen to the foot of the town of Govan; and thence it continues along the same bank to a point in the vicinity of the town of Renfrew, and also comprises a tract on the right bank of nearly square outline, about 2 miles each way, bounded on the side next Glasgow by the river Kelvin. The tract on the left bank of the Clyde used to be called the township or territory of Govan; and the tract on the right bank, the township or territory of Partick. The portion in Renfrewshire comprises the lands of Haggs, Titwood, and Shields, and contains the village of Strathbungo.

The upper part of the parish is all a rich flat ground. The lower part also is a richly cultivated plain throughout the centre, skirted on both sides by ground slightly elevated, and of soft, undulating ornate appearance. All the land is arable; and most of it has excellent soil. Part was once a heathy waste, called Govan moor; but even this is now all disposed in well-cultivated fields, producing as luxuriant crops as any in the kingdom. The common enclosure throughout the parish is the quick-set hedge; trees are sufficiently numerous to produce here and there a feathery or tufted appearance; villas, with their attendant decorations, are profusely sprinkled in many parts, particularly in the upper district and around Partick; and the very appliances of manufacture, mining, and commerce, which figure prominently on the Clyde, happen to produce picturesque effects; so that the aggregate aspect of the parish, especially to any eye which delights most in the English style of landscape, is eminently pleasing. The principal land-owners are the patrons of Hutchison's Hospital in Glasgow, the city corporation of Glasgow, the incorporated trades of Glasgow, Sir John Maxwell, Bart., Oswald of Scotstown, Smith of Jordanhill, Speirs of Elderslie, Johnstone of Shieldhall, Rouan of Holmfauldhead, and Steven of Bellahouston. The valued rental is not quite £5,000 Scots; yet the yearly value of real property as ascertained in 1860 is £109,870 sterling, and the average yearly value of raw produce, as estimated in 1840, £90,045. On Whiteinch farm, a low-lying tract of 68 acres on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile below Partick, there has been deposited, throughout a series of years, at vast expense to the Clyde trustees, an enormous amount of the

mud which is lifted by the dredging machines from the bottom of the river, and brought hither from long distances in punts; the proprietor of the farm simply having given his permission under fixed conditions of depth and extent, but deriving an ample compensation in the speedy enhancement of the area deposited upon to nearly double of its previous value.

Within the last sixty years the salmon-fishings in the Clyde, belonging to the heritors of Govan, used to be valuable, and have been let for so much as £330 annually; but the mass of pernicious matter now held in solution by the river, the refuse of the manufactories along its banks, and the everlasting stirring and turmoil of its waters from the revolution of steam-boat paddles, have so deteriorated these fisheries as to reduce the rental to £25 per annum; and the wonder is that salmon can exist in it at all. The mineral wealth of the parish yields no less than about four-ninths of the entire yearly value of its raw produce,—coal, £30,000, and quarry-stones, ironstone, and brick-clay, £10,000. The coal has been worked from a very remote period, and forms part of the celebrated 'Glasgow field,' to which the city is so much indebted for its wealth and population. This coal is of the best quality; and in some parts of the parish it is so abundant that, within 50 fathoms of the surface, no fewer than 16 separate beds have been found, the thickness of which varies from 4 inches to 2 feet. There likewise occur along with them, in some parts, valuable seams of black-band ironstone and clay-band ironstone, the former varying from 10 to 15 inches in thickness, and the latter from 6 to 12 inches. Extensive iron-works are in operation at Govanhill, in the south-east outskirts of Gorbals, comprising hot-blast furnaces which produce about 4,000 tons of pig-iron yearly, and puddling furnaces capable of producing 400 tons of bar-iron weekly. There are various manufactories at Partick, which will be noticed in our article on that place. A considerable aggregate of the manufacturing industry of Gorbals, together with some of the special seats or premises of it, might be identified with Govan parish; but being worked by Glasgow capital, and intermixed with strictly Glasgow industry, may be allowed to stand properly to the account of Glasgow. At the town of Govan is an extensive dye-work; there also is a large, well-built, trimly-kept silk factory, which was the first of its kind in Scotland, and erected in 1824; and both there and on the opposite bank of the Clyde, immediately below the influx of the Kelvin, are extensive ship-building yards, where of late years many noble vessels have been constructed, and where often the multitudinous clang of hammers in driving the rivets of iron hulls is almost deafening to persons on board the passing steamers on the river. In a yard at the right side of the mouth of the Kelvin, are two recently-constructed glazed sheds, of sufficient size to contain each a very large hull, and of such architectural design as to be fine ornaments to the locality.

Govan parish, from its all lying in the vicinity of Glasgow, and being partly dovetailed into that city's outskirts, necessarily enjoys extraordinary facilities of communication. Four great roads traverse it. One of these leads from Glasgow to Paisley; a second from Glasgow to Kilmarnock and Ayr; a third, parallel with, and on the south bank of the Clyde, leads through Renfrew to Port-Glasgow; and the fourth, also parallel with, but on the north bank of the river, forms the carriage road to Dumbarton and the West Highlands. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone canal also passes through the southern division of the parish; and the branch of the Forth and Clyde canal, which joins the Clyde at Bowling bay,

skirts for a short distance its northern boundary. The great joint trunk to Paisley of the Glasgow and Greenock, and the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railways likewise passes through the parish for nearly 3 miles. A commodious ferry at the foot of the town of Govan, maintains constant communication with the opposite bank of the Clyde, and is provided with a horse and carriage boat, and with good landing-places. Here also the river steamers land and receive passengers. The scenery of active life along the Clyde here is thrillingly animated and remarkably picturesque. Morning, noon, and night, the river is traversed by steam-vessels of every size, and by sailing vessels, bound to and from the most distant parts of the earth's confines. The river's banks also exhibit much variety of landscape—beautifully cultivated fields and thriving belts of plantation, sprinkled with the handsome villas of the Glasgow citizens—while the rural towns of Govan and Partick burst upon the gaze with a truly panoramic effect. Nowhere has the hand of improvement been more decidedly apparent than upon this portion of the Clyde. In some old legal instruments in the Glasgow chartulary, there are mentioned, "The islands between Govan and Partick;" but these have long since ceased to be. Even so late as 1770, the depth of the river at the mouth of the Kelvin, as surveyed by the celebrated James Watt, was only 3 feet 8 inches at high-water, and 1 foot 6 inches at low water; and Patrick Bryce, tacksmen of the Gorbals 'coal-heugh,' complains, in 1660, to the magistrates of Glasgow, that he could not get his coals loaded at the Broomielaw from a scarcity of water, and that he had been necessitated on this account to crave license to lead them through the lands of Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, for the purpose of loading them "neare to Meikle Govane." Up till 1770, indeed, this portion of the Clyde could with difficulty be navigated by vessels of more than 30 tons burthen; but now the depth of water is from 16 to 17 feet, and foreign merchantmen of 600 tons burthen sail along it from the sea to the harbour of the Broomielaw. See article CLYDE (The). Population of the parish in 1831, 5,677; in 1861, 100,716. Houses, 5,683. Population of the Renfrewshire section in 1831, 710; in 1861, 8,870. Houses, 375.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the University of Glasgow. Stipend, £432 1s. 8d.; glebe, £24; unappropriated tithes, £672 1s. 5d. The parish church is situated within 100 yards of the Clyde, at the foot of the town of Govan, and was built in 1826, after a plan by Mr Smith of Jordanhill, and contains nearly 1,100 sittings. It is a simple Gothic structure, with battlements and lancet windows, and has a tower and spire, in imitation of those of the church of Stratford-upon-Avon. The churchyard has a romantic appearance, and is fringed with a double row of venerable elms. There is a chapel of ease at Partick, which was built in 1834, and contains 580 sittings, and is in the presentation of the subscribers and managers. There is also a chapel of ease at Strathbungo, which was built in 1841, and is in the presentation of the subscribers. There is a Free church at Govan, with an attendance of 370; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £352 11s. 10½d. There is also a Free church at Partick, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £501 2s. 0½d. There is an United Presbyterian church in Govan, which rose out of a preaching station maintained for many years in a schoolhouse. There are two United Presbyterian churches in Partick—the East and the West, both built in 1824, the former containing 600

sittings, and the latter 840. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist meeting in Partick. There are also three home missionaries in the parish, one of them for the Govan district, and the other two for the Partick district. The parochial school is situated in the town of Govan; and the income of the master, besides fees, amounts to £50 of salary and about £46 other emoluments,—for part of which gratuitous education is given to ten poor children. There are also in the town of Govan a Free church school, an United Presbyterian school, a subscription school, and a school of industry for females; there are in Partick a west-end academy conducted by four masters, another academy conducted by one master, an old subscription school, a Free church public school, a Free church school of industry, a ladies' school, a general public school, a school of industry for females, Samuel Wilson's school, and a Roman Catholic school; and there are, at Strathbungo and Threemilehouse, other non-parochial schools. There are two public libraries, the one in the town of Govan, the other in Partick,—the former bequeathed by a former minister of the parish, and called Thom's library, the latter connected with what is called Partick popular institution.

Under grants by David I., confirmed by the bulls of several popes, the whole parish of Govan, including the part now annexed to Gorbals, belonged formerly, both in property and in superiority, to the Bishop of Glasgow, and was included in the royalty of Glasgow. The church of Govan—or Guvan, as it was formerly termed—with the tithes and lands pertaining to it, was constituted a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow by John, Bishop of Glasgow, who died about 1147; and continued so till the Reformation. The prebendary drew the emoluments, and paid a curate for serving the cure. The patronage belonged to the see of Glasgow; but at the Reformation was assumed by the Crown. In 1577 the parsonage and vicarage of Govan, with all the lands and revenues, were granted by the King, *in mortmain*, to the college of Glasgow; and by the new erection of the college, at that date, it was ruled that the principal of the university should officiate in the church of Govan every Sabbath. This practice continued from 1577 till 1621, when the principal was absolved from this duty, and a separate minister was appointed for the parish, to whom a stipend was assigned from the tithes. For more than a century previous to 1825, the university of Glasgow, by successive renewals from the Crown, enjoyed a beneficial lease of the feu-duties, rents, and revenues, which were paid by the heritors of Govan to the Crown, as coming in the place of the Archbishop; but the lease was discontinued at the time stated. To make up for it so far, however, the Crown granted to the college, in 1826, an annuity of £800 for fourteen years. The first minister of Govan after the Reformation was Andrew Melville, who was at the same time principal of the university; and it is related by his nephew, that the Regent Morton offered this “guid benefice, peyng four-and-twentie chaldre of victuall” to him, on condition that he would not urge upon the government or the church his peculiar views of ecclesiastical polity. For the purpose of winning Melville to his side, the Regent kept the living in the hands of the Crown for nearly two years; and finally granted the temporalities to the college of Glasgow, imposing upon him the principal duty of serving the cure, Morton intending thereby, as Melville's nephew states, “to demearit Mr. Andro, and cause him relent from dealling against bischopes; but God keepit his awin servant in uprichtnes and treuthe in the middis of manie heavey tentations.”

The hospital of Polmadie was situated in this parish, near the place which still bears its name. It was a refuge for persons of both sexes, and was endowed with the church and temporalities of Strathblane, along with part of the lands of Little Govan. No trace of the ruins of the hospital now remains.—St. Ninian's hospital, for the reception of persons afflicted with leprosy, was founded by Lady Lochore in the middle of the 14th century, and is understood to have been situated near the river, between the Main-street of Gorbals and Muirhead-street. A considerable extent of ground, including that upon which part of Hutchesontown is built, was called St. Ninian's croft. When the house of Elphinstone obtained the lands of Gorbals, the revenues of the hospital were misapplied, and the care of the ‘lepers’ afterwards devolved upon the kirk-session of Glasgow.—Hagg's castle, in this parish, is a very interesting and picturesque ruin. It was built by an ancestor of the house of Maxwell of Pollock, and was, for a long time, the jointure-house of that family. It appears to have been a building of considerable strength. It is intimately and painfully associated with the transactions of those iron times when Scotland groaned under a ‘broken covenant and a persecuted kirk.’ In November 1667, the Episcopal authorities of Glasgow, having heard that a conventicle had been held in Hagg's castle, summoned the persons reported to have been present to appear before them on the 20th of the same month. Amongst others, John Logan was arraigned, and he boldly confessed “that he was present at ye said conventicle, and not onlie refused to give his oath to declare who preached, or wer then present, but furdre declared he would not be a Judas, as othereis, to delate any that wer ther present.” The names of Logan and of others in the same situation, were given in to the Archbishop; but the punishment which was meted out has not been recorded. Wodrow, in his history, states that, in 1676, Mr. Alexander Jamieson, who had been thrust forth the parish of Govan on account of his refusal to conform to “black prelacy,” “gave the sacrament in the house of the Haggis, within 2 miles of Glasgow, along with another clergyman. Mr. Jamieson did not again drink of the vine till he drank it new in the Father's kingdom.” It is well known that the family of Pollock suffered severely for their resistance to Episcopacy, and for succouring the Covenanters, and allowing them a place of meeting for their conventicles. Sir John Maxwell was fined by the privy-council in 1684, in the sum of £8,000 sterling; and when he refused to pay this tyrannical exaction he was imprisoned for 16 months. See GLASGOW.

The TOWN of GOVAN stands on the road from Glasgow to Renfrew. It consists principally of a single street, extending along that road, and about a mile in length. Its upper end is about a mile from Tradeston, the nearest part of the Glasgow suburbs; and its lower end is about 3 miles from the centre of Glasgow. The Clyde, opposite to it, makes a grand curve, with the convexity to the north; so that the town and the river's curve are related to each other like the string and the bow, being in contact only at the ends, and most widely separated at the middle. A great part of the space between them, however, is ornate with grass and garden-ground; the lower part is occupied by the ship-building yards and the dye-works; and the whole is fringed, upon the river's bank, with an open walk. The town, as to its edifices, is far from town-like, consisting largely of straggling lines of one-story houses, numerous inhabited by weavers, and many of them old and dingy; but it has of late been assuming a sprucer character; it borrows much beauty from the new

vicinity of numerous villas,—some of which may be said to be in it; and it has acquired of late years new lines of neat or elegant houses, and in 1862 a large and tasteful public hall. It is a place of comparatively high antiquity,—situated far more advantageously for trade than the original Glasgow; and, having always maintained some local importance, inasmuch as to be reckoned in the 16th century one of the largest villages in the kingdom, it might almost have been expected, rather than the place of St. Mungo, to become the nucleus of the great modern commercial city,—the more so as that city, without having extended many hundred yards eastward or northward from its original site, has come travelling down, in a broad mass, miles of distance, toward Govan, till it promises soon to reach and encompass it. The chief things of interest in the town of Govan, have already been mentioned in our account of the parish; and we have only farther to say that the town has a savings' bank, a ladies' clothing society, and a branch-office of the city of Glasgow bank, and that omnibuses run several times a-day from it to Glasgow and Renfrew. Population in 1841, 2,555; in 1861, 7,637. Houses, 324.

GOWANSBANK, a village in the parish of St. Vigean, Forfarshire. Population, 72. Houses, 22.

GOWELL, an islet in the bay of Stornoway, island of Lewis, forming a breakwater and shelter to Stornoway harbour.

GOWER (PORT). See **PORT-GOWER**.

GOWKHALL, a village in the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire. Population, 196. Houses, 34.

GOWKSHILL, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. Population, 219. Houses, 41.

GOWRIE, an ancient district of Perthshire, lying on the eastern side of the county, and extending from Stormont to the frith of Tay. See **BLAIRGOWRIE** and **CARSE-OF-GOWRIE**.

GOYLE (LOCH). See **GOIL (LOCH)**.

GRADEN, an extinct village in the parish of Coldstream, Berwickshire.

GRADEN-BURN, a rivulet of 3 miles length of course, in the parish of Coldstream, north-eastward to the Tweed, at a point 2 miles above Ladykirk.

GRADEN PLACE. See **LINTON**, Roxburghshire.

GRAEMSAY, one of the Orkney islands. It lies in Hoy sound, immediately south-east of Hoy mouth, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of the town of Stromness, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of Bow kirk in Hoy island. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and 1 in breadth. It was formerly a vicarage, united to the ancient rectory of Hoy, and was served by the minister of Hoy every third Sunday; but it neither pays stipend, nor has any glebe. It is in the presbytery of Cairston, and synod of Orkney. A great part of it is arable. The whole is level, and seems to be of an excellent soil. The interior parts, under a thin soil, contain a bed of schist or slate, through almost its whole extent. Two lighthouses, for guiding the navigation of Hoy sound, were erected in Graemsay in 1851. The high light stands in $58^{\circ} 56' 9''$ north latitude, and $3^{\circ} 16' 33''$ west longitude, is 115 feet above the sea, and can be seen at the distance of about 10 nautical miles; the low light is elevated 55 feet above the sea, and can be seen at the distance of about 7 nautical miles; and the two bear from each other south-east $\frac{1}{2}$ east, and north-west $\frac{1}{2}$ west. The high light is a fixed red light, and the low a fixed bright light. The red light illuminates an arc from SE by E to SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S towards SE; and the high tower containing it also shows toward Stromness a bright fixed light from SSE $\frac{1}{2}$ E to WSW, and towards Cara an arc from NNW $\frac{1}{2}$ W to N $\frac{1}{2}$ W southerly. The low light shows its bright fixed light from E $\frac{1}{2}$ S to W $\frac{1}{2}$ N facing northward. The island is now under the

pastoral care of the minister of Stromness, and has a school belonging to the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. Population in 1831, 225; in 1861, 230. Houses, 40.

GRAHAM'S DYKE. See **ANTONINUS' WALL**.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a neat and important suburb of the town of Falkirk. It has a post office of its own, and a station on the junction railway from the Scottish Central to the Edinburgh and Glasgow. See **FALKIRK**.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a village in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. It stands upon the Levern, 3 miles south-east of Paisley; and is one of the chain of manufacturing villages which render the Barrhead and Neilston part of the valley of the Levern practically a large town. It was commenced about the year 1780. Population, 706.

GRAITNEY. See **GREINA**.

GRAMPIANS (THE), that broad mountain fringe of elevations which runs along the eastern side of the Highlands of Scotland, overlooking the western portions of the Lowlands, and forming the natural barrier or boundary between the two great divisions of the kingdom. The name is so indefinitely applied in popular usage, and has been so obscured by injudicious and mistaken description, as to want the definiteness of meaning requisite to the purposes of distinct topographical writing. The Grampians are usually described as "a chain" of mountains stretching from Dumbarton, or from the hills behind Gareloch opposite Greenock, or from the district of Cowal in Argyleshire, to the sea at Stonehaven, or to the interior of Aberdeenshire, or to the eastern exterior of the shores of Elgin and Banff. No definition will include all the mountains which claim the name, and at the same time exclude others to which it is unknown, but one which regards them simply as the mountain-front, some files deep, which the Highlands, from their southern continental extremity to the point where their flank is turned by a champaign country east of the Tay, present to the Lowlands of Scotland. But thus defined, or in fact defined in any fashion which shall not limit them to at most two counties, they are far from being, in the usual topographical sense of the word, "a chain." From Cowal north-eastward to the extremity of Dumbartonshire, they rise up in elevations so utterly independent of one another as to admit long separating bays between, and are of such various forms and heights and modes of continuation as to be at best a series of ridges and single elevations, some of the ridges contributing their length, and others contributing merely their breadth, to the continuation. East and north of Loch-Lomond in Stirlingshire, their features are so distinctive and peculiar, and their amassment or congeries so overlooked by the monarch-summit of Benlomond, as to have become more extensively and more appropriately known as the Lomond hills, than as part of the Grampians. Along Breadalbane and the whole Highlands of Perthshire, they consist chiefly of lateral ridges running from west to east, or from north west to south-east, entirely separated by long traversing valleys, and occasionally standing far apart on opposite sides of long and not very narrow sheets of water; and they even—as in the instances of Schichallion and Beniglo—include solitary but huge and conspicuous monarch-mountains, which, either by their isolatedness of position, or their remarkable peculiarity of exterior character, possess not one feature of alliance to any of the groups or ridges except their occupying the confines of the Highland territory. In the north-west and north of Forfarshire and the adjacent parts of Perthshire and Aberdeenshire, they at last assume the character of a

chain, or broad mountain elongation, so uniform and distinctive in character that we must strongly regret the non-restriction of the use of the word Grampian exclusively to this district. In Kincardineshire, they fork out into detached courses, and almost lose what is conventionally understood to be a Highland character; and at the part where they are popularly said to stretch to the coast and terminate at the sea, are of so comparatively soft an outline and of so inconsiderable an elevation, that a stranger who had heard of the mountain-grandeur of the Grampians, but did not know their locality, might here pass over them without once suspecting that he was within an hundred miles of their vicinity. Northward, or rather westward and north-westward, of the low Kincardineshire ranges which loose popular statement very frequently represents as the terminating part of "the chain," they consist partly of some anomalous eminences, but mainly of two ridges, one of which hems in the district of Mar on the south-west, and the other separates Aberdeenshire from Banffshire.

A mountain-district so extensive and chequered, and so varied in feature, cannot be described, with even proximate accuracy, except in a detailed view of its parts. Yet, if merely the main part, or what occupies the space from Loch-Lomond to the north of Forfarshire, be regarded, the following description will, as a general one, be found correct. "The front of the Grampians toward the Lowlands has, in many places, a gradual and pleasant slope into a champaign country, of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect, at first sight, of the mountains themselves, with their covering of heath and rugged rocks, they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes, and run on each side of the streams, and are accessible in most places by excellent roads. The valleys, which exhibit such a variety of natural beauty, also form a contrast with the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic scenery. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near, that the waters rush with incredible force and deafening noise, in proportion to the height of the fall and the width of the opening. These are commonly called Passes, owing to the difficulty of their passage, before bridges were erected; and we may mention as examples, the Pass of Leney, of Aberfoil, of Killecrankie and of the Spittal of Glenshee. Beyond these, plains of various extent appear, filled with villages and cultivated fields. In the interstices are numerous expanses of water, connected with rivulets stored with a variety of fish, and covered with wood down to the water-edge. The craggy tops are covered with flocks of sheep; and numerous herds of black cattle are seen browsing on the pastures in the valleys. On the banks of the lakes or rivers is generally the seat of some nobleman or gentleman. The north side of the Grampians is more rugged in its appearance, and the huge masses are seen piled on one another in the most awful magnificence. The height of the Grampian mountains varies from 1,400 feet to 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; and several of them are elevated still higher."

The range whose highest summit-line forms the western and northern boundary of Forfarshire, while quite continuous and of uniform appearance, and specially entitled to be known by a distinctive and comprehensive name, is probably, in despite of its local appellation of "the Binnhinn mountains,"

more frequently grouped, in popular speech, under the word Grampians than any other part of the border Highland territory. None of the summits here are so abrupt and majestic as those of Perthshire and the Lomonds, nor are they covered with such herbage as those which form the screens of Glenlyon, and some others of the more southerly Grampian valleys. The mountains are, in general, rounded and tame, and covered for the most part with moorish soil and stunted heath. On the south east side, they exhibit ridge behind ridge, rising like the benches of an amphitheatre slowly to the background summit range, but laterally cloven down at intervals by glens and ravines emptying out rills or torrents toward the plain; and on the north-west side, they descend with a considerably greater rapidity, and occupy a smaller area with their flanks.—The etymology of the word "Grampians" is so obscure, and—worthless though the topic be—has occasioned so many disputes and so much theorizing, that we may be excused for not rushing among the melee of antiquarians in a vain effort to ascertain it. Nor would it be much wiser to make any attempt at fixing the locality of "the battle of the Grampians," fought between Galgacus and Agricola.

GRAMRY, a small island, north of Lismore, in Loch-Linnhe, Argyleshire.

GRANDHOLM. See ABERDEEN.

GRANDTULLY, a compact district in the parishes of Dull and Little Dunkeld, Perthshire, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length, 5 miles in extreme breadth, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles in superficial area. Though not a parish, it was erected, in 1820, by the presbytery of Dunkeld, into a mission, under the committee for managing the Royal bounty. The church is supposed to be several centuries old; and was formerly a chapel subordinate to the church of Dull. It contains about 450 sittings. The Grandtully estate belongs to Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., of Murthly. Grandtully castle, the mansion on that estate, stands contiguous to the public road, 3 miles east-north-east of Aberfeldy. It is an old structure, kept in a habitable condition, and rendered interesting for being the author of Waverley's type of Tullyveolan, the picturesque abode of the old Baron of Bradwardine. See DULL.

GRANGE, any district or locality which, in the olden times, was extra-parochial, and in the possession of monks. The name had special reference to a peculiar local arrangement under the Romish ecclesiastical government; but is still retained in many localities in Scotland, where all popular memory of its original signification has long been lost. See, among other of our articles for it, BURNISLAND, CULROSS, EDINBURGH, FIFESHIRE, KINGHORN, STEVENSTON, EAST GRANGE, and the articles which immediately follow.

GRANGE, a village in the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. Population, 84. Houses, 20.

GRANGE, a village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire. Population, 68. Houses, 15.

GRANGE, a parish in the Strathisla district of Banffshire. Its post-town is Keith, about 3 miles south-west of the parish church. It is bounded on the south by Aberdeenshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Keith, Deskford, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, Marnoch, and Rothiemay. Its length southward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The river Isla runs across the southern district, and receives the chief drainage of the parish through two indigenous burns, flowing southward to it from the northern border. The tract on the south side of the Isla is chiefly part of the Balloch ridge of hills. The district on the north of the Isla, after an interval of low ground, rises in three low, parallel, continu-

ous ridges, terminating in the heights of Knock-hill, Lurg-hill, and Altmore-hill. These heights are of considerable elevation, one of them rising to at least 1,500 feet above sea-level. The low grounds and parts of the hills are finely cultivated and enclosed. On the banks of the Isla, the ground, having a fine southern exposure, is dry and early; but the northern district is naturally more cold, wet, and unproductive, the soil being a poor clay on a spongy, mossy bottom. The whole parish was formerly covered with wood. There are inexhaustible quarries of the best limestone, which is burnt with the peats dug from the mosses. The ruins of 'the Grange,' once the residence of the abbots of Kinloss, and a place of great splendour, whence the parish derived its name, were till lately to be seen on the small mount on which the parish church now stands. This castle was surrounded by a dry ditch, and overlooked extensive haughs then covered with wood, the small river Isla meandering through them for several miles of a district then celebrated for its beauty. Several trenches or encampments, upon the haughs of Isla, with the defensive side thrown up towards the coast, are supposed to have been made by the Scots. "Two of the fields of battle," says the writer of the Old Statistical Account of the parish, "are clearly to be seen, being covered with cairns of stones, under which they used to bury the slain. One of these fields is on the north side of the Gallow-hill, not far from the encampments above mentioned; and the other is on the south side of Knock-hill, to which there leads a road, from the encampments, over the hill of Silliearn, called to this day, 'the Bowmen's road.' Auchinhove, which lies near the banks of Isla, was another field of battle; and in a line with it, towards Cullen, upon the head of the burn of Altmore, some pieces of armour were said to have been dug up several years ago, but were not preserved; and in the same line, towards the coast, upon the top of the hill of Altmore, there is a cairn, called the King's cairn, where probably the Danish king or general was slain in the pursuit." The parish contains Edingight-house, the residence of Sir J. M. Innes, Bart.; and is traversed by the roads from Keith to Banff and Turriff. Population in 1831, 1,492; in 1861, 1,909. Houses, 359. Assessed property in 1843, £5,299 8s. 6d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £164 12s. 2d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated tithes, £332 19s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £60; fees, £20, besides interest of a legacy of £100 11s., and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1795, and contains 616 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £88 9s. 11d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, said to be the oldest in the north of Scotland. There are an Assembly's school and two other schools. Grange once formed part of the parish of Keith, and was made a separate parochial erection in 1618.

GRANGE BEIL. See BEIL GRANGE.

GRANGE BURN—sometimes called West Quarter-burn—a rivulet in Stirlingshire. It rises in the parish of Falkirk near Barleyside, and having flowed a very brief distance eastward, pursues a course of 3½ miles north-eastward to Laurieston, and thence of 2½ miles northward to the Carron at Grangemouth, forming, over the whole distance, except 4 or 5 furlongs above its embouchure, the boundary-line between Falkirk and Polmont.

GRANGE-BURN, a brook, rising at the northern limit of the parish of Kirkcudbright, and traversing that parish southward so as to divide it into two not very unequal parts. It is first called Hart burn,

next Buckland burn, and only in the lower part of its course Grange-burn. It falls into the estuary of the Dee below St. Mary's Isle.

GRANGE-EAST. See EAST-GRANGE.

GRANGE-FELL, a hill of about 900 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Tundergarth, Dumfriesshire.

GRANGE-HALL. See KINLOSS.

GRANGEMOUTH, a post-town and sea-port in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It takes its name from the mouth of the Grange burn, and stands at the confluence of that rivulet with the Carron, 1½ mile above the influx of the united streams into the Forth, and 3 miles from the town of Falkirk. It surrounds the entrance of the Forth and Clyde canal, has a branch railway connecting with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line at Polmont, and enjoys great facility of road conveyance. Though a small place, it is built on a regular plan, and contains some neat good houses. In its vicinity, a little to the south-west, stands Kerse-house, a seat of the Earl of Zetland. The Carron foundry attracted, after 1760, the maritime trade formerly enjoyed by Airth, long the chief sea-port of Stirlingshire; and the subsequent formation of the Forth and Clyde canal, occasioned, in 1777, the erection of Grangemouth by Sir Lawrence Dundas. The incipient port speedily rose into notice, and acquired an attractive influence; and, from nearly the date of its erection, it has been the emporium of the commerce of Stirlingshire. It was early provided with a dry dock, commodious quays, and lofty extensive storehouses; and since 1841, its harbour accommodation has been greatly enlarged and improved. There is now a wet dock of 4 acres in area; there are two basins for timber, 17 acres in area; the entrance to the dock is by a lock 250 feet long and 55 feet wide, capable of admitting large steamers; the channel of the Carron, down to low-water mark on the Forth, is confined to a width of 120 yards by well-built embankments faced with stone; the depth of that channel is 21 feet at high water of spring tides, and 17 feet at high water of neap tides; and a lighthouse marks the eastern approach to the harbour. But the aggregate appearance of these works, together with the canal, and with the low flat character of the surrounding country, gives Grangemouth the aspect of a Dutch port. The Carron company have here a spacious wharf, and conduct a large trade. The Stirling merchants unload their cargoes here, floating their timber from it up the Forth, and transporting their iron by land. All the great traffic along the canal from the Forth to Port-Dundas and the Clyde, makes lodgements on Grangemouth in passing, or adds, in various ways, to its interest. Timber, hemp, flax, tallow, deals, and iron from the Baltic, and grain from foreign countries, and from the east coast of Scotland and England, are landed on its quays. Previous to 1810, Grangemouth was treated as only a creek of the port of Borrowstownness; but since that time it has had a custom-house of its own. In 1860 there belonged to it 39 sailing vessels, of aggregate 5,564 tons, and 10 steam-vessels, of aggregate 1,933 tons. During the year 1860, its coasting trade comprised a tonnage of 44,271 inwards and 37,352 outwards; and its foreign and colonial trade comprised a tonnage of 24,681 inwards in British vessels, 54,232 inwards in foreign vessels, 31,289 outwards in British vessels, and 55,493 outwards in foreign vessels. In 1860, there were shipped coastwise 1,799 tons of coals,—exported abroad, 62,409 tons. The amount of customs, in 1864, was £12,603. Grangemouth is one of the approved ports for the importation of wine. Ropemaking and ship-

building employ a number of hands. The constructing of steam-vessels also is carried on. The maiden-effort of the place in this department was completed in the autumn of 1839 by the launch of the steam-ship *Hecla*, 80 feet long, 36 feet across the midships, designed for towing trading vessels over the Memel bar in Prussia. The town has an office of the Commercial bank, a library, and Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches,—the second, a neat edifice in the Norman style, built in 1838. Population, 1,759.

GRANGE-OF-LINDORES, a village in the east side of the parish of Abdie, Fifeshire. Population, 166. Houses, 34.

GRANGE-PANS, a village on the coast of the parish of Carriden, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of Borrowstownness, Linlithgowshire. Here were formerly a chemical work and extensive salt pans. Population in 1861, 747.

GRANNOCH (Loch), a romantic sequestered lake, 3 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, in the northern extremity of the parish of Girthon, Kirkcudbrightshire. On an island in its mouth, eagles, not many years ago, used to build their nests and rear their young. See GIRTHON.

GRANT-CASTLE. See CROMDALE and GRANTOWN.

GRANTON, a post-town and sea-port, in the parish of Cramond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Edinburgh. It was founded only in 1835, and is but a small seat of population; yet it possesses more stir and importance than the great majority of sea-ports ten or twenty times its size. It is the chief ferry from Edinburgh to Fife, lies on the line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, has the best harbour in the frith of Forth, and is the port of Edinburgh for the steamers to Stirling, Aberdeen, and London. It was founded by the Duke of Buccleuch, in his capacity of proprietor of the neighbouring estate of Caroline park. Its chief feature is a magnificent pier 1,700 feet in length, and from 80 to 160 feet in breadth. This was commenced in 1835, partially opened in 1838, and completed in 1845, with some trivial exceptions, at the cost of £80,000. Four pairs of jetties, each extending 90 feet, occur at regular intervals; two slips, each 325 feet long, facilitate the shipping and landing of cattle and heavy goods at all states of the tide; a strong high wall, cleft with brief thoroughfares, runs along the middle of the whole esplanade; the railway advances upon the east side to about the middle, and is there provided with offices for its traffic, and with powerful fixed engines and hydraulic cranes for lifting down laden trucks to the deck of the steamer lying at the slip; a lighthouse surmounts the extreme point of the pier, exhibiting a brilliant distinctive light; and a grand breakwater commences at the shore about three-fourths of a mile west of the pier, and curves in a demisemicycle to terminate on a line with the pier-head, thus converting all the intermediate space into a sheltered basin. The depth of water at the pier-head, in spring tides, is nearly 30 feet; and it shallows slowly enough along the sides to afford to large steamers a comparatively extensive accommodation.

A spacious area landward from the foot of the pier is planned to be permanently open as a sort of Place. The east side of this is flanked by a neat commodious hotel, in a style of building and on a scale of grandeur which would be perfectly suitable for the heart of the metropolis; and the west side is flanked by edifices of corresponding character, which are subdivided into private residences. The appearance of this Place and of the pier, with their elegant, massive, white-sandstone masonry, is in fine

keeping with the joyousness of the natural scenery, and contrasts most advantageously to the dinginess and dirt of most of the other Forth ports. A short line of good houses confronts the frith eastward from the hotel, and two small groups of poor cottages are situated westward of the Place; but all other parts of the town, excepting yards and some appliances of the harbour, are yet to be. Comparatively good bathing ground lies between the pier and the breakwater, and attracts some summer visitors. The village of Wardie is sufficiently near on the east to be almost a part of Granton. Omnibuses run between the pier and Edinburgh in connexion with the steamers; and all the trains of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railways afford ready communication. Granton is a station of the county police. The English, under the Earl of Hertford, landed on Granton shore in 1544. Population, 518.

GRANTOWN, a post-town in the parish of Cromdale, Inverness-shire. It stands in the valley of the Spey, at the intersection of the road from Fochabers to Kingussie with the road from Fort-George to Braemar, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Aviemore, 22 south of Forres, $30\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Fort-George, and 34 south-south-west of Elgin. Its site is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the left side of the Spey, and, previous to 1774, was part of a barren untenanted heath. The town was founded in 1776, by Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart., in connexion with extensive plans for improving all the surrounding tract of country. No place of its size in the north of Scotland can compare with it either in beauty of situation or in neatness of structure. Its alignment is regular, and comprises near the centre an oblong of 700 feet by 180. Its houses, though small, are well suited to the circumstances of the inhabitants, and are all built of fine-grained whitish granite, and are of pretty uniform dimensions. On the south side of the oblong stands the Speyside orphan hospital, a neat structure built in 1824, for 30 poor orphans, on the plan of the Edinburgh orphans' hospital. A remarkably neat commodious school-house was built, on the north side of the town, about 17 years ago, by the Earl of Seafield. The parish church of Cromdale also stands in that vicinity; and there are connected with the town a Royal bounty church, a Free church, and a Baptist meeting-house. The town has offices of the National Bank, the Caledonian Bank, the Royal Bank, and seven insurance agencies. Sheriff's small debt courts are held on the first Monday of January, May, and September, and on the first Wednesday after the second Monday of February, June, and October. Fairs are held on the Thursday before the third Wednesday of April, on the Monday after the third Wednesday of April, on the Monday after the second Wednesday of May, on the Wednesday before the 25th of May, or 26th, if a Wednesday, on the Monday after the second Wednesday of June, on the Monday after the third Thursday of July, on the 1st day of August, on the Monday in August, in September, and in October after Beaul, on the Monday after the second Wednesday of November, and on the Wednesday before the 22d of November, or 23d if a Wednesday. Corn markets are held fortnightly during the season, beginning each year on the first Wednesday of November. Public conveyances run to Carr Bridge, Fochabers, and Elgin. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east of the town, embosomed in broad forests, yet commanding a superb view, stands Castle-Grant, the magnificent ancient residence of the chief of the clan Grant, now one of the seats of the Earl of Seafield. Population of the town, 1,334.

GRANT'S HOUSE, a post-office station, also a station on the North British railway, on the north-

ern border of the parish of Coldingham, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire.

GRAPEL. See GARPEL.

GRASHOLM, an islet in Orkney, lying contiguous to the west side of Shapinsay.

GRASSHOUSES, a village in the parish of Glamis, Forfarshire. Population, 74. Houses, 20.

GRASSYWALLS, a Roman camp, in the parish of Scone, about 3 miles north of Perth. General Roy supposes it to have been of sufficient dimensions to contain the whole of Agricola's army, after passing the Tay; and has given a plan of it. The farm of Grassywalls has taken its name from its situation within the earthen intrenchments.

GRAY-HOUSE. See LIFF and BENVIE.

GREAT GLEN OF SCOTLAND. See GLEN-MORE NAX-ALBIN, and CALEDONIAN CANAL.

GREAT NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY. See NORTH OF SCOTLAND RAILWAY.

GREENAN CASTLE. See MAYBOLE.

GREENAN LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Rothesay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Loch Fad, in the island of Bute.

GREENBANK, a post-office station and a mansion, in the parish of North Yell, Shetland.

GREENBANK, Renfrewshire. See EASTWOOD.

GREENBARN, a post-office station, subordinate to Whitburn, Linlithgowshire.

GREENBARN, a locality in the parish of New-hills, Aberdeenshire, where fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, old style, on the second Thursday of June, old style, on the day in June before St. Sairs, on the last Thursday of July, old style, on the last Wednesday of September, and on the third Tuesday of October, old style.

GREENCRAIG, a hill in the parish of Creich, Fifeshire, commanding a superb view of the lower basin of the Tay, part of Strathearn, and a long stretch of the Sidlaws and the Grampians. On its summit are vestiges of an ancient fort.

GREENEND, a village in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 502. Houses, 79.

GREENFOOT, a locality with an inn, in the parish of Sorn, on the road from Galston to Auchinleck, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the village of Sorn, Ayrshire.

GREENGAIRS, a thriving village in the parish of New Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 184.

GREENHILL, one of the villages of the Four Towns in the parish of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire. Population, 89. Houses, 22. See FOUR TOWNS (THE).

GREENHILL, the western junction of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway with the Scottish Central railway, in the vicinity of Castlecary, on the western verge of the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It is situated $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Glasgow. It is a place of stir in connexion with the junction trains, and has a station for the Scottish Central railway, but is not itself a seat of population.

GREENHILL, a mining locality in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

GREENHILL, Roxburghshire. See HOUNAM.

GREENHOLM, an island in Shetland, about 3 miles in circumference, lying off the east coast of Tingwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Lerwick.

GREENHOLM (LITTLE and MUCKLE), two islets of the parish of Eday in Orkney. See EDAY.

GREEN-ISLAND. See GLASS-ELLAN.

GREENKNOWE. See GORDON.

GREENLAW, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in Berwickshire. It is of an oblong form, extending from north-west to south-east; and measures, in extreme length, 8 miles,—in extreme breadth, 4 miles,—and in superficial area, 25

square miles. It is bounded by Longformacus, Polwarth, Fogo, Eccles, Hume, Gordon, and Westruther. The southern division, comprising rather more than one-half of the whole area, is well enclosed and highly cultivated, and presents in general a level surface, variegated with several low detached rounded hillocky eminences, of the class called laws,—from one of which the parish derived its name. Throughout this division the soil is a deep strong clay, and produces excellent wheat, prime grain of other species, and fine pasture. The northern division is, for the most part, a moorland tract; some portions of which are dry and in good cultivation, while others are wet and covered with short heath, and adapted only for sheep-walks and the raising of young cattle. Across the moor, over a distance of fully two miles, stretches an irregular gravelly ridge, about 50 feet broad at the base, and between 30 and 40 feet high, called the Kaimes. The ridge bends round in the form of a semicircle, presenting its face or hollow to the hills. On the south side of it is Dogden moss, 500 acres in extent, and in some places 10 feet in depth, yielding peats which, when properly cut and dried, are a fuel little inferior to coals. Blackadder water comes down upon the parish from Westruther, runs along its western boundary for 2 miles; and then, including a considerable bend in its course southwards, at the extremity of which lies the town of Greenlaw, it passes through to the eastern boundary over a distance of about 4 miles. In summer, and even in winter, it is, in general, but a tiny stream; but, being fed by a number of rills and little mountain torrents, it sometimes swells suddenly to a great size, and overflows, to a considerable extent, the grounds adjacent to its banks. The stream is of much local value by giving water-power to a fulling-mill and two flour-mills. A rill of about 4 miles in length of course comes in upon the parish from the north, and flows southward through it to the Blackadder. Another stream, of about 8 miles in length of course, comes down from the south-west upon its most southerly angle, forms its south-east boundary-line over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and then passes onward through the conterminous parish of Eccles to fall into the Leet. The high and precipitous banks of the Blackadder, before the river reaches the town, afford abundant quarries of red sandstone, and, at the point of its leaving the parish, exhibit a coarse white sandstone, with a superincumbence of dark claystone porphyry. At Greenlaw, which is well-sheltered by hills, the air is mild; in the southern division of the parish it is more gentle and dry than in the northern division; and, in the entire district, it very rarely floats the miasmata of any epidemical disease, and is peculiarly healthy. Two miles north-west of the town, on the verge of the bold banks of the Blackadder, and its confluent stream from the north, are vestiges of an encampment; and leading off directly opposite to them, an intrenchment, whence numerous coins of the reign of Edward III. have been dug up, runs first along the banks of the river, and then goes due south in the direction of Hume castle. About a mile north from the town, an old wall or earthen mound, fortified on one side with a ditch, but of unknown original dimensions, formerly ran across the parish, and is traditionally reported to have extended from a place called the boon—a word which in Celtic means boundary or termination—in the parish of Legerwood, all the way to Berwick; but at what time, or by whom, or for what purpose, the wall was constructed, is a matter not known. The principal mansion in the parish is Rochester; the beautiful one of Marchmont.

with its extensive and wooded pleasure-grounds belonging to Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart., the proprietor of two-thirds of the soil, being within the limits of the conterminous parish of Polwarth. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Coldstream, and by a branch going off toward Dunse. The valued rental of the parish is £6,836 4s. Scots. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £13,160. The value of real property, as assessed in 1843, was £7,410 4s. 5d. Population in 1831, 1,442; in 1861, 1,370. Houses, 238.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart. Stipend, £254 15s. 5d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £759 18s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £16 other emoluments. The parish church is ancient, but was repaired about 22 years ago, and contains 476 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 360; sum raised in 1855, £150 18s. 9d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 280. There is a non-parochial school. The interest of a legacy of 2,000 merks Scots, left in the year 1667 by Thomas Broomfield, and called the Broomfield mortification, is currently expended in alleviating the sufferings of the poor, and educating their children. The church at Greenlaw, and chapels respectively at Lambden, and on the old manor of Halyburton, belonged, till the Reformation, to the monks of Kelso. The ruins of the two chapels have not long disappeared. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, the kirk-town of Greenlaw or Old Greenlaw, was the residence of the Earls of Dunbar, the ancestors of the family of Home.

The TOWN of GREENLAW is a burgh of barony, and was for some time the capital of Berwickshire, but now shares that honour with Dunse. It stands 7½ miles south-south-west of Dunse, 10 north-west by west of Coldstream, 12 east by south of Lauder, 20 west-south-west of Berwick, and 27 south-east of Edinburgh. The original town—still commemorated by a farm-stead on its site called Old Greenlaw—stood on the top of a verdant eminence, or *green law*, about a mile south of the present town. At some distance to the east stood the ancient castle of Greenlaw, vestiges of which have long since disappeared. When the modern town rose from its foundations, its baronial superiors, the family of Marchmont, who had great political influence after the Revolution, speedily invested it with very considerable importance. In 1696—in spite of the superior intrinsic greatness and the more advantageous relative position of Dunse, which, jointly with Lauder, wore at that time the county-honours—it was constituted by act of parliament the county-town of Berwickshire. Yet, apart from its public civil buildings—which belong rather to all Berwickshire than properly to itself—it is a mere village, inconsiderable in bulk, sequestered in position, and innocent of the activities and the productiveness of trade or manufacture. It consists simply of one long street, with a square market-place opening from it on the north side. Over part of the recess or further side of the square, the parish-church on the one side and the old court-house on the other, send up between them an ancient and sepulchral-looking steeple, formerly occupied as the prison; and the entire group of building—its seat of justice and its place of worship jamming up the gloomy narrow jail between them, and all backed by the burying-ground of the town and parish—suggested to some wag the severe couplet:—

"Here stand the gospel and the law,
Wi' hell's hole atween the twa!"

But both the court-house and the prison have been superseded by new edifices which, in an architectural point of view, are highly ornamental to the town, and whose position is less liable to satirical remark. In the centre of the square formerly stood an elegant Corinthian pillar, surmounted in sculpture by the armorial bearings of the Earls of Marchmont, and serving as the market-cross. The site of this defunct antiquity and some circumjacent spaces are now occupied by the new county-hall. This is a chaste yet elegant Grecian edifice, built solely at the expense of Sir W. P. H. Campbell, Bart., the successor of the powerful family of Marchmont, and presented by him to the county. In front, it has a beautiful vestibule surmounted by a dome. In the interior is a hall, 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 28 feet high, adorned at each end with two fluted pillars with Corinthian capitals. In the dome is a fire proof room for the conservation of documents. There are in the building, also, several other apartments for the accommodation of the sheriff and other county officials. The new jail, at a little distance, was built in 1824. It has 2 day-rooms for felons, 1 day-room for debtors, 18 cells, and 3 courts for the use of prisoners; and is surrounded and rendered quite secure, by a high wall bristling up in a chevaux-de-frieze. The town, besides 2 or 3 inferior inns or alehouses, has one large inn, a new, neat, and commodious edifice. It has also a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, a public subscription library, a friendly society, a branch Bible society, a regular hiring-market for servants, and two annual cattle fairs, one on the 22d day of May, and the other on the last Thursday of October. Greenlaw, as a burgh-of-barony, holds of the proprietor of Marchmont. Nearly the whole town is feued; and the feuars, about 80 in number, are a respectable class of persons. Population, in 1831, 895; in 1861, 800.

GREENLAW, a locality in the parish of Glen-cross, Edinburghshire, where there is an extensive range of barracks, 2 miles from Penicuik, on the road thence to Edinburgh. The old mansion of Greenlaw was converted into a prison for French soldiers in 1804, and was for a number of years the only French prison in Scotland. In 1813, a spacious depot was founded, of capacity to lodge 7,000 prisoners, with suitable barracks for the accommodation of the guarding soldiery; but the prison never came to be used, in consequence of the war ending next year; and the barracks were afterwards set apart for the occasional use of reserve companies of the line stationed in Scotland.

GREENLAW, Renfrewshire. See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, and GREENOCK RAILWAY.

GREENLOANING, a village in the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire. It has a station on the Scottish Central railway, 4½ miles north-east of the town of Dunblane. Here is an United Presbyterian church. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February, on the second Tuesday of April, on the last Tuesday of July, on the Tuesday in September before Perth, and on the first Tuesday of October. Population, 58.

GREENMILL, a village in the parish of Caerlaverock, Dumfriesshire. It stands on Lochar Water, at the eastern verge of the parish, contiguous to the post-office village of Bankend, 2 miles east of Glencaiple, and 5½ south-south-east of Dumfries. Here is the parish church of Caerlaverock.

GREENOCK, a parish, containing a large town of its own name, in the north-west of Renfrewshire. It is bounded on the north by the frith of Clyde, and on other sides by the parishes of Innerkip, Kilmacolm, and Port-Glasgow. It stretches about 4½

miles along the shore, and extends considerably more up the country to the south. The land is hilly, with the exception of a stripe of level ground by the water-side, varying from less than half-a-mile to a mile in breadth. The soil of this level portion is light, mixed with sand and gravel; but has been rendered very fertile, owing to the great encouragement given to cultivation, from the constant demand for country produce by the numerous population. In the ascent the surface is diversified with patches of loam, clay, and till. Farther up, and towards the summits of the hills, the soil for the most part is thin, in some places mossy; the bare rocks here and there appearing. The land in this quarter is little adapted to any thing but pasturage for black cattle and sheep. On the other side of the heights, except a few cultivated spots on the southern border of the parish, chiefly on the banks of the infant Gryfe, heath and coarse grass prevail. The greatest elevation attained by the Greenock hills is 800 feet. The views thence are varied, extensive, and grand, combining water, shipping, the scenery on either bank of the Clyde, and the lofty Highland mountains. The declivities of the hills overlooking the town and the river are adorned with villas, and diversified with thriving plantations; so that they present a very pleasing appearance. The part of the hills directly behind the town, too, is cloven to a low level by a fine narrow vale, which takes through the road to Innerkip; the contour of the declivities both toward that vale and toward the Clyde is rolling and diversified; and the general summit-line, in consequence of being at such short distance from the shore, looks, from most points of view, to be much higher, perhaps twice higher, than it really is. Hence does the landscape of the parish, particularly around the town, appear to be decidedly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly the old red sandstone, with its conglomerate, near the shore, and various kinds of trap, principally basalt and greenstone, throughout the hills. Both the sandstone and the trap are quarried. The distribution of the parochial area was computed in 1818 to comprise 2,315 Scotch acres of arable land, 930 of sound pasture, 2,780 of moor, 40 of wood, and 300 in sites of houses and in roads; and that distribution has, since then, been altered chiefly by the reclaiming of a very small amount of the waste land, and by a considerable extension of the aggregate for houses and for villa-ground.

The Clyde opposite the parish of Greenock varies in width from 2 miles to 4 miles. "In the middle of the frith there is a sandbank which, commencing almost immediately above Dumbarton Castle, or about nine miles above Greenock, and running longitudinally, terminates at a point nearly opposite to the western extremity of the town, well known to merchants and others by the name of the 'tail of the bank.' During spring-tides, part of the bank opposite to the harbour is visible at low water; and the depth of the channel on each side of this bank is such as to admit vessels of the largest class. Between Port-Glasgow and Garvald-point, a remarkable promontory, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the eastward of Greenock, the high part of the bank is separated from the upper portion, (part of which opposite to Port-Glasgow, is also dry at low water,) by a narrow channel significantly called the 'Through-let,' through which the tide passing from the lower part of the frith in a north-easterly direction, and obstructed in its progress by Ardmore, a promontory on the Dumbartonshire side of the river, rushes with such impetuosity as to produce high-water at Port-Glasgow a few minutes earlier than at Greenock. The sub-

marine island which is thus formed, and which is commonly called the Greenock bank, to distinguish it from the high part of the bank opposite to Port-Glasgow, was granted by His Majesty's Government to the Corporation of the town of Greenock, during the magistracy of the late Mr. Quintin Leitch. The charter by the Barons of Exchequer is dated 30th September 1816, and contains the following words expressive of the object which the corporation had in view in applying for the grant;—"Pro proposito ædificandi murum, vel acquirendi ad ripam antedictam ex Australi latere ejusdem quantum ad Septentrionem eadem possit acquiri." The southern channel is the only one for vessels passing to and from the different ports on the river, the greatest depth of water in the 'Through-let' being quite insufficient in its present state to admit of vessels of any considerable burden passing that way. The width of the channel, opposite to the harbour of Greenock, does not much exceed 300 yards. Ascending, it rapidly diminishes in width,—a circumstance which, but for the application of steam to the towing of ships, must have presented for ever an insuperable obstacle to the progress of the trade of Glasgow."

The earliest person mentioned in record in connexion with the district now forming the parish of Greenock is "Hugh de Grenok," who is recorded in Ragman Roll as one of the many Scottish barons who, in 1296, came under subjection to Edward I. of England. Crawford, the historian of Renfrewshire, does not appear to have been aware of the existence of this person, and in his account of the barony of Greenock goes no farther back than the reign of Robert III., (1390-1406) during which he mentions it was divided between the two daughters and heiresses of Malcolm Galbraith, the proprietor, one of whom married Shaw of Sauchie, and the other married Crawford of Kilbirnie. The two divisions were from that time held as separate baronies—Wester Greenock by the Shaws, and Easter Greenock by the Crawfords—till 1669, when John Shaw purchased the eastern portion, and thus became the proprietor of both. John Shaw Stewart—afterwards of Blackhall, Baronet—succeeded to the conjoined baronies, on the death of his grand-uncle, Sir John Shaw, in 1752; and in this family the property has since continued. The castle of Easter Greenock, a square tower, stood at Bridge-end, about a mile east of the town of Greenock. It was ruinous when Crawford wrote (1710), and probably was not inhabited after the sale to the Shaws in 1669. An engraving of the ruin, exhibiting only a portion of the north wall with spaces for two small windows, at different heights, was published in the Scots Magazine for October 1810. The castle of Wester Greenock occupied the site of an edifice which stands upon an eminence above the railway station. This edifice formed the residence of the Shaws, the feudal superiors of the district, and thence received the name of "the Mansion-house,"—a name it still retains, although it has not been occupied by the proprietors since 1754, two years after the accession of Mr. Shaw Stewart to the estate. The older portion of this house appears to have been built in the 17th century. Over a back entrance is the date 1674; a well close by bears the date 1629; and over one of the entrances to the garden is affixed the date 1635. The front and the greater part of the building is of more modern construction: it is still inhabited. Before the houses of the town encroached upon it, this mansion, with its terraces and pleasure-grounds overlooking the river, must have had a very striking aspect. It was thus noticed by Alexander Drummond, when speaking of Vabro in Italy, in the travels he per-

formed in 1744:—"Here the Count de Mercei possesses a beautiful house, that stands upon the top of the hill, with fine terraced gardens sloping down to the river side, which yield a delicious prospect to the eye; yet beautiful as this situation is, the house of Greenock would have been infinitely more noble, had it been, according to the original plan, above the terrace with the street opening down to the harbour; indeed, in that case, it would have been the most lordly site in Europe."

During the papacy, the baronies of Greenock were comprehended in the parish of Innerkip. Being at a great distance from the parish-church, the inhabitants had the benefit of three chapels within their own bounds. One of them, and probably the principal, was dedicated to St. Laurence, from whom the adjacent expanse derived its name of the Bay of St. Laurence. It stood on the site of the house at the west corner of Virginia-street, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Roger Stewart. In digging the foundations of that house, a number of human bones were found, which proves that a burying-ground must have been attached to the chapel. The usually accurate Chalmers states that this place of worship "disappeared in the wreck of the Reformation;" but, in point of fact, it remained in some preservation so recently as the year 1760. On the lands still called Chapelton there stood another chapel, to which also there must have been a cemetery attached; for when these grounds were formed into a kitchen-garden, many gravestones were found under the surface. A little below Kilblain, there was placed a third religious house, the stones of which the tenant of the ground was permitted to remove for the purpose of enclosing his garden. From the name it is apparent that this was a cell or chapel dedicated to St. Blane. After the Reformation, when the chapels were dissolved, the inhabitants of Greenock had to walk to the parish-church of Innerkip, which was 6 miles distant, to join in the celebration of public worship. To remedy this inconvenience, John Shaw obtained a grant from the King, in 1589, authorizing him to build a church for the accommodation of the people on his lands of Greenock, Finnarf, and Spangock, who, it was represented, were "all fishers, and of a reasonable number." Power was also given to build a manse and form a churchyard. This grant was ratified by parliament in 1592. The arrangement resembled the erection of a chapel-of-ease in our own times. Shaw having, in 1591, built a church and a manse, and assigned a churchyard, an act of parliament was passed, in 1594, whereby his lands above-mentioned, with their tithes and ecclesiastical duties, were disjoined from the parsonage and vicarage of Innerkip, and erected into a distinct parsonage and vicarage, which were assigned to the newly erected parish-church of Greenock; and this was ordained to take effect for the year 1593, and in all time thereafter. The parish of Greenock continued, as thus established, till 1636, when there was obtained from the lords commissioners for the plantation of churches a decree, whereby the baronies of Easter and Wester Greenock, and various other lands which had belonged to the parish of Innerkip, with a small portion of the parish of Houston, were erected into a parish to be called Greenock, and the church formerly erected at Greenock was ordained to be the parochial church, of which Shaw was the patron. The limits which were then assigned to the parish of Greenock have continued to the present time.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. But though still treated as one parish for some civil and political purposes, it now constitutes, both ecclesiastically and quoad

civilia, three separate parishes, the West, the Middle, and the East.—The West parish, also called the Old, is the continuation of the original parish, and comprises the western part of the town, together with the western half of the landward district. Patron, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart. Stipend, as reported by the Commissioners in 1838, £286 14s. 11½d. from teinds, £25 from annuity-bond of the town of Greenock, and £406 12s. 4d. from feu-duties from glebe-land,—in all, £718 7s. 3½d. The minister has also a manse and glebe. The original church, built in 1591, a low cruciform structure with a small belfry, in the middle of an extensive burying-ground close by the shore, continued to be used till 1837, when it was formally condemned by the presbytery; and an elegant new church, containing 1,400 sittings, was afterwards erected on a fine open site in the upper outskirts of the west end of the town, but suffered serious obstruction to its completion, and did not receive its finishing decoration, in the form of a handsome spire, till so late as 1854.—The Middle parish, called also the New parish, was disjoined from the Old in 1754. It is wholly a burghal parish, comprising only the middle part of the town. Patron, the town-council, the session, and feuars. Stipend, £275, with £20 for communion elements. The minister has a manse and garden, but no glebe. The church stands in Cathcart-square, in the very centre of the town, confronting a street which leads down to the quays. It was built in 1757, at the cost of £2,389, and contains 1,497 sittings; and a steeple which adorns it, and is 146 feet high, was built at a separate cost, by subscription, in 1787.—The East parish was disjoined from the Old parish in 1809. It comprises the eastern part of the town and the eastern half of the landward district. Patron, the town council and a committee of proprietors. Stipend, £250, with £20 for sacramental expenses. The minister has a manse, but no glebe. The present church is a handsome structure, with 1,050 sittings, built in 1853.—There were in Greenock, for a short period previous to the disruption, no fewer than five quoad sacra parishes, additional to the three quoad civilia parishes, and all of ecclesiastical creation; but there are now, in connexion with the Establishment, in addition to the three quoad civilia parish churches, only two places of worship, the Gaelic chapel, and the Cartdyke missionary chapel; and the former of these was constituted by the Court of Teinds, in the summer of 1855, a quoad sacra parish church. The Census of 1851 returns for four of the five Establishment places of worship an aggregate of 5,000 sittings, and an attendance of 2,283.

The Free churches in Greenock, together with the total amount of money raised by each in 1864-5, are as follows:—the West, £1,709 9s. 1d.; the Middle, £1,570 10s. 3d.; the Gaelic, £688 16s. 6d.; Wellpark, £837 8s. 5d.; St. Andrew's, £905 8s. 10d.; and St. Thomas's, £787 6s. 8d. The Census of 1851 returns the number of Free churches as 7, and gives the aggregate sittings in 6 of them as 5,286, and the aggregate attendance at all the 7 as 4,749. All the Free church edifices are more or less creditable structures; and one of them, built in 1855, in the eastern part of the town, is a handsome pile, surmounted by a Gothic spire which figures conspicuously in the burghal landscape, as seen from the Clyde.—The United Presbyterian churches in the town are four,—one in Nicholson-street, built in 1791, at the cost of £1,400, and containing 1,106 sittings; one in Union-street, built in 1834, at the cost of £2,400, and containing 950 sittings; one in Nelson street, a neat structure, built in 1842, to afford increased accommodation to a congregation whose previous place

of worship in Innerkip-street contained 730 sittings; and one in Sir Michael-street, a large, elegant, symmetrical structure, built in 1854, on the site of a predecessor, which had been erected in 1807, and contained 1,498 sittings. The Census of 1851 gives 4 United Presbyterian churches, with aggregately 4,555 sittings, and an attendance of 2,888.—The other places of worship in Greenock are a Reformed Presbyterian church, in West Stewart-street, built in 1833, with 550 sittings, and an attendance of 450; a Congregational chapel in George-square, a neat edifice with Gothic front, built in 1840, and containing 850 sittings, with an attendance of 550; an Evangelical Union chapel, with 600 sittings, and an attendance of 450; three Baptist chapels, in Westburn-street, in Sir Michael-street, and in Hamilton-street, two of them returned in the Census as containing 520 sittings, with an attendance of 84; an Episcopal chapel in Union-street, built in 1824, with 600 sittings and an attendance of 350; a Methodist chapel, built in 1814, containing 400 sittings, with an attendance of 115; a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1815, at the cost of £3,000, containing 1,600 sittings; another Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1862, with nave and aisles 120 feet long; a Catholic apostolic church, in little use; a handsome Seamen's chapel, built in 1852; and a place of worship, confronting the west end of Hamilton-street, built in 1823 as a chapel of ease, commonly known as the North church, containing 1,165 sittings, and notable for having long stood vacant and useless. The Census of 1851, also gives a Mormonite place of worship, with 120 sittings and an attendance of 70, and the place of worship of an isolated congregation, with 360 sittings, and an attendance of 384.

The Greenock academy was established some time before the middle of last century. The present edifice is an elegant one, in the old monastic style, opened in September, 1855, with accommodation for a course of education in four departments, under a rector and several masters. The Highlanders' academy, a handsome building erected in 1836, in the south-west part of the town, has apartments and teachers for two schools, a juvenile and an infantile, together with a spacious play-ground and all suitable apparatus. There are also a ragged school, a seamen's children's school, a charity school, and a school of industry. There are likewise schools in connexion with a number of the churches or congregations, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Independent, and Roman Catholic. And the private schools, besides being numerous, have a wide range and present much variety. Yet the aggregate state of education in the town is understood to be comparatively low. The returns to the parliamentary commission in 1834 gave 36 schools, 52 teachers, and 2,937 scholars; and the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, six years later, gave the number of scholars as 2,450, or somewhat less than one in twelve of the whole population.

GREENOCK, a burgh of barony, a parliamentary burgh, a seat of manufacture, an extensive sea-port, and the sixth town of Scotland in point of population, stands about the middle of the sea-board of the parish of Greenock, in 55° 57' 2" north latitude, 4° 45' 30" west longitude, 3 miles west-north-west of Port-Glasgow, 7 by water east of Dunoon, 8 by water west of Dumbarton, 15½ by railway west-north-west of Paisley, and 21 by water, but 22½ by railway, west by north of Glasgow. According to the popular belief, Greenock received its name from a *green oak*, which, it is said, once stood upon the shore; but this seems a mere play upon words, and there is no reason to suppose that any such oak ever existed. The name may be derived from the British *Graen-ag* signifying a gravelly or sandy place; or from the

Gaelic, *Grian-aig*, signifying a sunny bay. Both these terms are applicable to the site of Greenock, which has a sandy and gravelly soil and is finely exposed to the sun on the margin of a beautiful bay; and the latter term receives some countenance from the fact that the name of the place is still pronounced *Grian-aig* by the Highland portion of the population. The bay in front of the town is comparatively narrow seaward and comparatively long shorewise, leaving the view of the frith upward and downward, as well as in front, fully open to every part of the quays and the beach. The ground inward, for about a quarter of a mile, is low and flat, but slightly elevated above high-water level, and is occupied, to the extent of about two miles in length, by either the quays and docks, the most business streets of the town, or long stretches of straggling outskirts and suburban villas. The ground behind this low belt immediately begins to rise, in some parts slowly, in others somewhat steeply; and thence it continues to ascend, with a very pleasing diversity of terrace, undulation, and acclivity, till it becomes lost in the country and climbs aloft into the hills; and all this variety of rising-ground, to the extent of about half-a-mile in breadth and nearly a mile in length, is occupied, in a pleasingly chequered manner, with streets, edified areas, villas, plots, places of manufacture, garden-spaces, and rural openings.

The view, from many parts of this upper ground, and even from the quays and the beach, is perhaps the finest commanded by any sea-port in the British dominions. See CLYDE (THE). Even the extent of the view is considerable, embracing a semi-panorama of 12 miles along the chord, all perfectly defined, with a clear middle ground of 5 or 6 miles in depth; but the variety and the romance of it are extraordinary, combining sea and mountain, woods and alps, civilization and savageness, in grand masses and with most picturesque magnificence. The relative situation of Greenock, too, is remarkable,—on one of the thronest thoroughfares of the Lowlands, and yet at the very vestibule of the Highlands. "But a few miles off, across the frith of Clyde," remark the Messrs. Chambers, "the untameable Highland territory stretches away into alpine solitudes of the wildest character; so that it is possible to sit in a Greenock drawing-room amidst a scene of refinement not surpassed, and of industry unexampled, in Scotland, with the long cultivated Lowlands at your back, and let the imagination follow the eye into a blue distance where things still exhibit nearly the same moral aspect as they did a thousand years ago. It is said that, when Rob Roy haunted the opposite coasts of Dumbartonshire, he found it very convenient to sail across and make a selection from the goods displayed in the Greenock fairs; on which occasion the ellwands and staves of civilization would come into collision with the broad-swords and dirks of savage warfare, in such a style as might have served to show the extremely slight hold which the law had as yet taken of certain parts of our country." Wordsworth, also, who approached Greenock from Inverary, by way of Hell's glen, was strongly struck with the contrast which here presented itself to the wild alpine wastes around Loch-Long. Said he,

"We have not passed into a doleful city,
We who were led to-day down a grim dell,
By some too boldly named 'the Jaws of Hell:'
Where be the wretched ones, the sights for pity?
These crowded streets resound no plaintive ditty:—
As from the hive where bees in summer dwell,
Sorrow seems here excluded, and that knell,
It neither damps the gay, nor checks the witty.
Alas! too busy rival of old Tyre,
Whose merchants princes were, whose decks were thrones:

Soon may the punctual sea in vain expire
To serve thy need, in union with that Clyde,
Whose rustling current brawls o'er noisy stones,
The poor, the lonely, herdsman's joy and pride!"

In the beginning of the 17th century, Greenock was a mean fishing village, consisting of a single row of thatched cottages. In 1635, Charles I., as administrator-in-law of his son Charles, then a minor, Prince and Steward of Scotland, granted a charter in favour of John Shaw, proprietor of the barony of Greenock, holding of the Prince, erecting the village of Greenock into a free burgh-of-barony, with the privilege of holding a weekly market on Friday, and two fairs annually. This creation was confirmed and renewed by Charles II., as Prince and Steward, in 1670, and received the ratification of parliament in 1681. In the course of that century the town acquired some shipping, and engaged in coasting, and, to some extent, in foreign trade. The herring-fishery was the principal business prosecuted; and in it no less than 900 boats, each having on board 4 men, and 24 nets were, during some seasons, employed. Besides the home consumption, immense quantities of herrings were exported to foreign markets; in particular, in the year 1674, 1,700 lasts, equal to 20,000 barrels, were exported to Rochelle, besides what were sent to other ports of France, to Sweden, to Dantzic, and other places on the Baltic. This branch of industry is still prosecuted here. In 1684, a vessel sailed from Greenock with a number of the persecuted religionists of the West of Scotland, who were sentenced to transportation to the American colonies. Next year a party connected with the Earl of Argyle's invasion landed here; the bay probably affording some facility for such a purpose. In 1699, as appears from Borland's History, and not in 1697, as is usually represented, part of the Darien expedition was fitted out at Carlsdyke, which at that time was separate from Greenock, and had a quay, while Greenock had none.

The baronial family of Shaw took a deep interest in the progress of the town, which indeed may be said to have been formed under their patronage. In 1696, and again in 1700, Sir John Shaw applied to the Scottish parliament for public aid to build a harbour at Greenock; but his applications were unsuccessful. The importance of the measure induced the inhabitants to make a contract with Sir John by which they agreed to an assessment of 1s. 4d. sterling on every sack of malt brewed into ale within the limits of the town; the money so levied to be applied in defraying the expense of forming a pier and harbour. The work was begun in 1703, and not finished till 1734. Within two circular quays—a mid quay or tongue intervening, consisting of above 2,000 feet of stone—were enclosed about 9 imperial acres. This formidable undertaking, the greatest of the kind at that time in Scotland, incurred an expense of about £5,600, the magnitude of which alarmed the good people of Greenock so much, that on Sir John Shaw's agreeing to take the debt upon himself, they gladly resigned to him the harbour and the assessment. Such, however, was the effect of the harbour in increasing the trade and the population of the town, that by the year 1740 the whole debt was extinguished, and there remained a surplus of £1,500, the foundation of the present town's funds. In our day it may seem strange that the above tax on malt should have produced so large a sum as £5,600; and Messrs. Chambers, in their Gazetteer, pleasantly remark that the speedy liquidation of the expense affords a proof, either of the great trade carried on, "or of the extreme thirstiness of the inhabitants," at the time in question; but it is to be recollected that at that time, and for a good

while after, ale, not ardent spirits, formed the common drink of the labouring people.

Since 1773, several acts of parliament have been passed for regulating the affairs of the port, which are under the management of trustees or commissioners, consisting of the magistrates and town-council, and ten gentlemen annually elected by the shipowners of the place. Of the original harbour scarcely a vestige remains, successive repairs and new erections having nearly effaced it. More capacious harbours, with dry docks and other appropriate accommodations, have, from time to time, been formed at an immense expense. These works are as commodious and elegant as any in the kingdom. The Custom house quay measures 990 feet in extent; the Albert quay and slip, 906 feet in extent; the West harbour and quays, 3,940 feet girthed,—the entrance to the harbour, 130 feet wide; the East India harbour and quays, 3,200 feet girthed,—the entrance to the harbour, 170 feet wide; the Victoria harbour and quays, 2,200 feet girthed,—the entrance to the harbour, 150 feet wide. The quays run into deep water, and are approached by steamers at any state of the tide; and a large extent of the outer ones has just been widened, so as to afford increase of accommodation, with decrease of bustle to the transit steamers. Vessels of the largest class have sufficient depth of water and good anchorage in the roadstead outside, and can be admitted into the harbours. The Victoria harbour has a depth of 14 feet at low water of spring tides; and on its quay is a crane capable of lifting 75 tons weight. Within these few weeks ground has been purchased in the west, at the cost of upwards of £30,000, with the view of forming another harbour, and providing dry-dock accommodation for the largest sea-going steamers.

The prosperity of Greenock began at the auspicious era of the Union with England in 1707, which opened new views to the traders of the Clyde, by giving them a free commerce to America and the West Indies, which they had not before enjoyed; and they soon began to send out goods to the colonies, returning chiefly with tobacco. After the completion of the harbour, Greenock was established a custom-house port, and a branch of Port-Glasgow, by an exchequer commission, dated the 16th of September, 1710. In 1719, the first vessel belonging to Greenock crossed the Atlantic. The growing prosperity of the port excited the jealousy of the traders of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, who accused those of Greenock and Port-Glasgow of defrauding the revenue; but the charge was triumphantly refuted. The commerce of Greenock continued to increase gradually till about 1760, when the increase became very rapid, and continued its course till it met with a check from the American war. After the peace in 1783, the increase became still more rapid; and during the 7 years from 1784 to 1791, the shipping trade of the place was nearly tripled in amount. About the beginning of the present century it had increased to a much greater amount than that of any other port in Scotland. The principal intercourse is with North and South America, and the East and West Indies; and here it deserves to be remarked that it was in Greenock, in 1813, that the first movement was made for breaking up the monopoly of the East India Company. The Greenland whale-fishery, commenced here in 1752, was never of any importance, and is now discontinued. The coasting trade at this port has declined since 1800. This, however, does not indicate a general failure of that trade on the Clyde, which, upon the whole, has greatly increased, but merely an alteration of the mode of carrying it on.

In 1728, the gross receipt of the customs at Green-

ock was £15,231; in 1770, £57,336; in 1802, £211,081; in 1831, £592,008; in 1838, £417,673; in the average of the five years 1840-1844, £357,173; in the average of the five years 1845-1849, £365,422; and in the year 1864, £1,054,836. In 1784, the shipping trade of the port comprised a tonnage of 6,569 inwards in British vessels, 580 inwards in foreign vessels, 7,297 outwards in British vessels, and 520 outwards in foreign vessels; in 1814, it comprised a tonnage of 40,447 inwards in British vessels, 1,007 inwards in foreign vessels, 43,685 outwards in British vessels, and 986 outwards in foreign vessels; in 1831, it comprised a tonnage of 49,887 inwards in British vessels, 4,100 inwards in foreign vessels, 54,236 outwards in British vessels, and 3,405 outwards in foreign vessels; and in 1838, it comprised 59,014 inwards in British vessels, 8,267 inwards in foreign vessels, 58,714 outwards in British vessels, and 6,521 outwards in foreign vessels. In the average of the five years 1840-1844, it comprised a tonnage of 141,414 in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 3,904 in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 158,456 in the coasting trade; and in the average of the five years 1845-1849, it comprised a tonnage of 173,256 in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 3,492 in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 121,050 in the coasting trade. In 1852, it comprised a tonnage of 98,041 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 2,133 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 72,543 inwards in the coasting trade, 49,704 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 2,666 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 23,674 outwards in the coasting trade; and in 1860, it comprised a tonnage of 108,059 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 20,513 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 183,684 inwards in the coasting trade, 75,231 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 10,124 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 86,689 outwards in the coasting trade. In 1825, the registered sailing vessels belonging to the port were 241, of aggregately 29,054 tons; in 1837, they were 386, of aggregately 47,421 tons; and in 1861, they were 359, of aggregately 77,550 tons. In 1861, the number of steam-vessels belonging to the port was 28, of aggregately 2,342 tons; and in 1855, the number daily arriving and departing was 87.

The exports of British manufactures from Greenock, and the imports of foreign and colonial produce, have of late years been greatly affected by the artificial deepening of the Clyde to Glasgow, much of the commerce of that city now being done directly from its own quays, which formerly was done indirectly through lighters at Greenock. The declared value of British and Irish goods exported from Greenock to foreign parts was, in 1831, £1,493,405; in 1834, £1,459,086; in 1838, £1,141,765; and in 1851, £491,913. The items in the last of these years were as follow,—coals, £12,128; cotton by the yard, £249,315; cotton by value, £5,725; cotton yarn, £40,155; herrings and other fish, £178; haberdashery and millinery, £12,276; hardware and cutlery, £1,707; iron and steel, £36,377; linens by the yard, £12,096; linens by value, £959; machinery and mill-work, £7,618; silk manufactures, £248; woollens by the piece, £5,534; woollens by the yard, £7,643; woollens by value, £2,404; woollen yarn, £192; all other articles, £97,358. Two principal articles of import are timber and sugar. The loads of timber in 1830 were 21,245; in 1840, 47,048; in 1855, 44,619;—the hundreds of deals and battens in 1830 were 283; in 1840, 1,973; in 1855,

2,447;—the tons of sugar in 1830 were 15,300; in 1840, 13,741; in 1855, 44,651; the tons of molasses in 1830 were 3,057; in 1840, 9,131; in 1855, 22,437. Numerous ships annually clear out with emigrants for America and Australia. A vast amount of local trade is done also, through the Glasgow river steamers, in constant transit, sometimes as numerous as five or six in the hour, to all the watering places and provincial markets in the frith.

The manufactures of Greenock are various and extensive. Ship-building was commenced soon after the close of the American war, and eventually rose to great prominence. During a number of years previous to 1840, from 6,000 to 7,000 tons of shipping were annually launched; and in that year 21 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 7,338, were built. All the building yards have great facility for launching; and most have a rich provision of artificial appliances. Boat-building is carried on as a distinct business from ship-building; and has for years in succession prepared from 700 to 800 tons yearly for the launch. Iron-working is carried on in six establishments for all sorts of cast-iron work and machinery, but particularly for the construction of steam-boilers, steam-engines, locomotives, and iron steam-vessels. The making of anchors and chain-cables is carried on in two separate establishments. Sugar-refining is prosecuted here to a greater extent than anywhere else in Scotland. The first house for this purpose was erected in 1765; and now there are eleven sugar-refineries, some of them on a large scale. There are also in the town or neighbourhood two sail-cloth factories, five roperies, five sail-making establishments, a large cotton mill, two woollen factories, a flax mill, a paper mill, three dyewood mills, four saw mills, six grain mills, five tanneries, a large cooper work, a distillery, three breweries, an extensive biscuit bakery, two soap and candle works, a pottery, a straw-hat manufactory, and chemical works for saltpetre, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, and phosphate of soda. All the ordinary kinds of handicraft, also, are prosecuted in a brisker manner and on a larger scale than in towns with a mere stagnant population.

An extraordinary work connected with Greenock is that by which the town is plentifully supplied with water for domestic use, and machinery to a prodigious extent can be impelled. It was accomplished in 1827 by an association called the Shaws Water company, constituted by act of parliament in 1825. The work comprises an immense artificial lake or reservoir situated in the bosom of the hills, behind the town, formed by turning the course of some small streams, the principal called Shaws water, which formerly ran into the sea at Innerkip, and from which the company takes its name. From this reservoir an aqueduct passes along the hill-range, running for several miles at an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the sea. The whole length of the aqueduct is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the reservoir covers 296 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial acres of land; and there is a compensation-reservoir covering 40 acres, besides smaller basins. Self-acting sluices, most ingeniously constructed, prevent the danger of any overflow, and completely preserve the water during the greatest floods. There are also two extensive filters. The whole of this magnificent work was planned and executed by Mr. Robert Thom, at the expense of £90,000. In approaching the town, it pours down a current of water in successive falls, at the rate of 1,200 cubic feet per minute, impelling a series of mills and factories, with both a steadiness and a cheapness superior to steam.

A remarkable one of the factories on the Shaws water is a cotton mill, which was founded with ma-

sonic honours in June 1838. The mill is an oblong building 300 feet in length, 65 in width, and four stories in height. The elevation is plain, but chaste and elegant. The centre portion projects, with a pediment on the top, and finishes with an octagon belfry, surmounted by a vane. Each room in each flat is 215 feet long and 61 broad. The ceilings, which are lined with timber, are supported by two ranges of cast iron pillars, of which there are 40 in each room; and over these pillars are transverse beams, each 9 feet apart. The apartments at the east end are used for cotton and for blowing rooms, and are fire-proof; they are separated from the work rooms by a stone gable; their ceilings are of arched brick-work resting on cast-iron beams, and the floors are of Arbroath flags. Those at the west end are employed as a counting room, and for warping and winding apartments. The wheel-house stands at a distance of 21 feet from the east end of the mill; and is a large building, of plain but neat design. Its length is 90 feet, and its breadth 33. The base is nearly 50 feet below, while the roof is about 35 feet above, the level of the road. From its bottom a tunnelled tailrace runs under the road in an oblique direction, for a distance exceeding 100 yards. This tunnel, a considerable proportion of which is 50 feet beneath the surface, and the under part of the wheel-house, were cut through solid whinstone rock. The arch of the tunnel, and the arc on which rests the axle of the wheel, are constructed of dressed freestone, the joints of which are joggled and filled with cement. The stones forming the arc weigh from one to ten tons each, and the whole consists of 5,000 tons of dressed mason work, ten feet thick. The wheel itself is the largest and most magnificent structure of the kind in the world; it measures 70 feet 2 inches in diameter, or 220 feet 6 inches in circumference, and is capable of working up to 200 horses' power with a full supply of water. It is constructed on what is called the tension or suspension principle; the shrouding or outer rings of the wheel being braced to the centre by 32 chain cable iron bars or arms 2½ inches in diameter, and an equal number of diagonal braces of the same thickness. The axle of the wheel is of cast-iron, and weighs 11 tons. The bearings in which the wheel revolves, are 24 inches long and 18 inches in diameter, resting in cast-iron bushes. The centres or naves, into which the arms and braces are fixed with gibs and cutters, are 10 feet in diameter, and weigh 8½ tons each. They are of a ribbed form, with punched covings, and have prominent sockets, for receiving the ends of the arms. They have a rich and elegant appearance, and the arms radiating towards the periphery of the wheel, give an impression of lightness to the ponderous machine. The shrouding is of cast-iron, and is of 17 inches in depth. On the side which is not covered by the gearing, there are two sunk pannels with a neat "egg and dart" moulding all round the styles; and, in the body of each pannel, there is a very elegant branch of the water-lily in bas relief, which has a very handsome effect, by relieving this part of the wheel from that inexpressive plainness which is usual in such structures. The weight of the wheel is 117 tons. The shrouding is composed of 64, and the teetted segment of 32 pieces, containing in all 704 teeth. The buckets are 160 in number, and each contains 100 gallons of water. The sole of the wheel is constructed of iron plates fastened with no fewer than 20,000 rivets. The wheel performs nearly one revolution in the minute. The spur wheel and segment pinion, which works in the teetted segment of the water-wheel, weighs with its shaft

23 tons, and the pinion and main shaft into the mill weigh 13 tons. The spur wheel, the diameter of which is 18 feet 3 inches, revolves at the rate of 600 feet per minute, and the whole act together so smoothly that not the slightest shaking or noise is perceptible.—The cistern conducting the water to the wheel is of iron rivetted together, and is supported by two cast-iron beams the full width for the wheel-house. The water strikes the wheel six feet from the top of the diameter. The governor of the wheel, which is of beautiful workmanship, and the rack for the sluice, are placed on a level with the cistern. To the east of the wheel-house is a store for cotton wool, capable of containing 800 bales. The building is fire-proof, having an arched roof of brick-work and stone side-walls; and matters are so arranged that, in the event of fire, the whole could be covered with water in fifteen minutes.—Behind the wheel-house stands the gas-work for lighting the manufactory. Its roof is formed by the troughs for conveying the water from the ordinary channel to the wheel, as is also that of the boiler-house for heating the mill by steam-pipes.

One of the reservoirs of the Shaws water-works, called the Whinhill dam, having been constructed before these works were projected, was purchased by the water-company as it stood, and proved to be unsound. On the night of Saturday the 21st of November, 1835, this reservoir, in consequence of a pressure from heavy rains, suddenly burst its banks, and poured its contents, consisting of three millions of cubic feet of water, upon the grounds below, overwhelming the eastern extremity of Greenock, and part of the suburb of Cartsdyke. The lateness of the hour, and the darkness of the night, added to the appalling character of the scene. About 40 persons lost their lives, and an immense amount of property was destroyed. So sweeping and so sudden was the torrent, that many of the victims were surprised in bed and drowned before they could leave their houses. Many persons made most remarkable escapes. In one instance, a man who volunteered, when the flood was at its height, to rescue two children who had been left behind in a house, discovered the bed on which they had been laid floating on the water, and its occupants sound asleep, altogether unconscious of their danger.—In the summer of the same year (25th July, 1835), a dreadful accident occurred at the quay by the bursting of the boiler of the Earl Grey steamer, when 6 persons lost their lives, and a number were seriously injured.

Greenock, as a town, consists of Greenock proper in the centre and the west, and Crawfordsdyke or Cartsdyke in the east; and these, though now compactly united into one town, originally stood at some distance from each other. "Both," says Dr. Macfarlane, "may lay claim, as villages at least, to some antiquity. It is evident that they had their origin in their vicinity to the mansion-houses of the respective proprietors of Greenock and Crawfordsburn, and that at one time they were cherished by these proprietors, not without some degree of rivalry, from motives of patriotism, or as the means of increasing at once their wealth and their influence. At first they were probably nothing more than fishing-villages; but, at an early period, each appears to have had its harbour capable of receiving and mooring vessels of considerable burden." The earliest description of Greenock which has come under our notice occurs in the work of a French writer who visited it about the year 1670, who calls the place "Krinock," and says,—"This town is the passage of the Scotch post and packet-boat to Ireland. Its port is good, sheltered by the

mountains which surround it, and by a great mole, by the side of which are ranged the barks and other vessels for the convenience of loading and unloading more easily." The "great mole," here mentioned was merely a rude landing-place. Crawford, who wrote in 1710, at the time when the harbour was in progress, describes Greenock as "the chief town upon the coast, well built, consisting chiefly of one principal street, about a quarter of a mile in length." About this time the houses were covered with thatch; in 1716, there were only 6 slated houses in the place. In 1782, Semple, the continuator of Crawford's work, said: "About two years ago John Shaw Stewart of Greenock, Esq., caused a survey and draw a plan of the town, and laid off a great part of the adjacent ground regularly for building upon, having feued off a number of steadings, where several good houses are built, part of which is to be called the New Town of Greenock. The town has greatly increased in building within these thirty years, being compact with elegant houses, a number of them slated. Good streets, and well-causeyed, some of them very broad, particularly north of the New Church."

The town, in its present appearance, is very diversified. The terraces facing the quays are partly spacious and pleasant, partly narrow and dirty, and aggregately irregular and crowded. The old portions of the town have generally bad alignments, contracted thoroughfares, and an ill-conditioned sewerage; and they abound in narrow alleys, filthy closes, and dingy houses; so that even the very small part of them which has to be traversed from the railway terminus to the steam-boat quay is far from agreeable to strangers. The central streets of the old town, particularly Cathcart-square, and the three streets leading from it to respectively the east, the north, and the west, are decidedly good, and make a grand display of shops. Most of the streets in the west, as also some of those on the face of the ascent in the centre, are regular, airy, and well-edified. The western outskirts extend far and plentifully, and are altogether clean and riant, abounding in villas, looking freely out to the frith or to the Highlands, and combining most beautifully a series of fine foregrounds with a diversified range of rich perspective.

The most conspicuous public building in Greenock is the custom-house, an oblong Grecian edifice, with a splendid portico, situated upon the quay, where—not being encumbered with contiguous buildings—it is seen to much advantage. It was erected in 1818, at the expense of £30,000. The old town-hall and public offices were planned in 1765 by James Watt, and finished the following year; and large additions were afterwards made to them. The new town-hall and public offices, an extensive and elegant pile of building, were erected in 1856. The tontine, an inn and hotel in Cathcart-street, is a substantial and handsome structure erected, in 1801, at the expense of £10,000. Nearly opposite are the exchange buildings, finished in 1814, at a cost of £7,000, and containing two assembly-rooms and other accommodation. Behind these buildings is the theatre, which has recently been sold to be made into a provision warehouse. An hospital or infirmary was erected in 1809, and a jail or bridewell in 1810. A commodious news-room was opened in Cathcart-square in 1821. The gas-work was constructed in 1828, and cost £3,731. The mechanics' institution was built in 1840. The Greenock library, an Elizabethan structure in Union-street, was built in 1837, at the cost of about £3,000, which was defrayed by Mr. Watt of Soho, only surviving son of James Watt, a native

of Greenock, the celebrated improver of the steam-engine. A fine marble statue of James Watt, by Chantrey, the expense of which was raised by subscription, adorns the interior of the library. On the front of the pedestal of the statue is the following inscription from the elegant pen of Jeffrey:—"The inhabitants of Greenock have erected this statue of James Watt, not to extend a fame already identified with the miracles of steam, but to testify the pride and reverence with which he is remembered in the place of his nativity, and their deep sense of the great benefits his genius has conferred on mankind. Born 19th January, 1736. Died at Heath field in Staffordshire, August 25th, 1819." On the right of the pedestal is a shield, containing the arms of Greenock, and, on the left, emblems of strength and speed. On the back is an elephant, in obvious allusion to the beautiful parallel drawn by the writer of the inscription between the steam-engine and the trunk of that animal, which is equally qualified to lift a pin or to rend an oak. Wood's hospital or the mariners' asylum is a splendid palatial-looking edifice, in the Elizabethan style, on the High Gourock road, beyond the western outskirts of the town, built in 1851 at the cost of about £10,000, and liberally endowed for the maintenance of aged, infirm, and disabled seamen belonging to the counties bordering on the Clyde. This fine institution arose out of a bequest of £80,000, by Sir Gabriel Wood, who died in London in 1845. The places of worship in Greenock, aggregately considered, are creditable to the town; and the three of them with steeples are appropriate and conspicuous. A beautiful new cemetery, already well decorated with tasteful monuments and other designs, was laid out a few years ago in the south-western outskirts of the town. The grounds of Wellpark, comprising five acres, and situated not far from the centre of the town, were given by Sir M. R. S. Stewart in 1851 to be laid out in public walks.

For a long time the inhabitants of Greenock were almost exclusively devoted to commerce, and gave little countenance to literature or science. In 1769, when John Wilson, a poet of considerable merit, the author of the well-known piece on "the Clyde," was admitted as master of the grammar school of Greenock, the magistrates and ministers made it a condition that he should abandon "the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making,"—a stipulation which 30 years afterwards drew from the silenced bard the following acrimonious remarks in a letter addressed to his son George when a student at Glasgow college:—"I once thought to live by the breath of fame; but how miserably was I disappointed when, instead of having my performances applauded in crowded theatres, and being caressed by the great—for what will not a poetaster in his intoxicating delirium of possession dream?—I was condemned to hawl myself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life—the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers." Since that time a better taste, and more liberality of sentiment, have prevailed, and some attention has been paid to the cultivation of science. In 1783, the Greenock library was instituted; and, in 1807, a collection of Foreign literature in connexion with it was commenced. This library contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, and is the one already mentioned as occupying the building erected by Mr. Watt. Another library, the mechanics', was formed in 1832; and the institution connected with it very soon had so many as 800 students. A book club was instituted in 1849. There are also a Watt club, an Ard

gown club, a philharmonic society, a medical and chiralurgical association, a horticultural society, an agricultural society, a society for promoting Christian knowledge, and two correspondencies in connexion with the fine arts. Letter-press printing was established here in 1765, by one MacAlpine, who was also the first bookseller. It was confined to handbills, jobbing, &c., till 1810, when the first book was printed by William Scott. In 1821, Mr. John Mennons began the printing of books; and many accurate and elegant specimens of typography, original and selected, have issued from his press. With regard to newspapers, the Greenock Advertiser, published twice a-week, has existed since 1802; the Clyde Commercial List, published for some time thrice a-week, is defunct; the Intelligencer, begun in 1833, and the Observer, begun in 1840, are also defunct; and the Greenock Herald, of later origin, is published twice a-week.

There are in Greenock a Provident Bank, and branches of the City of Glasgow Bank, the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, the Royal Bank, the National Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co.'s Bank, and the Union Bank. The town has fifty-two insurance agencies, a trade protection society, a Lloyd's register, a Lloyd's agent, a local marine board, a chamber of commerce, a merchant seamen's fund, a fishery office, and full staffs of officials connected with the harbour and the public revenue. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday of July and the fourth Tuesday of November. Hotels, inns, and public houses are very numerous and of every class. Remarkably abundant facilities of communication are enjoyed with Gourock by omnibuses, with Paisley and Glasgow by railway, and with all places on the Clyde, as well as with the chief ports in the Western Highlands, in Ireland, in Galloway, and in the west of England, by steam-vessels. In the Greenock district of the herring fishery, there were cured, in the year 1853, 13,944 barrels of herrings, there were employed in the fishery 2,503 persons, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines engaged in it was £18,649.

Till 1741 the burghal affairs of Greenock were superintended by the superior, or by a baron-bailie appointed by him. By a charter dated in that year, and by another dated in 1751, Sir John Shaw, the superior, gave power to the feuars and sub-feuars to meet yearly for the purpose of choosing 9 feuars residing in Greenock, to be managers of the burgh funds, of whom 2 to be bailies, 1 treasurer, and 6 councillors. The charter of 1751 gave power to hold weekly courts, to imprison and punish delinquents, to chose officers of court, to make laws for maintaining order, and to admit merchants and tradesmen as burgesses on payment of 30 merks Scots—£1 13s. 4d. sterling. It is believed there is no instance on record of any burgesses ever having been admitted. The qualification of councillor was being a feuar and resident within the town. The election was in the whole feuars, resident and non-resident. The mode of election of the magistrates and council was by signed lists, personally delivered by the voter, stating the names of the councillors he wished to be removed, and the persons whom he wished substituted in their room. In 1825, 497 feuars voted. The commissioners on municipal corporations stated in their Report, in 1833, that "this manner of electing is much approved of in the town." They also reported, that "the affairs of this flourishing town appear to have been managed with great care and ability. The expenditure is economical, the remuneration to officers moderate, and the accounts of the different

trusts are clear and accurate." The municipal government and jurisdiction of the town continued to be administered under the charter of 1751, without any alteration or enlargement, until the burgh reform act of 1833 came into operation. Under that act, the town-council consists of a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, for the election of whom the town is divided into 5 wards, 4 of which return 3 councillors each, and one returns 4: the ward having 4 councillors has a preponderance of electors. The bailie-court of Greenock has now the same jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, competent to a royal burgh. By an act of parliament passed in 1840, Carlsdyke forms part of the burgh of Greenock. In 1839-40, the corporation revenue was £22,564; and in 1865-66, it was £50,730. The magistrates and town-council, together with nine persons elected by the feuars, householders and ratepayers, are a board of trustees for paving, lighting, cleansing, and watching the town, and for supplying it with water. Previous to the passing of the reform act in 1832, Greenock had no voice in the parliamentary representation; but since then it sends one member to parliament. Its parliamentary boundaries are the same as the municipal. Constituency in 1866, 1,871. Till 1815, the sheriff-court for the whole of Renfrewshire was held at Paisley; but in that year an additional sheriff-substitute, to be resident at Greenock, was appointed; and by an act of court promulgated by the sheriff-depute, dated 3d May, it was declared that the district or territory falling under the ordinary jurisdiction of the court at Greenock should be termed "the Lower Ward," and that it should in the meantime consist of the towns and parishes of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and the parish of Innerkip. To this ward the parish of Kilmacolm has since been annexed. A sheriff-court is held every Friday; a sheriff small debt court, every Monday; and a justice of peace court, every Thursday. Population of the burgh in 1831, 27,571; in 1861, 42,098. Houses, 1,848.

The noble family of Cathcart take from this town their second title in the peerage, Baron Greenock, conferred in 1807. They are descended from Sir John Shaw of Greenock, who died in 1752, through his only child Marion, and inherit feu-duties in the town to a considerable amount, being that part of the Shaw estate which was not entailed on the family of Shaw Stewart of Blackhall, now also of Greenock.—Much the most famous names in the history of Greenock are those of the Shaw Stewarts, and of James Watt. Galt the novelist also passed part of his early days in Greenock; and, having returned to it toward the end of his life, died here in 1839. Burns' "Highland Mary" likewise died here, and a monument in memory of her was raised in the old church-yard, with masonic honours, in 1842.

GREENOCK RAILWAY. See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.

GREENS. See TYNE (THE).

GREENSIDE. See EDINBURGH.

GREENSTONE POINT, the headland on the north side of Loch Ewe, on the coast of the parish of Gairloch, Ross-shire.

GREENYARD. See GREINORD.

GREETO BURN, a tributary of the Gogo rivulet, joining it about the middle of its course, in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire.

GREINORD, a bay, a burn, and an island, on the west coast of Ross-shire. The name is also written Gruinard and Greenyard. Greinord bay, or Loch Greinord, lies between Little Lochbroom and Loch Ewe, nearer the former than the latter. It measures fully 6 miles across the entrance, pene

trates the land 5 miles southward, and has in its upper part a somewhat semicircular outline. It abounds with haddock, cod, whiting, and shell-fish; and its shores, especially on the east side, are a series of rocky knolls and pleasant little inlets. Greinord burn descends northward, through a mountainous tract, to the head of the bay, tracing the boundary between the parishes of Lochbroom and Gairloch, and abounding in its lower part with salmon. Greinord isle lies nearly in the middle of the mouth of the bay, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and inhabited, and belongs to the parish of Lochbroom.

GRENNAND CASTLE. See MAYBOLE.

GRENNAN, a small bay and a hill near the middle of the east side of the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtownshire.

GRESS. See STORNOWAY.

GRESSALLACH (LOCH), a bay on the east coast of Harris, south of East Loch-Tarbet.

GRETNA, a parish, containing the post-office station of Gretna, the hamlets of Old Gretna, Rigg of Gretna, and Brewhouses, and the village of Gretnagreen or Springfield, on the south-east verge of Dumfries-shire. It is bounded on the north by Half-Morton; on the east by the river Sark, which divides it from England; on the south-east and south by the Solway frith; on the west by Dornock; and on the north-west by Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Its greatest length south-westward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its superficial area is 18 square miles. The surface is, in general, level, and only slightly diversified with rising grounds or hillocks. The highest elevation is Gretna-hill, which rises about 250 feet above sea-level, and commands a delightful prospect of the coast of Cumberland, the Solway frith, the How of Annandale, and the mountain-ranges of upper Annandale, Eskdale, Liddesdale, and part of Northumberland. Near the extremity of the frith, which terminates at the influx of the Sark, a large tract of marsh land of a lively green colour has been formed, and is progressively enlarging, in consequence of a recession of the waters on the Dumfries side, and an encroachment of them on the side of Cumberland. Excepting some small patches of moss, the parish is everywhere enclosed, cultivated, and luxuriant. In several parts, particularly on a strip of land along the frith, the soil is a fine rich loam, and in other parts it is of a wet and clayey nature; but, in general, it is dry, sandy, and mixed with stones, powerful in its fertility, and abundant in its autumnal response to the call of cultivation. Perennial springs, welling up from the fissures of sandstone-rocks, or through beds of reddish coloured sand, are numerous, and afford a luxurious supply of excellent water. Some mineral springs also send up their treasures, but have been neglected owing chiefly to their being sometimes submerged by the tide. The Sark forms the boundary-line for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and over all that distance intervenes between Gretna and Cumberland. The Kirtle comes in upon the parish from the north, intersects it over its greatest breadth, flowing along an almost horizontal sandstone bed, and falls into the Solway 7 furlongs west of the mouth of the Sark, forming at its embouchure a very tiny bay. The Black Sark comes down upon the north-western angle of the parish, forms its boundary-line for a mile with Half-Morton, and then flows circuitously through it over a course of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and falls into the Sark at Newton. The line of sea-coast, somewhat sinuous, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, is low, and consists of mixed sand and clay. Redkirk-point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and Tordoff-point, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Sarkfoot, alone break the uniformity of the level; and the latter is, on a small

scale, a bold headland. There are several small ports or landing-places, particularly those of Sark and of Brewhouses; but they are of trivial importance, and facilitate chiefly the landing of coals from the ports of Cumberland. Vessels of 120 tons burden may sail up to Sarkfoot; vessels of 100 tons may put into the other landing-places; and all may, at any time, lie in safety on the flat sandy ground stretching out from the beach. The Solway, from Sarkfoot to Redkirk point, opposite to which it receives the waters of the Eden, is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; but, lower down, it expands to a breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The tide of the Solway—here of a whitish colour, owing to its traversing and tearing up a vast expanse of sand—flows due east, or directly along the bed of the frith, with amazing impetuosity. Abundance of salmon, and occasionally supplies of cod, sturgeon, and herrings, are here obtained from its waters. The climate of the parish is remarkably salubrious. About 600 of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, are employed in cotton weaving, subordinately to manufacturers in Carlisle. The parish is traversed by the great roads from Western and Southern Scotland to Carlisle, and by the Caledonian railway, and the Glasgow and Southwestern railway; it contains the junction in which these two railways unite; and it has a station on the Caledonian at the Gretna junction, and a station on the Glasgow and Southwestern at Gretnagreen. Population in 1831, 1,909; in 1861, 1,620. Houses, 307. Assessed property in 1843, £6,068 15s. Real rental upwards of £9,000. Estimated average yearly value of raw produce, in the years preceding 1834, £50,000.

On the farm of Gretna-mains stood, 65 years ago, considerable remains of a Druidical temple, oval in form, enclosing about half an acre of ground, and formed of large rough whinstones, which must have been brought from a distance of at least 10 or 12 miles. One of the largest of the stones—the only one not removed in a process of agricultural improvement—measures 118 cubic feet, and is computed to weigh upwards of 20 tons. This temple is traditionally famous as the scene of the formation of ancient alliances between Scotland and England. Traces exist, in various localities, of old square towers, very thick in their walls, which appear to have been strongholds of freebooters, or places of defence against marauders from the English Border.—The hamlet of Old Gretna stands on the east bank of the Kirtle, in a hollow about half-a-mile from the Solway; and is remarkable chiefly for giving name to the parish,—the words *Gretna-hol*, or *Gretna-how* in the Anglo-Saxon, signifying 'the great hollow;' and describing the topographical situation of the hamlet.—Rigg of Gretna stands on the west bank of the Kirtle, opposite the former hamlet, and 5 furlongs distant from it; and is noticeable solely for being the site of a United Presbyterian chapel. Brewhouses, situated on the bay or slight inland bend of the frith between Redkirk and Tordoff-points, is noticeable only as a tiny seaport. Gretnagreen, originally called Meg's hill, is in reality a hamlet in the vicinity of Springfield; but in popular parlance, is very generally identified with that village. It is composed of the parish church, a simple and unassuming little pile by the road-side, the manse, the parish school-house, the schoolmaster's dwelling, two farm-houses, and two or three cottages. Springfield will be described in its own alphabetical place. Gretnagreen has been famous for runaway marriages between parties from England, who take advantage of the facility with which the law of Scotland allows a valid marriage to be contracted. The celebration of these marriages here is carried

on as a trade which long brought the celebrators about £1,000 a-year; but it was ever disreputable and very scandalous, and has been now driven from its old prominence by the stern gaze of public scorn.—On the Cumberland side of the frith, opposite Gretnagreen, on a place called Burgh-marsh, stands a monument, marking the spot where death arrested the proud and impetuous career of the first Edward, as he was marching with giant-strides across the border to conquer Scotland. Nearly in the same direction, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and Scawfell, with other mountains in the lake-district of Cumberland, rear their tall blue summits in the distance, and seem to plant an insuperable barrier against the progress of the Northman venturing south. The hills, extending all along the horizon, appear, when the sun is high in summer, to form one regular and unbroken chain from Penrith to Whitehaven. As soon, however, as the rays of the sinking sun begin to fall upon the earth with considerable obliquity, and to tinge with a golden hue the long steep flank of this sierra, it is cut and broken into a thousand individual masses; and deep ravines, and winding valleys, and rugged slopes, present all the beautiful variety of their forms, which, though perfect in outline, the distance sometimes renders indistinct in colour.

The parish of Gretna is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £237 6s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £365 19s. 10d. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains about 1,000 sittings. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1832, at the cost of about £1,000, and contains 357 sittings. There are two parochial schools with equal salaries of £25 attached to them; and there are three private schools and a mechanics' institute. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Gretan-How and Ren-Patrick, which were united in 1609. The churches of both parishes were, in the 12th century, bestowed by Robert de Bruce, on the monks of Gisburn. In 1609, John Murray, the first Earl of Annandale, obtained the church-lands of Ren-Patrick, and the tithes of both it and Gretan-How. The church of Ren-Patrick was dedicated to Saint Patrick by the predilections of the Scots-Irish colonists, and, according to the meaning of its name in their language, was 'St. Patrick's portion;' but owing to the colour of the stones of which it was constructed, it was popularly called the Red-kirk, and it gave that name to the headland or point on which it stood. Its ruins, as well as its cemetery, have now entirely disappeared, having been worn away by the powerful attrition of the tide on the headland, in careering round to the mouth of Kirtle water. The whole district of Gretna, in consequence of lying on the frontier of Scotland, continuously with the debatable lands between the Sark and the Esk, down to the period of the union of the Crowns, was the scene of almost incessant feuds and forays; and even after that date, down to half a century ago or even later, it was nearly as much demoralized, and as completely a stranger to the arts and comforts of civilized life, by being the retreat of numerous bands of desperate and incorrigible smugglers, as in formerly having been the scene of constant petty predatory warfare.

GREYFRIARS. See EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, Ayr, DUMFRIES, ELGIN, STIRLING, PERTH, and ANDREWS, (St.).

GREY-HOPE, a small bay, north of the bay of Nigg, and close by the Girdleness lighthouse, near the north-eastern extremity of Kincardineshire. The Greenland ship, the Oscar, was lost here in 1813, when 55 persons on board of her perished.

GREY MARE'S TAIL, a celebrated waterfall in the mountainous region of the northern verge of Dumfries-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the northern boundary of Moffat parish, and geographically $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the town of Moffat. Loch-Skene collects among the mountains superfluous supplies of waters, at the height of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and sends them off in a considerable stream south-eastward, to Moffat water. See **SKENE (LOCH)**. The stream, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile after its efflux from the lake, is precipitated over a stupendous breast of rocks, 400 feet in height, marred in its sublime descent only by slightly projecting ledges; and with a thundering noise, dashes down between two high, precipitous, and rocky hills, in a long stripe of foam, darkened, or made greyish in its whiteness, by the foil of black rock behind it, and bearing, on a magnificent scale, a resemblance to the object whence—somewhat fantastically—it has derived its name. The cataract is seen to most advantage after a heavy rain; for then, escaping or overleaping the ledges, it becomes almost strictly a cascade, and appears to be, from top to bottom, an unbroken sheet of water. A short distance from the water-fall is a hollow space called the Giant's grave. The entire scenery of the ravine is savagely gloomy and dismally sublime. A foot-path along the face of one of the sides conducts a visitor to a vantage-ground, whence he looks down on great part of the water-fall; and—to adopt the words of Sir Walter Scott,—

"There deep deep down, and far within
Toils with the rocks the roaring limn,
Then, issuing forth one foaming wave,
And wheeling round the Giant's grave,
White as the snowy charger's tail
Drives down the pass of Moffat dale."

GREY MARE'S TAIL, a waterfall in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire. See **CLOSEBURN**.

GRIAN (LOCH), a lake about 2 miles long, at the western extremity of the parish of Lairg, Sutherlandshire. It approaches very near the west end of Loch Shin.

GRIBTON. See **HOLYWOOD**.

GRICENESS, a headland flanking the north side of Mill bay, on the east coast of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

GRIESHERINISH. See **DUIRINISH**.

GRIMNESS, a headland on the east side of South Ronaldshay, 2 miles south of the nearest part of Burray, in Orkney.

GRIMBISTER HOLM, a small island in the bay of Firth, on the east side of the mainland of Orkney.

GRIME'S DYKE. See **ANTONINUS' WALL**.

GRIMSAY, an island belonging to the parish of North Uist in the Outer Hebrides. It is about 3 miles long, and lies in the middle of the eastern part of the sound between the island of North Uist and the island of Benbecula. It was formerly considered barren and of trivial value, but has been turned to good habitable account. Population in 1841, 269; in 1861, 305. Houses, 51.

GRIMSHADER (LOCH), a marine inlet in the parish of Lochs, east side of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides. It enters at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Stornoway, and penetrates the land to the extent of 3 miles.

GRIMTSTA (THE), a salmon frequented stream, flowing into Loch Roag, in the parish of Uig, island of Lewis, Outer Hebrides.

GRITMOOR, a mountain, rising about 1,800 feet above sea-level, on the mutual border of the parish of Teviothead and the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire.

GROAY, a small uninhabited island, lying 2 miles

south-west of the southern extremity of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides.

GRUCULA. See SHAPINSHAY.

GRUGAIG BURN, a rivulet running northward through the parish of Eddertoun, to the Dornoch frith, in Ross-shire.

GRUINARD (LOCH), a marine inlet on the north-west side of the island of Islay. It penetrates the land about 4 miles in a southerly direction, and approaches within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the middle of the west side of Lochindaal. A great part of it is dry at low water, and the channel is intricate and has a bar; yet the loch is a place of safety for small vessels. In 1588, a strong party of the Macleans from Mull, headed by Sir Lauchlan Maclean, landed here to contest with the Macdonalds the proprietorship of the island, and were met by Sir James Macdonald at the head of a force much inferior to their own. Taking possession of a hill at the side of the loch, which the Macleans had ineffectually endeavoured to secure, Sir James attacked their advanced guard, which he forced to fall back upon their main body. A desperate struggle then took place, in which great valour was displayed on both sides. Sir Lauchlan was killed fighting at the head of his men, who were at length compelled to retreat to their boats and vessels. Besides their chief, the Macleans left 80 of their principal men, and 200 common soldiers, dead on the field of battle. Lauchlan Barroch-Maclean, son of Sir Lauchlan, was dangerously wounded, but escaped. Sir James Macdonald was also so severely wounded that he never fully recovered from his wounds. About 30 of the Clandonald were killed, and about 60 wounded.

GRUINARD (LOCH), Ross-shire. See GREINORD. GRUNA, a small uninhabited island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Fetlar, in Shetland.

GRUTNESS. See DUNROSSNESS.

GRYFE (THE), a river of Renfrewshire. It rises in the western part of the county, among the highlands of the parish of Greenock, and runs eastward. At Walkinshaw it joins the Black Cart; and after a short course, bending to the north, a junction is formed with the White Cart at Inchinnan bridge. Having flowed about half-a-mile farther, the united streams, which now bear the general name of Cart, fall into the Clyde at Blythwood house, 7 miles below Glasgow, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Paisley. The whole run of Gryfe is about 17 miles. On its banks are some cotton-mills, and other works. Anciently, this stream gave the name of Strathgryfe to the district it traverses, if not to the whole of what now forms the county of Renfrew.

GUALLAN, a summit upon a base of moorland, and rising to an altitude of about 1,350 feet above sea-level, on the mutual border of the parishes of Buchanan and Drymen, Stirlingshire.

GUARD-BRIDGE, a locality on the river Eden, at the northern verge of the parish of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. It occurs at the point where the roads from Cupar and Dundee to St. Andrews meet; and takes its name from a bridge of six arches, constructed upwards of four centuries ago by Bishop Wardlaw. It is the site of a post-office, and also has a station on the St. Andrews railway.

GUELTY WATER. See GELT WATER.

GUIDIE (THE). See GOODIE (THE).

GUILDIE, a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire. Population, 83. Houses, 18.

GUILDIEMOOR, a village in the parish of Monikie, Forfarshire. Population, 75. Houses, 20.

GUILD'TOWN, a post-office village in the parish of St. Martin's, Perthshire. Population, 178. Houses, 44.

GUIRM (LOCH), a sheet of water, about 4 miles

in circumference, in the island of Islay. There are remains of a fortalice of the Macdonalds upon a small island in it.

GUIRSHADER. See STORNOWAY.

GUISACHAN (THE). See DEE (THE).

GULANE, a post-office village in the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. It is situated 3 furlongs from the shore, half-way between the villages of Dirleton and Aberlady, on the road between Edinburgh and North Berwick; and, though irregularly built, possesses several good modern houses. Till the year 1612, when, by act of parliament, the original parish-church was abandoned, and a new one erected at the village of Dirleton, Gulane gave name to the parish in which it stands. The name is the British *Go-lyn*, signifying 'a little lake,' and seems to have been suggested by the vicinity to the village of a lochlet which is now drained. Gulane is the site of a school-house, of two establishments for the training of race-horses, and of the venerable ruins of the ancient parish church. The village is famed for its extensive sandy downs, thinly carpeted with herbage, which abound with gray rabbits, and are farmed at a high rent as a rabbit-warren, and, at the same time, form the finest coursing-ground in Scotland: See DIRLETON. Gulane common comprises nearly one-half of the links or downs of the parish. Grose, in his *Antiquities*, gives a view of the ruins of the old parish church,—which are still in good preservation; and says—though without mentioning his authority—that the last vicar was expelled by James VI. for smoking tobacco. The church, which is very ancient, was dedicated to St. Andrew; and after having been, for some time, partially in the possession of the Cistercian nuns of Berwick, was given, in the reign of William the Lion, to the monks of Dryburgh. Subordinate to it, and within the limits of the parish, there were anciently no fewer than three chapels; one on the isle of Fiddrie; another built, in the 12th century, by the laird of Congleton; and another built, in the reign of Alexander III., by Alexander de Vallibus, at the village of Dirleton. Population of Gulane, 273. Houses, 66.

GULANE-NESS, a small promontory composed of greenstone rock, in the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. It is 13 miles distant from the isle of May; and is regarded by some as the point where the frith of Forth opens into the German ocean.

GULBERWICK, an ancient parish in the mainland of Shetland. It was annexed to Lerwick in 1722, and was previously incorporated with Tingwall. It lies to the south of Lerwick, and measures about 5 miles by 2. There are, or lately were, remains of several chapels in it.

GULBIN (THE), a streamlet, running northward to the Spean, at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile below the foot of Loch Laggan in Inverness-shire.

GUMSCLEUGH, a mountain on the south-west border of the parish of Traquair, Peebles-shire, and the northern border of the parish of Yarrow, Selkirkshire, forming at its summit the water-line between the two counties. It rises 2,485 feet above the level of the sea; and is one of the stations of the trigonometrical survey of Britain.

GUNNA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying in the sound betwixt the islands of Coll and Tiree. It is about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad.

GUNNISTER, one of the smaller Shetland isles, in the parish of Northmaven, a mile north of the mainland.

GUNSGREEN. See EYEMOUTH.

GUTHRIE, a parish in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Arbroath, 8 miles south-east of the parish church; but a nearer post-

town is Forfar, 7 miles west by south. The parish is inconveniently divided into two parts, one of which lies 6 miles south-west of the other. The northern part measures in extreme length, from east to west, 3 miles, and in extreme breadth 3 miles; and is bounded by Aberlemno, Farnell, Kirkden, Kinnell, and Rescobie. Almost the whole of this division, from the hill of Guthrie on the west, rising at its highest point about 500 feet above the level of the sea, slopes gently to the south and east. About 370 acres of it on the north-east, are part of the moor of Monrithmont. All its southern boundary is traced by Lunan water. On the north-east is a lochlet, whence issues the main head-stream of Torr water, a tributary of the South Esk. The southern division of the parish has the distinctive name of Kirkbuddo, and is in form a triangle, two of whose sides measure each $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it is bounded by Inverarity, Dunnichen, Carmylie, and Monikie. Though it has no hill, it all lies high; the lowest ground in it being, not improbably, 700 feet above the level of the sea. But nearly all of it, as well as the greater portion of the northern division—though not rich in soil—is well cultivated, and agreeably sheltered with wood. On its south-western limit, but partly in the parish of Inverarity, are traces of a Roman camp, which covered at least 15 acres. The vallum and fosse are yet distinct, and of considerable height and depth. The landowners of the parish are Guthrie of Guthrie, Carnegie of Lower, and Ogilvy of Kirkbuddo. The northern division is Guthrie proper, and contains the castle, church, and kirk-town of Guthrie, and is adjacent to the Arbroath and Forfar turnpike, and to the Arbroath and For-

far railway, and has a station on the latter in its junction with the Aberdeen railway. The castle of Guthrie, supposed to have been built by Sir Alexander Guthrie, who was slain at Flodden, is a massive building, with walls about 60 feet high, and 10 feet thick, and has just been repaired and enlarged, so as to make a grand appearance amid a mass of wood. The family who inhabit it is perhaps the most ancient in the county. The kirktown, situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the castle, is a mere hamlet, with only about 50 inhabitants. Population of the parish in 1831, 528; in 1861, 476. Houses, 93. Assessed property in 1866, £5,449 19s.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Guthrie of Guthrie. Stipend, £158 7s. 6d.; glebe, £9, with 3 acres of moor. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with about £18 fees. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 306 sittings. There is a subscription school in Kirkbuddo. The ancient church of Guthrie belonged to the monks of Arbroath, and was purchased from them, and erected into a collegiate church for a provost and three prebends, in the 15th century, by Sir David Guthrie; and the church of Kirkbuddo, then a rectory, was attached to this collegiate church, so as to be served by its officiates.

GUVAN. See GOVAN.

GUYUD. See ELLIOT (THE).

GYLEN CASTLE. See KERRERA.

GYNAG (LOCH), a small lake in the upper part of the north side of the parish of Kingussie, Inverness-shire. On an islet in it are vestiges of what is supposed to have been a castle. The Gynag rivulet runs about six miles southward to the Spey.

H

HA' BURN, a small affluent of Deskford burn, in the parish of Deskford, Banffshire. It washes the base of a mound, called the Ha' hill, about 30 feet long, 18 broad, and 20 high, which is supposed to have been used in the feudal times as a seat of justice.

HA' BURN, a small affluent of the Medwin, in the parish of Walston, Lanarkshire.

HA' HILL, a mound several acres in area, and about 65 feet high, near Mauldslee castle, in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire. It is supposed to be, in a considerable degree, the accumulation of an ancient burial place; and it now is all covered with large trees, except in a small level part on the top where the last two Earls of Hyndford were buried.

HA' HILL, Banffshire. See HA' BURN.

HAAFGRUNIE, a grazing island, about 3 miles in circumference, lying 1 mile south of the southern extremity of Unst in Shetland.

HABBIE'S HOW, the scene of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd.' This has been contended by many persons to be a spot on Glencross burn, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Edinburgh. Towards the upper part of a glen, a small stream falls, from between two stunted birches, over a precipitous rock,

20 feet in height, and inaccessible on each side of the linn; and beneath, the water spreads into a small basin or pool. So far the scenery exactly corresponds with the description in the pastoral:—

"Between twa birks, out o'er a little linn,
The water fa's, and maks a singan din;
A pool breast-deep, beneath as clear as glass,
Kisses, with easy whirrs, the bord'ring grass."

But, though there may be one or two other coincidents sufficiently close to satisfy an easy critic, the Habbie's How of Glencross is far from being a place like the Habbie's How of the pastoral,—

"Where a' the sweets o' spring an' summer grow."

The locality is bare, surrounded with marshes, and not in the vicinity of human abodes; it has scarcely a birch or a shrub, except a solitary stunted thorn or rowan-tree, projecting from a fissure as if dropped by accident from a rock; it is adorned with not a flower or patch of lively verdure, but only, where the soil is dry, with a few tufts of whins; and it seems never to have claimed connexion with Ramsay, and probably never met the gaze of his eye, or was mentioned in his hearing.

Tytler, the celebrated antiquary, the restorer of

Ramsay's fame, and the proprietor of a mansion and an estate in the very parish of the Glencross Habbie's How, had no difficulty in identifying all the scenery of 'the Gentle Shepherd' with the exquisite landscape in and around the demesne of Newhall, lying near the head of the North Esk, partly within the parish of Penicuik in Mid-Lothian, and partly within that of Linton in Peebles-shire. "While I passed my infancy at Newhall," says he in his edition of King James' Poems, "near Pentland-hills, where the scenes of this pastoral poem were laid, the seat of Mr. Forbes, and the resort of many of the literati at that time, I well remember to have heard Ramsay recite as his own production, different scenes of 'the Gentle Shepherd,' particularly the two first, before it was printed." Between the house and the little haugh, where the Esk and the rivulet from the Harbour-Craig meet, are some romantic grey crags at the side of the water, looking up a turn in the glen, and directly fronting the south. Their crevices are filled with birches, shrubs, and copse-wood; the clear stream purls its way past, within a few yards, before it runs directly under them; and projecting beyond their bases, they give complete belief to whatever is beneath, and form the most inviting retreat imaginable:—

"Beneath the south side of a craggy bield,
Where crystal springs the halesome water yield."

Farther up, the glen widens immediately behind the house, into a considerable green or holm, with the brawling burn, now more quiet, winding among pebbles, in short turns through it. At the head of this "bowm," on the edge of the stream, with an aged thorn behind them, are the ruins of an old washing-house; and the place was so well-calculated for the use it had formerly been applied to, that another more convenient one was built about 35 years ago, and is still to be seen:—

"A flowery bowm between twa verdant braes,
Where lasses use to wash and spread their claes;
A trotting burnie wimpling through the ground;
Its channel-pebbles shining smooth and round."

Still farther up, the burn, agreeable to the description in the dialogue of the second scene, the hollow beyond Mary's bower, where the Esk divides it in the middle, and forms a linn or leap, is named the How burn; a small enclosure above is called the Braehead park; and the hollow below the cascade, with its bathing-pool and little green, its birches, wild shrubs, and variety of natural flowers in summer, its rocks and the whole of its romantic and rural scenery, coincides exactly with the description of Habbie's How. Farther up still, the grounds beyond the How burn, to the westward, called Carlops—a contraction for Carline's Loup—were supposed once to have been the residence of a carline or witch, who lived in a dell, at the foot of the Carlops hill, near a pass between two conic rocks; from the opposite points of which she was often observed at nights, by the superstitious and ignorant, bounding and frisking on her broom, across the entrance. Not far from this, on a height to the east, stood a very ancient half-withered solitary ash-tree, near the old mansion-house of Carlops, overhanging a well, with not another of 30 years' standing in sight of it; and from the open grounds to the south, both it and the glen, with the village and some decayed cottages in it, and the Carline's loup at its mouth, are seen. Ramsay may not have observed or referred to this tree; but it is a curious circumstance that it should be there, and so situated as to complete the resemblance to the scene, which seems to have been taken from the place:—

"The open field;—a cottage in a glen,
An auld wife spinning at the sunny end;—
At a small distance, by a blasted tree,
With faulded arms, and half-raised look ye see,
Bauldy his lane."

HACKWOOD BURN, a small tributary of the Clyde, in the parish of Lamington, Lanarkshire.

HADDENRIG. See SPROUSTON.

HADDINGTON, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, and the hamlets of Abbey and St. Laurence, in the centre of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded by Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Prestonkirk, Morham, Yester, Bolton, Salton, and Gladsmuir. It is of very irregular figure, having a main body of a coffin outline, and, at various points, no fewer than five projections, two of which run respectively north and south to a considerable distance. Exclusive of its projections, it is 6 miles long from east to west, and, on the average, 2 or 2½ miles broad; but inclusive of the projections, it is 8 miles long from north-north-west to south-south-east, and about 7 miles broad. Its superficial area is about 22½ square miles. The parish, as a whole, presents a lovely and fascinating landscape. Along the north side of the main body are the soft summits and green declivities of the Garleton hills, frilled down their southern slopes by rows of plantation. Through the middle of the parish from west to east, flows, in beautiful sinuosities, between wooded and variegated banks, and under the shade, now of the town of Haddington, and now of smiling and superb mansions, with a width generally of from 50 to 56 feet of waters, the river Tyne. All the rest of the district is a beautifully undulating surface, here almost subsiding into plain, there lifting its grassy elevations up to nearly the height of hills, and everywhere exhibiting either luxuriant fields, green meadows, thriving plantations, or elegant seats and ornamental lawns and policies. Agriculture is here in its glory, and exults in its highest achievements. Upwards of 9,000 imperial acres are under cultivation; nearly 1,300 are covered with wood; and only about 250 have been untouched by the hand of culture. All the parish, in fact, is arable, except a few unimportant patches on the summits of the Garleton-hills. On nearly 1,000 acres at the western extremity the soil is thin, though mostly covered with profitable plantation; and, in nearly all other parts, it is rich and highly fertile. The climate is temperate, serene, and remarkably salubrious. Nine children of parents who were married in 1657, attained the aggregate age of 738 years,—making the average age of each member of the family no less than 82. Yet Haddington was the first place in Scotland visited by malignant cholera. There are few ruins in the parish. Coal has been sought for, but not found. There is a mineral spring, a weak chalybeate, called Dobson's well, about ½ mile west of the burgh. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £52,225. The assessed property in 1860 was £33,095.

A mile and a quarter south of the town stands the mansion of Lennoxlove, anciently called Lethington, the seat of Lord Blantyre. Part of it, consisting chiefly of a square tower, was built by the Giffords, and dates high in antiquity, and was a very strong high fortalice. Lethington was the birth-place and residence of John, Duke of Lauderdale, the home of Secretary Maitland and Sir Richard Maitland, and, for a long period, the chief seat of the Lauderdale family. The contemporary Duke of York having sarcastically said that, before his first visit to Scotland, he understood the country to be unimbellished with a single park, John, Duke of Lauderdale, piqued by the sarcasm, built, it is said, the first

park-wall of Lethington, enclosing an area of more than a square mile, in the space of six weeks, and raised it to the massive height of 12 feet. Three quarters of a mile south of Lethington or Lennoxlove, is the mansion of Coalston, the seat of the family of Brown, the most ancient in the parish, and now the property of that family's representative, the Marquis of Dalhousie. Three quarters of a mile east of Lennoxlove is Monkrig, a beautiful modern mansion built by the Honourable Captain Keith, R.N. On the south bank of the Tyne, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of the town of Haddington, is the mansion of Amisfield, the property of the Earl of Wemyss and March; and a mile east of it, is Stevenson, the seat of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. On the north of the Tyne, and west of Haddington, are the mansions of Clerkington, Lethem, Alderston, and Huntington—the first on the banks of the river, and the rest at intervals northward. On Byres, or Byrie-hill, one of the summits of the Garletons, stands, prominent in its position, and distinctly visible from Edinburgh, a monument to the memory of the celebrated Earl of Hopetoun, one of the heroes of the Peninsular war. Haddington, in the suburb of Gifford-gate, contests the honour of having given birth to the Reformer Knox; but is somewhat sternly resisted in this claim by the village of Gifford. The parish is traversed across one of its projections by the North British railway, and has a branch of that railway within itself to the burgh. It is also intersected 6 miles from west to east by the great road between Edinburgh and the east of England; and it sends off a road to North-Berwick, and is cut in all directions by a profusion of subordinate roads. Population in 1831, 5,883; in 1861, 5,548. Houses, 948.

Haddington is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The charge is collegiate. Patron, the Earl of Hopetoun. Unappropriated teinds, £775 11s. 7d. First minister's stipend, £343 2s. 2d.; glebe, £24. Second minister's stipend, £333 6s. 9d.; glebe, £25. The parish church is supposed to have been built in the 12th or 13th century, and was last repaired in 1811, and contains 1,260 sittings. There is also a church connected with the Establishment, called St. John's; but it is not at present used for public worship. There are two Free churches,—St. John's, with 862 sittings, and Knox's, with 385 sittings; and the sum raised in 1865 in connexion with the former was £349 11s. 5d.,—in connexion with the latter, £156 1s. 10d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the East and the West, with respectively 549 and 450 sittings. There are also an Independent chapel, with 240 sittings, an Episcopalian chapel, with 279 sittings, and a Roman Catholic place of meeting; and there were formerly places for Methodists and for Baptists. There is a grammar or burgh school, with English, mathematical, and classical departments, conducted and supported in the usual manner of burgh schools. There is also a parochial school, with an attached salary of £55, and about £125 fees; and there are a ladies' boarding and day school, a very efficient ragged school, the public subscriptions to which in 1855 amounted to £142 16s. 5d., and several private schools.

Haddington was of old the seat of a deanery, and of the synodical meetings of the diocese. The parish seems, through the medium of its town, to have derived its name from a Saxon chief of the name of Haden, who sat down here on the banks of the Tyne, after the commencement of the Saxon period; and its origin is so ancient as to be untraceable amid the obscurities of that early epoch, and the ages which followed. At the accession of David I. to the throne, it stands clearly out to the view as

a defined parish; and both then and afterwards, was of much larger extent than at present. Till the year 1674, it comprehended a considerable part of Athelstaneford; and till 1692, it comprised also a large portion of Gladsmuir. The ancient church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary,—the common patron of similar establishments in the circumjacent district. About the year 1134, David I. granted it—along with its chapels, lands, tithes, and every thing belonging to it in the parish—to the priory of St. Andrews. Soon after he gave to the priory, as a largess or endowment on this church, the lands of Clerkington on both sides of the Tyne, a toft in the town, and the tithes of the mills and of all produce within the parish. All these grants were confirmed by David's grandsons, Malcolm IV. and William, as well as by the successive bishops of St. Andrews; and they occasioned the church of Haddington to be held by the St. Andrews priory, and served by a vicar, till the Reformation.—Connected with the church, and within the limits of the parish, were six chapels. At the hamlet to which it has bequeathed its name, was a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence. In the town or its immediate vicinity were four chapels,—one dedicated to St. Martin,—one dedicated to St. Catherine,—one dedicated to St. Kentigern,—and one, probably the property of the Knights Templars, dedicated to St. John. And there was a chapel within the barony of Penston, which, previous to the erection of Gladsmuir parish, lay within the limits of Haddington. At the Reformation, the property of all these chapels, with that of the church to which they were attached, belonged, as part of the immense possessions of the priory of St. Andrews, to James Stewart, the notorious Earl of Moray, the bastard brother and the minister of Mary of Scotland. The possessions were soon after usurped by the Earl of Morton, during the period of his regency; and when he was put to death for his participation in the murder of Darnley, they were forfeited to the Crown. Esme, Duke of Lennox, the cousin and favourite of James VI. now obtained the whole, as a temporal lordship, from the King. In 1615, Thomas, the first Earl of Haddington, purchased the Haddington portion of the lordship—consisting of the patronage and property and emoluments of the church and its chapels—from Ludovic the son of Esme; and, in 1620, obtained from the King a confirmation of his purchase. In the 18th century, the patronage and property were transferred, by another purchase, to Charles, the first Earl of Hopetoun; and they have since continued in the possession of his descendants. From the period of the utter curtailment of ecclesiastical revenue at the Reformation till the year 1602, the church of Haddington, the chapel of St. Martin, and the church of Athelstaneford, were all served by one minister. The chapel of St. Martin now received an incumbent of its own; but, at the expiry of his period of service, it was abandoned; and, at the present day, it still exhibits, on the east side of the suburb of Nungate, in its external walls, a memorial of an age of superstitious substitution of supernumerary churches and tedious ceremonials, for the simple appliances and spiritual duties of true religion. In 1633, the church of Haddington was appointed one of the 12 prebends of the chapter of Edinburgh; and, in 1635, the magistrates of the town concurred with the Bishop of Edinburgh in pronouncing the necessity of it having for itself not one minister only but two; and they assumed the responsibility of providing for a second minister. The magistrates, naturally enough, thought themselves entitled to the patronage of the additional ecclesiastical office; but—resisted in their claim by the patron of the

parish as settled at the Reformation—they pushed their case first before the College of Justice, and next up to the House of Peers, and, suffering a defeat in both appeals, raised a precedent which has been a famous one in Scottish law for the settlement of similar questions.

Additional to the ecclesiastical edifices which have been enumerated, Haddington had two monastic establishments,—one in the burgh, and one in the village of Abbey. The former, a large and venerable structure, built apparently in the 12th or 13th century, and still in considerable preservation—was a monastery of Franciscan or Grey Friars. Lord Seaton appears to have been one of its principal benefactors, and, in 1441, was buried within its walls. The strictly monastic part of the edifice was defaced by Edward I. Even the choir and the transept of the church are now in a somewhat dilapidated state; but the square tower, 90 feet high, is still entire; and the western part of the cross, fitted up in a superior style in 1811, is the present parish church. On account of the beauty of its structure, and because the lights constantly exhibited at night from its lofty windows were seen at a great distance, this fine edifice was anciently called "*Lucerna Laudoniae*," the lamp of Lothian. The length of the fabric, from east to west, is 210 feet; the length of the transept or cross, from north to south, is 110 feet; and the breadth of the nave is 62 feet.—The convent at the village of Abbey, was an establishment of Cistercian nuns. Only a very small fragment of one of the walls now remains. The edifice was founded, in 1178, by Ada, Countess of Northumberland, and mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion; and it was dedicated by her to the Virgin, and endowed with extensive and valuable possessions. The lands called the Nunlands, now Haddington, and the churches of Athelstaneford and Crail, with their tithes, were also the property of this convent. In 1292, Alicia the prioress, did homage, with her nuns, to Edward I. In 1296, Eve, the successor of Alicia, submitted to the same overbearing prince, and, in return, had a restoration of her rights. In 1358, the convent was strongly menaced, and well nigh swept away, by an inundation of the Tyne; and, according to the absurd legend of the times, it was preserved by the intervention, through means of the prioress, of a wooden image of the Virgin Mary. In 1359, it was more tangibly conserved and benefited by an inexpressible charter from the Bishop of St. Andrews, which, while speaking of the convent as near the hostile border and exposed to depredation, recognises its privileges, and confirms its rights. In 1471, the lairds of Yester and Makerston, provoked to cupidity by its wealth and its fine manors, unceremoniously and rapaciously seized their lands of Nunhopes. The prioress had no resource but to appeal to the civil power; and, failing to get from them a disgorgement of their prey by command of the privy-council, she eventually procured the interference of parliament to commit their persons and restore her property. But such was the anarchy of the age that, in order to protect their granges from the depredations of the aristocratic robbers in their vicinity, the nuns had to get them fortified, and, in particular, had a fortalice erected on their establishment at Nunraw. In 1548, the Estates held a parliament in the convent, and there adopted their resolution to send their infant Queen to France. In 1561, the prioress, Elizabeth Hepburn, in obedience to the new authorities established by the Reformation, gave a statement of her estate preliminary to the suppression of the convent; and she reported the number of nuns to be 18, and the revenues to be £308 17s. 6d., besides 7 chal-

ders, and 11 bolls of wheat. The property was conferred by the Queen on her secretary, William Maitland of Lethington, the son of Sir Richard, and afterwards was converted into a temporal lordship in favour of the family of Lauderdale.

HADDINGTON, a royal burgh, a town of great antiquity, and the metropolis of East Lothian, is pleasantly situated within a bend of the Tyne, and on the left bank of the river, surrounded on all sides by a landscape rich in the beauties of nature and of art, and overlooked at a little distance to the north by the soft sylvan declivity of the Garleton hills. It stands on the great road between the metropolitan cities of Scotland and England, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the Longniddry junction of the North British railway, 11 miles by road south-west of Dunbar, and $17\frac{3}{4}$ by railway east of Edinburgh. Though comparatively small in bulk, and though, for a long time, mean or indifferent in appearance, it is now one of the neatest, best-built, and most cheerful towns of Scotland, everywhere clean and tidy in its streets, generally tasteful and frequently elegant in its buildings, and all around gay and joyous in the character of its immediate environs. Approaching it eastward from Edinburgh, the traveller passes on both hands a considerable number of villas, enters a straggling outskirts of the town called the Gallow green, and at the termination of this, finds the road he is pursuing joined on the north side by the road from Aberlady, and directly opposite on the south side by the road from Pencaitland. Here the town properly commences; and hence stretches the High-street—called in the early part of its progress the West port—due east over a distance of 600 yards, forming the most conspicuous part of the burgh. About 270 yards from the commencement or western end of High-street, another important thoroughfare, bearing the mean of Back-street, goes off at a very sharp angle from its north side, and continues slowly to diverge from it till, at its termination 330 yards from its commencement, it and the High-street are about 80 yards asunder. The line or lines of building between them are, in three places during the progress of Back-street, cloven by connecting thoroughfares. Across the termination or east end of the two streets, and at right angles with them, runs a street called Hardgate, 700 yards in length, stretching northward and southward a considerable way beyond the slender latitude formed by the eastward and westward streets. All the three streets we have described have the graceful property—so commonly wanting in the thoroughfares of old towns—of being straight. But from Hardgate, nearly opposite the end of High-street, a thoroughfare goes off eastward to the Tyne and to the suburb of Nungate; and this, though only about 210 yards in length, makes two considerable divergencies before reaching the bridge. The town thus far has nearly the figure of a Latin cross, the transverse or intersecting part running north and south; and in point of fact it deviates from a close resemblance to this figure mainly by sending off northward from Back-street, and nearly parallel to Hardgate, a thoroughfare called, over most of its length of 370 yards, Newton port, but bearing, toward its extremity, the fantastic and unaccountable name of Whisky row. Connected with the town by a bridge of 4 arches, stands the suburb of Nungate. This, from a point opposite the parallel of back-street, stretches southward along the bank of the river over a distance of 340 yards; and chiefly consists of two parallel streets lengthways—one of which, or that next the river, bears the name of Gifford gate—and three brief intersecting streets.

The entire arrangement of town and suburb, un-

usually good though it is in itself, receives from its relative position to the Tyne material aid in conveying an agreeable impression. The river, when approaching, flows in a northerly direction on a line with Gallow green, or the western extremity of the town; but when at 560 yards distance, it debouches in a beautiful curve, and, with two slight bendings, flows due east, till it passes the whole town, and is on a line with Nungate; then making another graceful turn, it flows slightly to the west of north, washing both the town and the suburb, till it passes the northern extremity of both; and immediately it once more goes suddenly and beautifully round one-fourth of the compass, and pursues its course to the east.—The High-street is a spacious and handsome thoroughfare, with excellent high houses, some elegant and even imposing edifices, and a good array of shops. Back-street, though not so spacious or extensive, presents no unpleasing picture to the eye, and was formerly the busy scene of the spirited weekly grain market. In Hardgate also, and its extremities or continuations northward and southward, called respectively the North port and the South port, are numerous good houses, many of them altogether or comparatively new, and two or three in the style and with the accompaniments of villas. The various thoroughfares enjoy the luxury—so scantily found in provincial towns, and so indicative of tasteful and opulent imitation of metropolitan comforts—of side-pavements; and they are likewise lighted up at night with gas.

At the west end of the town stand the County buildings, erected in 1833, from a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh, at a cost of £5,500. They are in the old English style of architecture, spacious and elegant; built chiefly of stone procured near the town, but, in the front, mainly with polished stone brought from Fife; and they contain the sheriff and justice-of-peace court-rooms, and offices and apartments for various functionaries connected with the county. In Court-street, immediately east of the County buildings, stands the Corn exchange, erected in 1854, at the cost of upwards of £2,400. It measures, within walls, 128 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth. Its front elevation, though somewhat plain, is massive and not inelegant; its interior arrangement is commodiously adapted to the joint uses of seller and buyer; and its roof closely resembles that of a railway terminus, and has a light pleasant appearance. At the point where High-street and Back-street separate stand the Town's buildings; containing the council-room, the assembly-room, and the county and burgh jail; erected at various dates and in successive parts, but producing an embellishing effect upon the burghal landscape, and now surmounted by a handsome and highly ornamental spire, erected in 1831 from a design by Mr. Gillespie Graham, and raising aloft its tapering summit to the height of 150 feet. Near the west end of the town are the gas works. On a line with Hardgate, or the South port, at a point in the eastward course of the Tyne south of the town, a bridge of one arch, called Waterloo bridge, spans the river, and opens the way to Salton. St. John's church, erected in 1838, is a very pleasing Gothic edifice. But the principal structure, combining the attractions of antiquity, Gothic magnificence, and bulky grandeur, is the pile, already noticed in our view of the parish, as the church of the ancient monastery. This is finely situated on an open area south-east of the body of the town, skirted by the gently flowing Tyne. Around is the spacious cemetery of the parish, embosoming the remains of much departed worth; and, in particular, those of the devout and illustrious John

Brown, whose excellencies long shed a lustre over the town, and whose pious and useful writings have embalmed him in the affections of the truly Christian of every denomination. Within the edifice itself are a vault containing the remains of John, Duke of Lauderdale, as well as those of various members of his family, and an imposing monument, 24 feet long, 18 broad, and 18 high, consisting of two compartments supported by black marble pillars with white alabaster capitals of the Corinthian order, and containing, in the one, full length alabaster figures of Lord-chancellor Thirlstone and his lady in a recumbent posture, and, in the other, similar figures of John, Earl of Lauderdale, and his Countess. At the southern extremity of Gifford-gate is a field which those who claim the reformer Knox as a native of Haddington, point out as having been attached to the house in which he was born. At the north-east extremity of Nungate stand the ruins of St. Martin's chapel, surrounded by a cemetery.

Haddington, particularly in its suburb of Nungate, was for some time the seat of a considerable manufactory of coarse woollen fabrics. During the period of Cromwell's usurpation, an English company, in which the principal partner was a Colonel Stanfield, expended a very large sum of money in establishing the manufactory; and, for this purpose, purchased some lands which formerly belonged to the monastery, erected fulling mills, dyeing houses, and other requisite premises, and imposed on the whole the name of Newmills. After the Restoration, the company, for their encouragement, were, by several Scottish acts of parliament, exempted from some taxes, and Colonel Stanfield was raised to the honour of knighthood. But after his death the affairs of the company going into disorder, and throwing embarrassment upon the manufactory, Colonel Charteris purchased their lands and houses, and, in honour of the very ancient family in Nithsdale from whom he was descended, changed the name from Newmills to Amisfield. In 1750, a company was established, and contributed a large sum, to revive the manufactory; but the trade proving unsuccessful, they dissolved. Soon after their failure, another company was formed, but proved equally unsuccessful in their efforts. Haddington would hence seem destined—though from what actual cause is not very apparent—not to partake the benefits, or become the scene, of any such stirring movements as, in peaceful times, have rapidly raised not a few hamlets and villages of Scotland to the condition of thriving and populous towns. At present it has only one small woollen manufactory; yet it conducts a considerable trade in wool, is the centre of mercantile supply to an extensive and wealthy agricultural district, and has an iron-forge, a coach-work, 2 breweries, a distillery, and establishments for the tanning and currying of leather, and for preparing bone-dust and rape-cake for manure. But its chief trading importance consists in its being a leading market for the exposure and sale of agricultural produce. Its fairs have gone into desuetude; but its weekly market, held on Friday, attracts, on the one hand, the large and very intelligent body of East Lothian farmers as sellers, and a vast number of corn-dealers and others from Edinburgh, Leith, and more distant places as purchasers, and is always—but especially at the most suitable seasons for agricultural trafficking—a very stirring and important scene. In the morning, butter, eggs, and poultry are discussed; at noon and half-an-hour past it, oats and barley are exposed; and at one o'clock, wheat—East Lothian wheat, the prime produce of the kingdom—challenges attention. As a wheat market, it is

probably the first in Scotland; and, at all events, is, as a market for general agricultural produce, rivalled in the south-east counties only by Edinburgh and Dalkeith. A large cattle-fair is held on a Friday in April, which is fixed by the East Lothian Agricultural society, at which some prime fat cattle are sold. A second cattle market is held on the Friday preceding the Edinburgh All-hallow fair.

Haddington was at one time the seat of a circuit justiciary court, but now sends all its justiciary business to Edinburgh. It is the seat, every Monday and Thursday, during session, of the county-courts of the sheriff; every Thursday, of a sheriff small debt court; on the second Tuesday of every month, of a justice of peace court; on the first Tuesday of May and the last Tuesday of October, of a meeting of justices for granting publicans' certificates; and on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October, of a general quarter sessions. Excellent facilities of communication are enjoyed by means of the North British railway. The principal inns of the town are the George, the Star, the Black Bull, the Crown, the Britannia, and the Railway. The town has a savings' bank, a number of insurance agencies, and branch-offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co.'s Bank, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and the City of Glasgow Bank. It is also the seat of the United East Lothian Agricultural society, the new Agricultural club of East Lothian, the East Lothian horticultural society, and the ancient fraternity of gardeners of East Lothian. It has likewise a curling club, a mechanics' school of arts, a museum of scientific specimens, a public reading-room, a presbytery library, a parochial library, a subscription library, a town-library originally founded in a bequest of books from the Rev. John Gray of Aberlady, and also a town and country library. It is also the depot or head-quarters of the itinerating libraries, devised for the enlightenment and moral cultivation of the towns, villages, and parishes of East Lothian by the late philanthropic Samuel Brown, the worthy offshoot of the venerable John Brown. Of benevolent and religious institutions, there are a dispensary,—a society for females for the relief and instruction of the aged, poor, and sick,—the East Lothian society for propagating the knowledge of Christianity,—and the East Lothian Bible society, probably the earliest organized in Scotland.

Prior to the date of the burgh reform act, the Town-council of Haddington, according to an act of the convention of royal burghs passed in 1665, consisted of 16 merchants' and 9 trades' councillors. The number of council remains, as formerly, 25; and they are elected according to the provisions of the burgh reform act. The magistrates are a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and a dean-of-guild. The council nominate a baron-bailie of the suburb of Nungate, and another of a portion of the parish of Gladsmuir which holds feu of the burgh; but neither of these functionaries holds baron-bailie courts. The magistrates have jurisdiction over the whole royalty, and hold a weekly court in which, assisted by the town-clerk, they try civil causes. They are in the practice also of trying criminal causes brought before them by the procurator-fiscal of the burgh; and they maintain order in the town, by imposing summarily fines not exceeding 5 shillings, for offences in matters of police. The sheriff of the county exercises a cumulative authority with them within the royalty. The dean-of-guild and his council judge of all questions of boundaries and disputed marches, and must be consulted previous to the erection of any new building. The magistrates have the ap-

pointment of the town-clerk, the fiscal, the gaoler and other burgh-officers, and of the burgh-school-masters. There is no guildry in Haddington; but there are merchant-burgesses, who have a fund called the guildry fund, devoted to charitable purposes, from which they generally distribute about £25 a-year. The fees of entry are,—to a stranger £10,—to an apprentice £6 1s. 2d.,—to children of burgesses £2 13s. 4d. There are nine incorporated trades,—hammermen, wrights, masons, weavers, fleshers, shoemakers, bakers, tailors, and skimmers; all of them, except the weavers, enjoying the exclusive privilege of exercising their crafts within burgh. The property of the town consists of lands, mills, houses, feu-duties, customs and market-dues, and fees on the entry of burgesses. The debt at Michaelmas 1832, was £6,901 6s. 3d.; contracted chiefly in the erection of a new butcher market at the cost of upwards of £2,000,—in the expenditure of £1,500 upon the church and manse, and of £2,000 upon the spire and renovation of the town-house, and of £1,500 in an unsuccessful search for coal on the lands of Gladsmuir. The income of the town in 1831–2 was £1,422 16s. 3d.; in 1860–1, £1,173 odds Municipal constituency in 1862, 188. Haddington, inclusive of larger space than the municipal burgh, but all within the parish, unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1862, 208. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 2,786; in 1861, 3,013. Houses, 480. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 3,897 Houses, 597.

Haddington was, at a very early period, a royal burgh; and in the charter of confirmation and *de novo damus* of James VI., dated 30th January, 1624, by which it now holds its privileges and property, record is made of its great antiquity, and of ancient charters of the town having been lost or destroyed during the international wars. The earliest recorded notice of it exhibits it to view in the 12th century as a demesne town of the Scottish king. David I. possessed it as his burgh, with a church, a mill, and other appurtenances of a manor; yet, so far as documentary evidence is concerned, he does not appear to have had a castle in its vicinity. Ada, the daughter of the Earl of Warren, received it, in 1139, as a regal dower, on her marriage with Earl Henry, the son of David, and the prince of Scotland; and, till her decease in 1178, this mother of kings, in other matters than the founding of the Cistercian nunnery in its neighbourhood, seems to have been attentive to its interests. William the Lion now inherited it as a demesne of the crown; and appears—though no royal castle is yet spoken of in the place—to have sometimes made it his residence. In 1180, William, supported by his brother, Earl David, and by many clergymen and a vast assemblage of laity, heard here and decided a tumultuous though unimportant civil controversy between the monks of Melrose and Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland. In 1191, the same King affianced at Haddington his daughter Isobel to her second husband. In 1198, the town became the birth-place of Alexander II., the son of William. During the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, Haddington seems to have luxuriated in the comforts of peace and the smiles of royal favour. It was first involved in the miseries of war, after Alexander II. had taken part with the English barons against their unworthy sovereign; and in 1216, it was burnt by King John of England during his incursion into the Lothians. In 1242, on occasion of a royal tournament held at the town, and in revenge of his having overthrown Walter, the chief of the family of Bisset, Patrick,

Earl of Athole, was assassinated within its walls. As the town, after being reduced to ashes by John, had been hastily rebuilt of wood, it was, a second time, in 1244, destroyed by the flames. But, at that period, all the towns and cities of Scotland were constructed chiefly or wholly of wood, and covered with thatch; and when we learn from Fordun that Stirling, Roxburgh, Lanark, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen, were all burnt at the same time as Haddington, we can hardly believe—though several historians concur in telling us so—that Haddington, on this occasion, owed its conflagration to accident. The town, though formally demanded, in 1293, by Edward I., of John Baliol, does not seem to have suffered much from the wars of the succession. In 1355–6, Edward III., in revenge of the seizure of Berwick by the Scottish troops during his absence in France, making a devastating incursion over the whole country south of Edinburgh, Haddington fell a prey to his fury, and was a third time reduced to ashes. This disaster happening about the beginning of February, it was many years afterwards remembered by the name of ‘the burnt Candlemas.’

In April 1548, the year after the fatal battle of Pinkie, the English, under Lord Grey, took possession of Haddington, fortified it, and left in it a garrison of 2,000 foot and 500 horse, under Sir John Wilford. The Scots were, at the time, so much dispirited, that this garrison ravaged the country to the very gates of Edinburgh. But Andrew de Montalembert, Sieur D'Essé, the French general, having landed at Leith on the 16th of June, at the head of 6,000 foreign troops, composed of French, Germans, and Italians, in concert with a force of 5,000 Scotch troops, under Arran, drove the English within the fortifications, and laid siege to the town. Wilford, the governor, made a gallant defence, and even so out-manœuvred the Frenchman's activity, as, in spite of him, to receive into the town from Berwick a reinforcement of men and a supply of provisions. While D'Essé maintained the siege, and envired the Cisterian nunnery at the village of Abbey with his camp, the meeting of the Estates of parliament in that edifice, which we noticed in our ecclesiastical sketch of the parish, took place on 17th July. As the siege of Haddington continued, and both attack and defence grew increasingly spirited, the vicinity became the principal theatre of war between the two nations. Sir Thomas Palmer, at the head of 1,500 horse, made an attempt to throw supplies into the town; but was repulsed, with the loss of 400 prisoners. Admiral Lord Clinton, brother of Somerset the protector of England, was now directed to draw the attention of the Scots from the siege by menacing their coasts; while Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was sent to reinforce and conquer at the head of 22,000 men. The admiral, though repulsed at different points where he attempted a landing, achieved his main object of distracting the attention of the besiegers of Haddington; while the Earl of Shrewsbury raised the siege, supplied the garrison with every necessary and an additional force of 400 horse, and then marched to Musselburgh to look into intrenchments which D'Essé had suddenly thrown up for his army. But he in vain attempted to draw the wary Frenchman from his camp; and becoming tired of his sentinelly, marched off with his troops, burned Dunbar and other places in his route, and departed into England. D'Essé now resolved to attempt Haddington by a *coup de main*. The enterprise was conducted with so much secrecy and adroitness, that the English advanced guards were slain, and the bas court before the east gate was gained, before the garrison was

alarmed. The assailants were employed in breaking open this gate, when a soldier—who a few days before had deserted from D'Essé's camp—fired upon them a piece of artillery which killed many of them and threw the rest into confusion; while a party sallied out through a private postern, and made such a furious onset with spears and swords that few of the assailants who had entered the bas court escaped slaughter. D'Essé, in June 1549, was succeeded in the command of the foreign auxiliaries, and in the prosecution of measures for the capture of Haddington, by the Chevalier De Thermes, who brought over with him from France a reinforcement of 1,000 foot, 100 cuirassiers, and 200 horse. His first act was to build a fort at the sea-port of Aberlady, to straiten the garrison by cutting off from them all supplies by sea. Wilford, reduced to extremity from want of provisions, and informed that a supply had arrived at Dunbar, marched out at the head of a strong detachment, in order, if possible, to cut his way to the supply and convey it to Haddington; but he was attacked by a large body of the French troops, overpowered by numbers, and, after an obstinate resistance, during which most of his detachment were hewn down, was taken prisoner. The English now found the tenure of Haddington impracticable, on account at once of the distant and inland situation of the town, of the determination of the French commander at all hazards and at any cost to take it, and of the appearance among the garrison of that fell, insidious, and unconquerable foe, the plague; and they resolved to contend no longer for its possession. The Earl of Rutland determined, however, that neither soldiers nor military stores should fall into the hands of the Scots or their auxiliaries; and, marching into Scotland at the head of 6,000 men, he entered Haddington in the night, and, on the 1st of October, 1549, safely conducted all the soldiers and artillery to Berwick. Of the fortifications of Haddington not a vestige now remains, except a few portions of the old town-wall.

In 1598, Haddington was a fourth time consumed by fire. The calamity is said to have been occasioned by the imprudence of a maid-servant, in placing a screen covered with clothes too near the fire of a room during night. In commemoration of the event, and as a means of preventing its recurrence, the magistrates made a law, that a crier should go along the streets of the town every evening during the winter months, and, after tolling a bell, recite some admonitory rhymes. This unusual ceremony got the name of “Coal an' can'te,” and still continues to be observed during winter. The rhymes recited are sufficiently rude; but, in connexion with the fact of Haddington having so often and severely suffered from fire, they are not without interest:

“A' guid men's servants where'er ye be,
Keep coal an' can'te for charitie!
Baith in your kitchen an' your ha',
Keep weel your fires whate'er befa'!
In bakehouse, brewhouse, barn, and byre,
I warn ye a' keep weel your fire!
For often times a little spark
Brings mony hands to mickle wark!
Ye nourrices that hae bairns to keep,
See that ye fa' nae o'er sound asleep,
For losing o' your guid renoun,
An' banishing o' this barrous toun!
'Tis for your sakes that I do cry:
Tak' warning by your neighbours bye!”

Haddington gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the descendants of the Hamiltons of Innerwick, the remote kinsmen of the ducal family of Hamilton. In 1606, Sir John Ramsay, brother of George Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie, and the chief protector of James VI. from the conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie, was created Viscount Haddington

and Lord Ramsay of Barns; in 1615, he was raised to a place among the peers of England, by the titles of Earl of Holderness and Baron Kingston-upon-Thames; but dying, in 1625, without issue, he left all his honours to be disposed of at the royal will either as forgotten toys or as the award of future aspirants. In 1627, Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield—who was eminent as a lawyer, and had become Lord-president of the Court of Session, and Secretary of State, and had been created Baron of Binning and Byres in 1613, and Earl of Melrose in 1619—obtained the King's permission to change his last and chief title into that of Earl of Haddington. In 1827, Thomas, 9th Earl, while only heir-apparent, was created Baron Melrose of Tynningham, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; and this nobleman, during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834-5, was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. The family seats are Tynningham-house, 8 miles east of Haddington, and Lennel-house in Berwickshire.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, a beautiful county, maritime in position, but principally agricultural in character, in the south-east of Scotland. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the frith of Forth; on the north-east by the German ocean; on the south-east and south by Berwickshire; and on the west by Mid-Lothian. With the exception of four very inconsiderable rills, which divide it respectively toward its north-west and south-west angles from Mid-Lothian, and toward its south-east and south-west angles from Berwickshire—the two rills at the south-west angle making a confluence at the point of leaving it—and of the water-shedding summit-line of the Lammermoor hills over about one-half of the march with Berwickshire, it has, along the south-eastern, the southern, and the western frontier, no natural or geographical features to mark its boundary. The county stretches between $55^{\circ} 46' 10''$, and $56^{\circ} 4'$ north latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 8'$, and $2^{\circ} 49'$ longitude west from Greenwich. Along the frith of Forth to North Berwick it extends, in a straight line, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence, along the ocean till it touches Berwickshire, it extends, also in a straight line, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; in a chord from the eastern to the western point of its contact with Berwickshire, it extends 25 miles; and in a chord from the southern to the northern points of its contact with Mid-Lothian, it extends 13 miles. But on the sides of the frith and of Berwickshire it sends considerable projections beyond this line of measurement; on the Mid-Lothian side it makes a considerable recession from that line; and on the ocean side it both—though not to a great extent—recedes from that line and overleaps it. The extent of its superficial area, according to the Ordnance survey, is 280 square miles, or 179,142 statute acres,—of which 173,298 are land, 149 $\frac{1}{2}$ are links, 5,505 are foreshore, and 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water.

The county consists of highlands and lowlands, each broadly and distinctly marked in its features, and both stretching east and west with an exposure to the north. The highland or southern district is part of the very broad but comparatively low Lammermoor range, which, coming off at an acute divergency from the middle of the lofty chain which intersects the south-west of Scotland, runs eastward by Soutra to the sea. In their more upland regions, or in the degree of their lying near the southern boundary, the hills of this district are chiefly brown heaths, fit only to be used as a sheep-walk; but as they descend toward the plain they become capable of cultivation, and yield a fair though generally a late return to the labours of the husbandman. In general height and form and appearance—though

Spartleton-hill, one of their summits, rises 1,615 feet above the level of the sea—they are rather a wide stretch of upland moor, than either a chain or a congeries of mountains, and, apart from their deep solitude and their pastoral character, possess none of the bold or wild features of the properly highland districts of Scotland. The lowlands of the county, with the Lammermoors for a back ground, and the burnished or surgy or bright blue waters of the frith and the ocean for a foil, exhibit, from the summit of any of the few elevations which command them, a finely diversified and very beautiful and brilliant landscape. The surface, while generally though very gently declining from the foot of the Lammermoors to the frith of Forth, is sufficiently broken and swollen to be relieved from the tameness of aspect distinctive of a plain, and has its elevations lifted up in such softness of form and picturesqueness of variety as to let it retain, in the strictest sense, and with fascinating attractions, a lowland character. In the south-east division the ground stretches away from the hills for several miles like a bowling-green, and is surpassingly fertile in its soil and opulent in its vegetable dress. Along the centre and toward the western limit of the county the rich vale of the Tyne comes down with a gentle slope from the hills, and forms a long, beautiful, thoroughly cultivated broad stripe, stretching east and west. On the north side of this vale, a low swelling hilly range comes down from Mid-Lothian, runs eastward to the parish of Haddington, and there, after having gradually sunk till it is almost lost in the plain, rises up again in the more marked but simply hilly and soft form of the Garleton range, and runs along several miles farther to the east. North of the Garleton hills is another stretch of plain, extending its length eastward and westward; and between this and the northern angle of the county, a very low or moundish ridge rising at Gulane, stretches eastward to the northern division of the parish of Whitekirk. Beyond this ridge North Berwick law lifts, singly from the plain, its beautifully conical form 800 feet above the level of the sea; and from the bosom of the sea itself rises the remarkable and commanding form of the Bass; and away in the plain which stretches from the foot of the Lammermoors, rises, 8 miles due south from North Berwick law, a rival to that beautiful hill as to both form and position, in the solitary cone called Traprain law. The whole lowlands of the county, though distinct and fascinating as beheld either from the Lammermoors or from other elevations, are seen to best advantage and unfold their inequalities most distinctly to the eye from the Garleton hills in their centre. The ascent of the county from its northern shore to the foot of the Lammermoors, is there perceived to be accomplished, not in an inclined plane, or in shelving esplanades, or in ridges of uniform heights, but in alternations of variegated plain and diversified hilly range extending invariably from east to west; and from the foot of the Lammermoors to the southern boundary it is seen to be achieved in easy swells and by gentle and very gradual progress. The central summits of the Garletons, some of the Lammermoor elevations, and especially North Berwick law and Traprain law, are exceptions to the generally soft and gentle graduation of the features of the district; but, while conspicuous objects in its topography, they add munificently to the brilliant attractions of its scenic beauty.

Haddingtonshire, owing to its geographical position and its limited extent, has few waters of any description, and none of considerable magnitude. The Tyne, entering it as a mere rill on the west

and traversing the whole width of its lowlands to the sea at Tynningham, is the only stream which can, in any sense, claim the name of river. Several burns or rivulets, from among the many which rise in the Lammermoors, either flow down upon the Tyne, or run through the whole lowlands in independent courses to the sea, and are of magnitude sufficient to claim separate notice in the details of topographical description. But a strange circumstance connected with the Haddingtonshire streams—owing, probably, to their dearth and their beauty, and to the eagerness with which they are locally claimed—is that they very generally glide from place to place under such a confusion of names as almost defies the management of a topographer. The stream, for example, which joins the Tyne on the lands of Clerkington, bears, during its brief course from the head of Garvald parish, the names successively of the Hope, the Gifford, the Bolton, and the Coalston. The rivulet, too, which rises in the same parish as this, a little to the east, traverses the parishes of Garvald, Whittingham, Stenton, and Dunbar, and falls into the sea at West Belhaven, and which is next in length of course, if not in volume of water, to the Tyne, glides from the county under an appellation imposed on it within 2 or 3 miles of its embouchure, and previously wears and casts aside and assumes names with such rapidity of succession that it is coolly allowed to figure anonymously on the map. A ridiculously contrasted instance is, that two streams which rise respectively on the north-eastern and the south-western limit of the parish of Athelstaneford, and which flow respectively westward to the frith at Aberlady bay, and eastward to the ocean at Ravensheugh, are both called Pepper-burn. The only inland sheets of water of any extent are Presmennan and Danskine lochs,—the former of which is an artificial formation. The county's poverty in waters, however, is, in a large degree, compensated both by the beauty and the alluvial deposits of such streams as it possesses, and by the far-spreading brilliance and the abundant fishy productiveness of the frith and the ocean.—Kist-hill-well, in the parish of Spott, several mineral springs in the parish of Pencaitland, and an acidulous spring in the parish of Humber, have, at various periods, been more or less in repute for their medicinal properties. A mineral spring near Salton house is said to be of the same nature, and to have the same virtues, as the Bristol waters.

The county, in its upland or Lammermoor division, is geologically composed of the transition strata,—chiefly those of aquatic formation; and, in its lowlands, except in a few localities where trap-rock has been forced up to the surface through the entire intermediate strata, consists of the various alternating strata of the secondary formation. Old red sandstone, superincumbent on the transition strata, looks out at various places on the coast, flanks the Lammermoor hills over their whole range, and bears aloft limestone, coal, fire-clay, ironstone, shales, clay, and sandstone. Coal, in continuation of the Mid-Lothian coal-field, and co-extensive with the northern half of the western frontier, stretches eastward through the parishes of Prestonpans, Tranent, Ormiston, Pencaitland, and Gladsmuir. But toward the extremity of the last parish, and on its entering Haddington, it becomes so interrupted with dykes and so thin in the seam as not to repay the cost of mining. So early as the year 1200 coal was discovered and worked on their lands of Prestongrange by the monks of Newbattle. A charter, which must have been granted between 1202 and 1218, and which confers on these monks exclusive power to work coal on their lands of

Preston, bounded by the rivulet Pinkie, is still in existence. Another charter also exists, granted by James, steward of Scotland, and dated 20th of January, 1284-5, which confers a grant of coal, and authority to work it, on his lands in Tranent. Yet many persons—very erroneously, as these documents show—have supposed that the earliest coal-mine in Scotland was opened at Dunfermline about the year 1291. Coal is either known or very probably conjectured to stretch from the main coal-field all its breadth north-eastward to the very extremity of Haddingtonshire, and it even, north of the village of Dirleton, crops out near the sea; but, in spite of numerous and expensive attempts, in various localities, to find it in sufficiently thick and available seams, it will never probably be found workable elsewhere than in the parishes west of Haddington. Limestone in great abundance and of prime quality is so generally met with as nowhere to be undiscoverable within a longer interval than 5 or 6 miles; and it is in general from 12 to 14 feet in thickness, and so level and near the surface as to be procurable at a moderate cost. Shell-marl has been found at Salton and at Hermiston; but, owing to the plenty and the cheapness of lime, is no such treasure in East Lothian as it would be esteemed in less favoured districts. Clay ironstone suitable for smelting was, some time ago, worked at Gulane by the Carron company; but, though occurring there and in some other spots in considerable quantity, it ceased to attract notice, or to be treated as an article of value, till the quite recent establishment of extensive iron-works in the parish of Gladsmuir. Sandstone for building is plentiful and of easy access; but, though durable, it is of a dark reddish colour so disagreeable to the eye as to give buildings or towns constructed with it, especially when compared in recollection with the buildings of Edinburgh, a sombre and rueful aspect. Clay suitable for the manufacture of brick and tiles, occurs, of various colours in the uplands, and of a blue colour in the lowlands; and in the vale of the western Pepper-burn occurs in beds of from 10 to 25 feet deep, and stretches away into the sea beneath the wide flat sands of Aberlady. Dr. Buckland, in an essay read before the Geological society, states that a large portion of the low lands between Edinburgh and Haddington is composed of till, or the argillaceous detritus of glaciers, interspersed with pebbles. In the valley of the river Tyne, about one mile east of Haddington, he observed a district longitudinal moraine, midway between the river and the high road, and ranging parallel to them; and he directs attention to the trap rocks which commence a little further eastward, and are intersected by the Tyne at various points for 4 or 5 miles above Linton, as likely to afford scored and striated surfaces in the most contracted parts of the valley. About 4 miles west of Dunbar, another long and lofty ridge of gravel stretches along the valley, parallel to the right bank of the river; and for 3 miles south-east of Dunbar there occurs a series of lateral moraines, modified into terraces by the action of water.

In early times the Lammermoor division seems to have been abundantly clothed with natural woods and shrubberies. This fact—even if documentary evidence were wanting—is very strongly attested by the frequent recurrence, in its topographical nomenclature, of the syllables, 'wood,' 'oak,' 'pres,' and 'shaw;' the two last signifying, respectively in Celtic and in Saxon, a copsewood. Thus we have Braidwood, Presmennanwood, Humberwood, Woodhall, Woodley, Woodcot, Cranshaw, Crackinshaw, Pyotshaw, and a host of others. But in the lowlands of the county woods do not seem anciently to

have existed; nor can they be traced in the names of its localities or in the statements or allusions of charters. The first park or pleasure-ground in the county was the Duke of Lauderdale's, 500 acres in extent, formed during the reign of Charles II., and already noticed in our account of the parish of Haddington. In 1683, John Reid, the Quaker gardener, in his book entitled 'The Scots Gardener,' showed the whole population of Scotland "how to plant gardens, orchards, avenues, groves, and forests." But the inhabitants of the lowlands of East Lothian were somewhat incredulous as to the arboriferous capacities of their country. The first Marquis of Tweeddale, who died in 1697, Lord Rankeillour, who died in 1707, and their contemporary the fifth Earl of Haddington, were, on a small scale, considerable planters, and sufficiently tested the powers of the soil to excite a desire for the luxury of sylvan shade and shelter. The Earl of Mar trode close on their heels, introduced the system of planting in forests, and polished the taste and provoked the imitation of many of his aristocratic neighbours. The ninth Earl of Haddington, however—who figured soon after the Union as likewise an important improver of agriculture—was the first great planter. The trees he reared about the year 1730, on his estate of Tynningham, were all of the hardwood kind, and with subsequent additions now form the most beautiful forest in the south of Scotland. Planting, ever since his time, has secured a fair amount of attention, and—in some places, aggregated into groves and sylvan wildernesses—in many, or most, disposed in sheltering tufts and rows,—maintains dominion over between 6,000 and 7,000 acres. Humble and Salton woods lying contiguously, and forming together a broad expanse of forest, sloping away down the Lammermoors to their base, present a beautiful feature, in the magnificent and vast landscape which stretches out before a spectator on Soutra hill, and exquisitely chequers his path and variegates his prospect as he descends to the plain. Hence, says Scott, in his *Marmion*,—

"The green-sward way was smooth and good,
Through Humble's and through Salton's wood—
A forest glade which varying still
Here gave a view of dale and hill,
There narrower closed, till over head
A vaulted screen the branches made."

Some of the woods of Pencaitland are said to have suffered much from squirrels, which attack the young Scots firs, the larch, and the elm. A very frequent fence in the country is the luxurious hedge of white-thorn, mixed with sweet-briar, honeysuckle, and hedge-row trees.

Till a comparatively recent date the mass of the population were in a state of villanage, astricted to the land on which they dwelt, and transferable only with its soil. The charters of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, exhibit the county as distributed in large districts among a few domineering and enslaving barons. The kings, the nobles, and the ecclesiastics were then all agriculturists; every manor had its place, its church, its mill, its kiln, and its brewhouse; and the villains or retainers were chained down around the baron on a house, a croft, some arable land, a meadow, and a right of commonage. The monks, in particular, were keen and skilful cultivators, and seem to have laid the foundation of the country's agricultural greatness. There were undoubtedly many lands cultivated under the baronial lords of manors, and under the monks of Newbattle and Kelso, and the nuns of Haddington, by tenants and subtenants for certain rents and services. A curious fact is that, along the conterminous line of the uplands and the low-

lands, the parishes were anciently—as they are still—so distributed that each, while stretching away into the fertile plain, had attached to it a section of the Lammermoor as a necessary adjunct to its agricultural practice of summer pasturage. Even the nomenclature shows that each parish had its pasturage or 'shieling.' Thus, in Oldhamstocks are Luckyshiel and Powelshiel; in Innerwick, Auldshiel; in Stenton, Gamelshiel and Airmleshiel; and in Whittingham, Penshiel and Mayshiel. While mills were everywhere numerous, and in much requisition in the lowlands, and evinced, by the activity with which they were employed, how comparatively vast a quantity of grain was raised, pasturage was, at the same time, much followed, during summer, by all who had easy access to the Lammermoors. Hay also was raised in abundance, and, so early as the 13th century, was subjected to tithes. From the fact that the English soldiers subsisted, during the siege of Dirlton castle in 1298, on the pease which grew in the neighbouring fields, pulse likewise appears to have been early an object of attention. But, what is greatly more surprising, gardens and orchards, so early as during the 12th and the 13th centuries, were numerous and large. Agriculture and its sister-arts, however, received a fearful check, and even were compelled to recede, during the disastrous period of the wars of the succession. Yet, in 1336, East Lothian, in its infantile movements, resembled so singularly the paramount greatness of its adult agricultural character of the present day, that the labour of no fewer than 100 ploughs was suspended by the arousing effects upon the people of Allan of Wynton abducting one of the daughters of Seton. Against the middle of the 17th century improvements had so far advanced that the English soldiers who entered Scotland with Cromwell in 1650, were astonished to find in East Lothian "the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow," and made no scruple to trample down the crops in their march, and feed their horses with the wheat. We may suppose, however, that Whitelocke, who makes this report, indulged somewhat in exaggeration; and we must perceive, also, that implements of the rudest and most clumsy sort being still in use, the husbandry, notwithstanding its superiority at the period, was still, as compared with the state of things at present, in a sufficiently primitive and lumbering condition.

The era of georgic improvement in East Lothian, was about the period of the Union, in 1707. Lord Belhaven led the way, by tendering advice to the farmers, and endeavouring to inoculate them with new doctrines. Lord Haddington, and some of his tenantry, followed in a path less lofty and commanding, but more alluring and successful,—the path of experiment and example. Through means of some English servants among his retainers, he introduced over his estate the practice—altogether novel in the country—of sowing grass-seeds. Fletcher of Salton, "after he saw his own political career at a close by the Union," emulated Lord Haddington in a race along the new road to fame; and in 1710, patronized a mill-wright of the name of Meikle, sent him to Holland to observe and invent improvements in machinery, and, by his means, introduced "the fan-ners," and set up a manufactory of them at Salton, and also constructed a mill for the manufacture of decorticated barley, thenceforth everywhere known as Salton barley. A ready market being offered for this species of corn, the erection of the mill, and of others elsewhere in imitation of it, occasioned a rapid improvement in agriculture. In 1723, a great society of improvers arose, and endeavoured to impart

to the ploughmen its own energy. About 1736, the elder Wight introduced the horse-hoeing husbandry in all its vigour, raised excellent turnips and cabbages, fed cattle and sheep to perfection, and attempted, though without adequate success, to extend the horse-hoeing husbandry to wheat, barley, and pease. Patrick, Lord Elibank, and Sir Hugh Dalrymple, each claim the merit of having introduced the practice of hollow draining. Two farmers of the name of Cunningham were the first who levelled and straightened ridges. John, Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir George Suttie, were the earliest and most successful practisers of the turnip-husbandry. In 1740, John Cockburn, younger, of Ormiston, retired from political business, and zealously endeavoured to introduce the agricultural practices of England. Before 1743, there was a farming society at Ormiston. In 1740, the potato was introduced; and about 1754, was first raised in the fields, by a farmer of the name of Hay, in Aberlady. Very early in the century, another farmer, John Walker in Prestonkirk, prompted by the advice of some gentlemen from England, successfully tested the beneficial effects of fallowing, and, by his example, incited his neighbours to adopt the practice. In 1776, when 40 years of progressive improvements had elapsed, every agricultural practice had been attempted in East Lothian which the most intelligent could think of as beneficial. All the youthful farmers had adopted the mode of intermixing broad-leaved plants with white corn crops, and speedily, by their superior gains, provoked their seniors to follow their example. They still, however, worked their ploughs with four horses; and in not a few particulars on which more modern advances in science were destined to throw light, were very materially inferior in their notions and professional practice, to their highly intelligent successors of the present day. Progressions have subsequently been made, and continue to move on, chiefly by so concentrating the skill and science and practical tact of the county, in societies, that the knowledge of all becomes the knowledge of each. In 1804, a farmers' society was organized by General Fletcher of Salton, and was supported by a large body of intelligent and respectable agriculturists, and exerted a propelling influence on general improvement. In 1819-20, another society, on a more extensive scale, and combining nearly every available energy in the county, started into being, took the Salton society into its fellowship, and assumed the appropriate name of "The United East Lothian Agricultural society." This association, wielding all the power which the nobility, wealth, intelligence, and tact of the county can produce, has hitherto worked with such effect as, jointly with the individual and detached labours of its members and followers on their respective properties and farms, to have enabled East Lothian, amidst the general aspirations of many agricultural districts of Scotland after celebrity, to maintain that pre-eminence which it so early acquired, and which it has not once allowed to be disputed.

Great care has been used by the pastoral farmers of the Lammermoors to improve the breed of their stock as to both wool and carcass. The English large breed of white-faced sheep have been tried on these hills; but they have climbed only the lower ascents, and even there have been found to grow lean and meagre. The active and restless black-faced breed seem more at home in the region, and are retained in considerable numbers on its pastures. But the Cheviot breed greatly predominates, being generally preferred on account of the superior value of the wool. Smearing or salving is everywhere practised in the Lammermoor district. A composition, partly

resinous and partly oleaginous, is spread over the whole body of the sheep, at the commencement of winter, or soon after the separation of the fleece, and is believed to protect the animal from vermin, to protect it against the acerbities of the climate, and even to improve and increase its wool. In the lowlands, the fattening of stock of all sorts for the shambles has long been an object of attention, and essentially figures in the economy of every regularly conducted farm. Yet not one variety has arisen in the district of any species of stock. Some of the cattle are of the short-horned breed; but most are those brought from the Highlands, either directly or through the medium of the north-eastern counties. Black-faced Highland wedders were, at one time, very generally fed off on turnips, and annually sent away to the butcher; but they have recently been, in a considerable degree, displaced by half-breed hogs, from Cheviot ewes by Leicester rams. Grass-fed sheep are, for the most part, ewes, bought in autumn with the view of their lambing in the spring, and then fattened with their lambs, and sold with them to the butcher.

East Lothian owes its agricultural superiority, not wholly, nor even, perhaps, in a chief degree, to the advantageousness of its situation and its soil. Having throughout a northern exposure, it seems averted from the sun's rays, and exposed to the fierce and chilling blasts which proceed from the shores of the Baltic. The soil also—though upon the coast, and in a variety of localities, consisting of a light loam, or of a loamy admixture—is in general of that sort in which clay predominates. Yet, in point of climate, the lowlands are highly favoured. In winter, snow, though brought down by winds in every point, from the west round by the north to the east, almost never lies many days. Spring is, in general, dry, with only occasional severe showers of hail or rain from the north-east. During the whole of May, the winds usually blow from some point to the north, with a bright sun, and a dry, keen, penetrating air. During the summer and autumn, the only rainy points are from the south and the east. The district is all but totally unacquainted with those heavy falls of rain, brought from the Atlantic by westerly winds, which so frequently deluge the western parts of Scotland. The greater part of the clouds which come from the west are intercepted and broken by the mountain-range or high grounds which occupy the eastern limits of Lanarkshire; and the few which escape are, for the most part, broken and divided by the Pentland hills, part of them being sent off by way of Arthur's seat to the frith of Forth, and part sent away by the Moorfoot hills, and Soutra hill, along the summits of the Lammermoors. The district, therefore,—viewed in connexion with the aggregate character of its climate, and with the amount and the skill of georgic operation to which it has been subjected,—must be regarded as peculiarly favourable to the growth of corn.

Wheat, accordingly, is the staple produce of Haddingtonshire, and is cultivated chiefly in its white variety, but to a considerable extent, also, in its red. Hunter's sort has long been a favourite, and, after many trials of competition with other sorts, has been found, on the whole, the best adapted to the soil. The Taunton-dean, likewise, has come into considerable favour. In particular localities, though not for general diffusion, the woolly-eared and the blood-red are found to be well adapted, and very valuable. Of late oats, the grey Angus is everywhere the most suitable; of early oats, the potato and the Hopeton compete for ascendancy, according to the nature of the soil; and of barley, the Chevalier has asserted undisputed superiority

over all other varieties. In the most fertile district, comprising the lowlands of Oldhamstocks, Innerwick, Dunbar, Spott, Stenton, Whittingham, and Garvald, every acre annually teems with an exuberant produce either of the finest quality of grain, or of food for the fattening of stock; and there the system of cropping begins with turnip, which is partly eaten on the ground, and partly carted to the yard,—it proceeds with wheat sown at any period after the ground is cleared, or with barley sown in the spring,—it next has clover or rye grass, either cut or pastured,—and it usually finishes in the fourth year by a crop of oats. In a district a degree less fertile than the former, and larger in extent, comprising the parish of Morham, the lowlands of Yester, and all the western parishes of the county, the system of cropping is, in general, based on summer fallowing, and then proceeds first with wheat, next with cut or pastured grass, and now, in many instances, concludes with sown grass, but in others, goes on to a sixth year course, with grass, oats, a mixture of pease and beans, and finally wheat. In the northern district, considerably different in character from the others, more retentive in its subsoil, often of a heavy loamy surface, and comprising the parishes of Whitekirk, North Berwick, Dirleton, Athelstaneford, Haddington, and Prestonkirk, the system of cropping commences, in some places, with summer fallowing, and in others with turnips, has wheat in the second year, grass pastured with sheep in the third, oats in the fourth, drilled beans in the fifth, and finishes, in the sixth year, with wheat.

According to agricultural statistics of the county, for the year 1853, obtained under sanction of the Government, by the Highland and Agricultural Society, Haddingtonshire then comprised 107,269 $\frac{3}{4}$ imperial acres of arable land, and a total area of 149,173 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There were under wheat 15,339 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; under barley, 12,809 $\frac{3}{4}$; under oats, 16,802; under rye, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$; under beans and pease, 4,809; under vetches, 1,011 $\frac{1}{2}$; under turnips, 16,260; under potatoes, 4,246 $\frac{3}{4}$; under mangel wurzel, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; under carrots, 107; under cabbage, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; under turnip-seed, 157 $\frac{3}{4}$; under alternate grasses, 26,885; in improved permanent grass enclosures, 6,228 $\frac{1}{2}$; in irrigated meadows, 87; in bare fallow, 2,127 $\frac{1}{2}$; in sheep walks, 28,630 $\frac{3}{4}$; in house steads, gardens, roads, fences, &c., 2,586 $\frac{1}{2}$; in woods, 9,313 $\frac{3}{4}$; and in wastes, 1,600 $\frac{3}{4}$. The number of horses was 4,450; of milk cows, 2,377; of other bovine cattle, 7,576; of ewes, 36,979; of tups and wethers, 29,597; and of swine, 5,580. The average produce of wheat was 50,341 quarters, 5 bushels, 2 pecks; of barley, 67,079 quarters, 7 bushels, 2 pecks; of oats, 94,823 quarters, 2 bushels; of beans and pease, 16,734 quarters, 3 bushels, 1 peck; of turnip-seed, 206 quarters, 4 bushels, 2 pecks; of turnips, 203,154 tons, 15 cwt.; of potatoes, 23,976 tons, 13 cwt.; of mangel wurzel, 619 tons, 10 cwt.; and of carrots, 1,378 tons. The machinery applied to agriculture, comprised 158 steam-engines, giving the power of 1,053 horses; 81 water-wheels, giving the power of 436 horses; 107 horse-machines, of aggregately 499 horses' power;—in all 373 engines and machines, of aggregately 1,938 horses' power.

Haddingtonshire appears to have so entirely exhausted its energies on agriculture as to have had no strength left for a successful attempt at manufacture. In a few instances, it has threatened competition with the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, and endeavoured to reap fruit from its advantageous position on the seaboard and on a coal-field; but it has uniformly failed. Repeated and even prolonged efforts to naturalize a woollen manufactory in the town of Haddington, have left no

other memorial than the records of them in history. A variegated fabric of wool seemed for a time to have become a staple in Athelstaneford, and won for the dress which was fashioned out of it the distinctive epithet of the Gilmerton livery, but has ceased to be manufactured, and will soon be remembered only by the antiquary. In 1793, a flax-mill was erected at West Barns, and, in 1815, a cotton-factory established at Belhaven, both in the parish of Dunbar; but they only entailed pecuniary losses on their proprietors, and let loose a swarm of paupers on the parish. Haddingtonshire, in fact, figures only as a blunderer and a bankrupt in almost every manufacture which it has touched. In the parish of Salton alone were the earliest manufactory in Britain for the weaving of Hollands, the first bleachfield belonging to the British Linen company, the earliest manufacture of decorticated or pot-barley, and also a paper-mill and a starch work; but all failed, and have utterly disappeared, and—excepting the famous barley-work, now converted to other uses—have not even left a wall of their edifices to commemorate their existence. The only noticeable existing manufactures in the county are the iron-works of the parish of Gladsmuir, a pottery in the parish of Prestonpans, a manufactory of agricultural implements in Tranent, two foundries in the parish of Dunbar, two or three extensive distilleries, several breweries, two or three tan-works, and one or two establishments for the preparing of bone-dust and rape-cake.

So late as thirty years after the Union, Haddingtonshire, in common with the contiguous part of Mid-Lothian, was so savagely deficient in facilities of communication, that it was the work of a winter's day to drive a coach with four horses from the town of Haddington to Edinburgh; no small effort being requisite to reach Musselburgh for dinner, and to get to the end of the journey in the evening. The first really practicable road in the county was commenced in 1750, from Ravenshaugh-bridge at the boundary with Edinburghshire, to Dunglass-bridge at the boundary with Berwickshire. Now, however, no district in Scotland is provided with roads more commodiously laid out, or maintained in a state of better repair. One good line of turnpike runs along the whole coast of the frith of Forth eastward to North-Berwick; another runs southward from Dirleton to Haddington; another—the great quondam mail line between Edinburgh and London—runs along the whole breadth of the county eastward through Haddington to Dunbar, and then along the coast till it enters Berwickshire; another leaves the former at Tranent, and passes through Salton and Gifford, and over the Lammemoor hills, to Dunse; and another, the post-road between Edinburgh and Lauder, intersects the south-west wing of the county at Soutra. The North British railway affords to the greater part of the lowlands of the county exceedingly valuable facilities of communication; entering from Edinburghshire a little north of Fallside, passing between Prestonpans and Tranent, proceeding north-eastward to Drem, sending off two branches respectively from Longniddry eastward to Haddington, and from Drem northward to North Berwick, and curving from Drem through all the north-eastern districts, by way of East Fortune, Linton, Dunbar, and Innerwick, to Dunglass. The harbours of the county are all, in point of commerce, very inconsiderable, and even in point of commodiousness, are very inferior. Their extent, and other particulars, will be found noticed in the articles PRESTONPANS, COCKENZIE, BERWICK (NORTH), and DUNBAR.

The royal burghs in Haddingtonshire are Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick. The only other towns are Tranent and Prestonpans. The

villages and principal hamlets are Aberlady, Athelstaneford, Belhaven, Bolton, Cockenzie, Dirleton, Drem, East Barns, West Barns, Garvald, Gifford, Gladsmuir, Gulane, Humber, Innerwick, Kingston, East Linton, Oldhamstocks, Ormiston, Pencaitland, Penston, Port-Seaton, Prestonkirk, Salton, Samuelston, Spott, Stenton, Tynningham, and Whitekirk. The principal mansions are Broxmouth-park, near Dunbar, the Duke of Roxburgh; Yester-house, the Marquis of Tweeddale; Coalstone-house, the Earl of Dalhousie; Gosford-house and Amisfield-house, the Earl of Wemyss; Tynningham-house, the Earl of Haddington; Ormiston-hall, the Earl of Hopetoun; Dunbar-house, changed into a barrack; Herdmanston-house, Lord Sinclair; Humber-house, Lord Polwarth; Ballencriff-house, Lord Elibank; Lennoxlove-house, the Dowager Lady Blantyre; Pencaitland-house and Winton-house, Lady Ruthven; Woodcot-house, Lord Wood; Seaton-house, Lord Neaves; Balgone-house and Prestongrange-house, Sir George Grant Suttie, Bart.; Dunglass-house, Sir James Hall, Bart.; Fountainhall-house, Sir John Dick Lauder, Bart.; Gilmerton-house, Sir David Kinloch, Bart.; Letham-house, Sir Thomas B. Hepburn, Bart.; Lochend-house, Sir John Warrender, Bart.; Newbyth-house, Sir David Baird, Bart.; Stevenson-house, Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart.; Clerkington-house, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Houston; Eaglescainie-house, General Sir Patrick Stuart; Alderston-house, James Aitchison, Esq.; Archerfield-house, Mrs. Hamilton N. Ferguson; Bower-house, Lieutenant-General Carfrae; Cockenzie-house, Hew Francis Cadell, Esq.; Drummorie-house, William Aitchison, Esq.; Elvingstone-house, Robert Ainslie, Esq.; Gifford-bank, Thomas G. Dixon, Esq.; Gulane-ledge, Robert Riddell, Esq.; Nolyn-bank, Henry M. Davidson, Esq.; Hopes-house, William Hay, Esq.; Huntington-house, Mrs. Campbell; Leaston-house, William Park, Esq.; Luffness-house, G. W. Hope, Esq.; Monkkrig-house, Wm. Middlemass, Esq.; Morham-bank, Mrs. Martine; Newton-hall, W. W. H. Newton, Esq.; Nunraw-house, Robert Hay, Esq.; Phantassie-house, T. M. Innes, Esq.; Pilmore, R. B. Baird, Esq.; Pogbie-house, Thomas Maitland, Esq.; Redcoll-house, A. J. Field, Esq., R. N.; Rockville-house, J. S. Hay, Esq.; Ruchlaw-house, T. B. Sydeserff, Esq.; Salton-hall, Andrew Fletcher, Esq.; Skedobush-house, George Park, Esq.; Spott-house, James Spott, Esq.; St. Germain's house, David Anderson, Esq.; Thurston-house, J. W. Hunter, Esq.; Tynholm-house, Arthur Trevelyan, Esq.; and Whittingham-house, J. M. Balfour, Esq.

The most remarkable feudal strongholds in Haddingtonshire, either extinct, extant, or in ruins, are those of Dunglass, long the guard of the main pass from Berwickshire to the Lothians,—Innerwick, for ages the inheritance of the Stuarts,—Dunbar, the tumultuous seat of the redoubtable Earls of Dunbar and March,—Dirleton, demolished by Cromwell in 1650,—and Tantallon, famous for its strength, on the coast, 2 miles east of North Berwick. Haddingtonshire, in consequence of confronting the border-foe with the broad strong shield of the Lammermoor-hills, and of being somewhat removed from the posts of greatest danger, never could boast of the same number of towers and bastle-houses as the strictly border counties of Berwick and Roxburgh. In every point of view, the most instructive antiquities of Haddingtonshire are the radices and component parts of its topographical nomenclature, which illustrate obscurities in the history of its early colonization, and indicate the presence and ascendancy of successive classes of settlers. The Tyne, the Peffer, Aberlady, Treburn, Tranent, Traprain, Pencaitland,

Yester, and many other Cambro-British names, attest the British origin of the Ottadini whom the Romans found in possession of the county. The preponderating prevalence, in the composition of names, of the Anglo-Saxon, *shiel, lee, law, dod, ham, ton, dean, rig, wick, by, cleugh*, as well as some entire names, but especially the name Lammermoor, attest the eventual predominance of the Saxon people, and the superinduction of their tongue upon the British. A more frequent recurrence of Gaelic names here than in Berwickshire—such as in the instances, Dunbar, Dunglass, Garvald, Kilspindie, Tantallon, and many others—evinces that the Scots, when they acquired power in the south-east of Scotland, settled more numerous on the northern than on the southern side of the Lammermoors.

The original erection of East Lothian into a shire, or sheriffdom, is involved in great obscurity. In the charters of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, "the shire of Haddington" is mentioned; but it seems then to have been nearly or quite identified with the ancient parish of Haddington, and though placed under the control of a sheriff, does not appear to have been a constabulary. But in an ordinance of Edward I., in 1305, for settling the government of Scotland, the shire or sheriffdom of Edinburgh is distinctly recognised as extending, not only over Linlithgow on one side, but over Haddington on the other. A grant of Robert I. to Alexander de Seaton, expressly mentions for the first time the constabulary of Haddington. The office of sheriff of Edinburgh and constable of Haddington was held, under Robert III., by William Lindsay of Byres, and from 1490, till the forfeiture of the odious James, Earl of Bothwell, in 1567, by Patrick Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, and his lineal descendants; and again it was held by the restored Francis, Earl of Bothwell, from 1584 till that ingrate reaped, in 1594, the forfeiture earned by a thousand treasons. The regimen of a sheriff-principal of Edinburgh, combining the office of sheriff of Edinburgh for the constabulary of Haddington, long continued. Though "the office of *sherefcip*" was conferred by James VI. on the corporation or Haddington within their limits, all the rest of the county continued to be a constabulary at the Restoration, and perhaps throughout the reign of Charles II. At the period of the revolution, however, Haddingtonshire comes distinctly into view in the character and independence of its present form. For a considerable number of years previous to his death, in 1713, the sheriff was John, the second Marquis of Tweeddale; and from 1716 till his death in 1735—though at first appointed only during the King's pleasure—the sheriff was Thomas, Earl of Haddington. At the epoch of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748, Haddingtonshire made but few and inconsiderable claims on public compensation.

There are in Haddingtonshire 24 quoad civilia parishes, and 2 chapels of ease. Fifteen of the parishes constitute the presbytery of Haddington; two of these parishes contain the two chapels of ease; eight of the parishes, together with one in Berwickshire, constitute the presbytery of Dunbar; one of the parishes is in the presbytery of Dalkeith; and the whole are in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county was 49; of which 22 belonged to the Established church, 15 to the Free church, 8 to the United Presbyterian church, 1 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Independents, 1 to the Roman Catholics, and 1 to the Mormons. The number of sittings in 15 of the Established places of worship was 7,718; in 14 of the Free church places of worship, 5,837; in 7 of the United Presbyterian

meeting-houses, 3,205; in the Independent chapel, 300; and in the Mormonite chapel, 100. The maximum attendance, on the Census Sabbath, at 15 of the Established places of worship was 4,305; at 14 of the Free church places of worship, 3,570; at 7 of the United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,805; at the Episcopal chapel, 120; at the Independent chapel, 100; and at the Mormonite chapel, 44. There were in 1851, in Haddingtonshire, 52 public day schools, attended by 2,264 males and 1,745 females,—18 private day schools, attended by 439 males and 398 females,—5 evening schools for adults, attended by 75 males and 41 females,—and 50 Sabbath schools, attended by 1,342 males and 1,422 females.

Haddingtonshire, as a county, sends one member to parliament. Constituency in 1861, 673. The three burghs of Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick have also a preponderance in a district of burghs, being joined only by Lauder and Jedburgh, in sending a member to parliament. The various county courts are held at Haddington at the times which we have noted in our article on the town of Haddington; and sheriff small debt courts are held, in addition, at North Berwick on the third Tuesday of January, on the second Tuesday of April, on the third Tuesday of July, and on the second Tuesday of October,—at Tranent, on the fourth Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November,—and at Dunbar, on the third Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. The road trustees comprise four bodies for respectively the great post road, the north district, the Kilpallet and south districts, and the Ormiston district; and the first meet at Haddington in March, May, August, and October,—the second, at Prestonpans generally in August,—the third, at Gifford generally in July,—and the fourth, at Tranent generally in September. The county police force are distributed into eleven districts, with stations at Haddington, Athelstaneford, North Berwick, Dirleton, Linton, Tynningham, Stenton, Dunbar, Gifford, Garvald, East Salton, Pencaitland, Tranent, Ormiston, Gladsmuir, Prestonpans, Oldhamstocks, Aberlady, Gulane, and Humble. The number of committals for crime in the year, within the county, was 32 in the average of 1836—1840, 46 in the average of 1841—1845, 63 in the average of 1846—1850, and 52 and 49 in the averages of 1851—55 and 1856—60. The number of persons confined in Haddington jail within the year ending 30th June, 1860, was 191; the average duration of the confinement of each was 25 days; and the net cost per head was £26 15s. 3d. Twenty-one of the parishes are assessed for the poor, and three unassessed. The number of registered poor in the year 1851—2 was 1,380; in the year 1860—1, 1,318. The number of casual poor in 1851—2 was 582; in 1860—1, 418. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1851—2 was £7,600; in 1860—1, £9,596. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1851—2 was £319; in 1860—1, £261. The assessment in 1854, on a real rental of £185,325 16s. 4d. was £950 for police, £250 for rogue-money, and £298 15s. 7d. for prisons. The valued rental in 1674 was £168,873 Scots; and the annual value of real property, in 1861—2, minus railways, was £264,475. Population in 1801, 29,986; in 1811, 31,050; in 1821, 35,127; in 1831, 36,145; in 1841, 35,886; in 1861, 37,634. Males in 1861, 17,854; females, 19,780. Inhabited houses in 1861, 6,802; uninhabited, 429; building, 46.

When the Romans, in the first century, invaded Scotland, the great tribe of the British Ottadini inhabited the whole lowlands of East-Lothian. The topographical nomenclature, the hill-forts, the

caves, the weapons of war, the ornaments, the modes of sepulture, which have all been investigated, are evidence of the British descent of the original settlers, and of the genuine Celticism of their speech. The abdication of the Roman government left them in the quiet possession of the country. Neither the congenerous Picts beyond the Forth, nor the Scots in Ireland, disturbed their repose. At the end of a century, however, they were taught their insecurity by the irruption of a Teutonic people, who came from the settlement of a kingdom on the south of the Tweed, to seek on the banks of the Tyne an enlargement of their territories. The Saxons, after having obtained the ascendancy, were occasionally, after the battle of Drumnecht, annoyed by incursions of the Picts; they were next, after the suppression of the Pictish dominion, overpowered by the Scots; and eventually, in 1020, they and their territory were ceded by their Northumbrian superior to the Scottish king. During almost a century, the Scots had here, as elsewhere, undisturbed domination. In the reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William the Lion, the town of Haddington and its environs were special objects of royal attention and favour. Except during the devastating inroad of John of England in 1216, Haddingtonshire suffered little from foreign or domestic hostilities till the wars of the succession. In 1296, the heroic resistance of the castle of Dunbar, and the battle fought under its walls, if they did not protect Scotland from Edward I.'s usurping interference, showed him at least the bold bearing and the indomitable spirit of its people. In 1298, when the enterprises of the patriotic Wallace dared and taunted Edward again to subdue the kingdom, the vigorous resistance of the castle of Dirleton, combined with the subsequent dearly-won victory on the field of Falkirk, so shook the self-possession of the invader that he afterwards penetrated to the utmost verge of Moray before he could think himself secure as the self-constituted superior of Scotland.

From the date of the battle of Bannockburn, or the early part of the 14th century, till the year 1435, the history of Haddingtonshire—an almost continuous narrative of warlike enterprises and machinations and miseries—is nearly identical with that of the Earls of Dunbar,—a full outline of which is sketched in the article DUNBAR; and even after 1435, it presents but a gleanings of events additional to the bulky ones detailed in that article, and some of limited importance noticed in the article HADDINGTON. The forfeiture of the powerful family who had all but dragged the county at their heels, nearly "frightened it from its propriety." Several of its landholders, who formerly held under the superiority of the Earls of Dunbar, now became tenants in chief of the King; and others placed themselves under the immediate protection, and swelled the retinue and the array, of the potent family of Douglas. In 1446, some sensation was produced by the rebellious broils of the Hepburns and the Homes for the litigated spoils of the forfeited estates. The profigacity, the artifice, and the turbulence of the Duke of Albany, who obtained from his father James II. the earldom of Dunbar, with all its jurisdictions, destroyed the peace and imperilled the safety of the whole county. One of the first effects was the incitement of hostilities with England. In 1482, an English army, which was introduced by his intrigues, encamped in the very heart of the county. During the long minority of James IV., Patrick, Lord Hailes, and Alexander Home ruled the district as the King's lieutenants, with more than royal power, and so oppressed and over-reached the inhabitants as to make the welkin vocal with their groans. But after the

majority of James IV., and during the reign of James V., the county, as to its domestic affairs, enjoyed quiet.

In 1544, the English, on their return, under the Earl of Somerset, from the siege of Leith, burned and razed the castle of Seaton, and reduced to ashes the towns of Haddington and Dunbar. In 1547, the invading army of the protector Somerset, razed the castle of Dunglass, captured the castles of Thornton and Innerwick, stained the soil in their progress with several skirmishes, and, prelusive to the victory of Pinkie, defeated a party of the Scottish army at Fallside brae on the confines of Edinburghshire. In 1548, Lord Gray advanced from strong positions in which Somerset, the previous year, had left him on the border, and took the castle of Yester, fortified and garrisoned the town of Haddington, and wasted the county by every mode of inveterate hostility. Till March, 1549-50, when the ancient limits of the conterminous kingdoms were restored by a treaty of peace, Haddingtonshire passed under the power of the English, and became the prey of their German mercenaries. Except that Seaton and Dunbar castles afforded a retreat to Mary, the county was little affected by the turbulencies and distractions of her reign; and during the 30 years of civil broils which followed, it seems to have suffered more of mortification than of waste. It had its full share, however, in the devastation and murderous achievements of Cromwell's invasion in 1653; and in that year was the theatre of the great conflict by which he became temporary master of Scotland. See DUNBAR. No further event of note occurs, except the battle of Preston, fought in 1745, between Prince Charles Edward and the royal troops. See PRESTONPANS.

HADDO. See FORGUE.

HADDO-HOUSE, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, in the parish of Methlick, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Ellon, Aberdeenshire. It is a splendid modern mansion, in the Palladian style, built after designs by Baxter of Edinburgh. The predecessor of it was built early in the 17th century, and stood a siege of three days in 1644 by the Covenanting army under the Marquis of Argyll. The policies are of great extent and much beauty; and within them stands a granite obelisk, erected by the present Earl to the memory of his brother, Sir Alexander Gordon, who fell at Waterloo.

HAFTON. See DUNOON.

HAGENHOPE BURN, a brook flowing south-westward on the boundary between the parishes of Newlands and Lyne, and falling into Lyne water, at a point about 2 miles above Lyne church, in Peebles-shire.

HAGGS, a village in the south corner of the parish of Denny, 5 miles from Kilsyth, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands nearly half-a-mile north of the Forth and Clyde canal, on the road between Kilsyth and Falkirk, near the intersection of that road by the turnpike between Glasgow and Stirling. A kind of continuation of it extends nearly a mile along the road to Broomage toll-bar. In 1836, a remarkably neat row of collier cottages was erected at Haggs, terminating at one end in a large building intended as a store; and in 1840, a handsome place of worship, in connexion with the Established church, and containing about 700 sittings, was erected. This was for some time ecclesiastically a quoad sacra parish church, but is now a chapel of ease. In 1841, the population of the temporary quoad sacra parish was 1,905; and in 1861, the population of the village of Haggs itself was 302, exclusive of the adjoining hamlet of Bunkier.

HAGGS, Renfrewshire. See GOVAN.

HAILES, the estate of Sir Thomas G. Carmichael, Bart., in the parish of Colinton, 4 miles west of Edinburgh. The lands of Hailes anciently belonged in part to the monks of Dunfermline, and in part to the canons of St. Anthony at Leith; and they constituted parochially a vicarage which bore indifferently the name of Hailes and the name of Colinton. Some persons say that the present mansion of Hailes stands on the site of the ancient parish church. There is on the estate a famous quarry of dark grey sandstone, of a slaty structure, easily divisible into flags for pavement and blocks for steps of stairs, while the smaller portions suit well for rubble work. During the year 1825, when the building mania was at its height in Edinburgh, 600 cart-loads of stones were sent daily thither from this quarry, yielding the landlord that year about £9,000; but after the mania subsided, the quantity sent daily fell so low as 60 or 70 cart-loads. Contiguous to the quarry is a village which takes from it the name of Hailes Quarry, and has a population of about 160.

HAILES (NEW), a seat on the west side of the parish of Inveresk, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the frith of Forth, in the north-east of Edinburghshire. It is famous for having been the residence of Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, one of the most distinguished of Scottish historians and antiquaries. The grounds around it are well-wooded and beautifully disposed; and in the vicinity of the mansion is a column, erected to the memory of the great Earl of Stair.

HAILES-CASTLE, a fine old ruin, on a rock on the right bank of the Tyne, in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. It is noted as having been anciently the property of the notorious Earl of Bothwell, the temporary residence of Queen Mary, and the place to which Bothwell conducted her, after seizing her near Linlithgow.

HAILES-QUARRY. See HAILES.

HAILESTON-BURN, a brook in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, noted for its containing blocks of jasper.

HAIRLAW, a locality in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, where a battle was fought between Malcolm III. of Scotland, and Donald, Lord of the Isles, in which the latter was beaten and routed. Here is now an artificial reservoir, 72 acres in extent, and 16 feet deep, fed by a stream from Long-Loch.

HALBEATH, a post-office village on the eastern border of the parish of Dunfermline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of the town of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. Around it are extensive coal-mines. The village has a station on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Population, 568. See DUNFERMLINE.

HALBORN-HEAD. See HOLBURN-HEAD.

HALEN, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the peninsula of Vaternish, within the quoad civilia parish of Duirinish, in the island of Skye. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in July, 1847. The church is a government one, under the patronage of the Crown. Stipend, £120; glebe, £11. The post-town is Dunvegan.

HALF-DAVOCH. See EDENKILLIE.

HALF-MORTON, a parish, politically on the south-east border of Annandale, but topographically intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. Its post-town is Canonbie, 5 miles east-north-east of its church. It is bounded on the south-east by England, and on other sides by the parishes of Gretna, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Middlebie, Langholm, and Canonbie. Its length south-south-eastward is about 5 miles; and its greatest breadth

is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Excepting the lowest spurs of the Eskdale hills on the north, and a small patch of bog on the south-west, the whole surface partakes the beauty and fertility of the terminating plain of Dumfries-shire. One of two principal head-waters of the Sark rises on the north-western limit, traverses the breadth of the parish to its eastern limit, and, being there joined by its sister head-water, traces the boundary of the parish southward over a distance of 4 miles. Another stream rises also on the north-west boundary, half-a-mile south of the former, and traverses the parish south-eastward or diagonally, over a distance of 4 miles, passing the parish church, and falling into the Sark. The Black Sark comes in from the west,—forms for half-a-mile the western boundary-line,—flows through the parish for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, first eastward and next southward, and again, before leaving it, forms for 1 mile the western boundary-line. The banks of all the streams are tufted with wood, and fall gently back in carpetings of fine soil and luxuriant vegetation. The principal mansion is Solway bank on the north. The only antiquities are vestiges of three towers. About one-sixth of the population are aggregated into 4 or 5 small hamlets. The principal landowner is Sir John H. Maxwell, Bart. of Springkell. The valued rental is £972 sterling. Assessed property in 1860, £3,413. Population in 1831, 646; in 1861, 713. Houses, 129.

This parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £140, paid as a voluntary contribution by the Duke of Buccleuch and the heritors. The parish church was built in 1744, and enlarged in 1833, and contains 212 sittings. There is a Free church in the parish, with a comparatively large attendance; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £82 19s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Chapelknowe, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of the parish church, built in 1822, and containing 244 sittings.—The district comprehending the present parish of Half-Morton and about one-third of the present continuous parish of Canonbie, formed the ancient parish of Morton. About the year 1650, it was divided into two parts, and the eastern half annexed to Canonbie, and the western half to Wauchope; and Wauchope itself having subsequently suffered annexation to Langholm, Half-Morton followed its fortunes. When this annexation took place, the General Assembly ordained that the minister should hold both benefices, on condition of his preaching at Half-Morton every fourth Sabbath. The condition came eventually to be forgotten; and during 12 years previous to 1833, there was no public worship connected with the Establishment at Half-Morton. By a temporary arrangement, an assistant minister, whose time should be entirely devoted to the district, was in that year appointed; and in 1836, the arrangement became permanent.

HALF-WAY. See IRVINE.

HALGREEN. See CANONBIE.

HALHILL. See GLASSFORD.

HALHOUSE. See CANONBIE.

HALIDAY-HILL. See DUNSCORE.

HALIDEAN. See BOWDEN.

HALIVAILS. See DUBRINISH.

HALKIRK, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Caithness-shire. It is bounded by Thurso, Bower, Watten, Latheron, Kildonan, and Reay. It extends north-north-eastward from the boundary with Sutherlandshire to a point somewhat north of the centre of Caithness-shire, and measures 24 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 miles in breadth. The surface is prevail-

ingly flat, yet comprises several hills which slope gently from their summit to the surrounding plains. On the boundary with Watten, also, about 3 miles south-east of the village of Halkirk, is a hill of considerable elevation, called Spittal hill, which is green all over, and commands a magnificent map-like view of nearly the whole county, together with the Pentland frith and the Orkneys. About 6,000 acres are under the plough; about as many more are in pasture or meadow; and about 61,000 are moor, moss, or water. The soil of the arable lands is partly clay or loam mixed with moss, and partly gravel on a cold rocky bottom. Forse water drains part of the western border; and Thurso water rises on the south-western border, and runs north-eastward and northward through all the interior. There are upwards of twenty lakes; one of them, the loch of Calder, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile broad,—another, Lochmore, nearly as large,—and most of the rest comparatively small. "They all abound with excellent trout, and eel of different kinds and sizes. These fishes differ also in colour, according to the nature of the lake where they were spawned. In the lake of Calder, there are trouts which are found no where else in the country, of a reddish beautiful colour, a pretty shape, very fat, and most pleasant eating." Marl is found in the loch of Calder and in one of the other lakes. Limestone is quarried in several places. Flags for flooring and for paving are extensively raised, not only for home use, but for exportation. Ironstone and lead ore are found. The principal landowners are Sir George Sinclair, Bart., Sir P. M. Thriepland Bart., Sinclair of Forse, Guthrie of Scotscladder, Horne of Langwell, and four others. The principal mansion is that of Sir George Sinclair, Bart. The value of real property, as assessed in 1860, was £9,622. Population in 1831, 2,847; in 1861, 2,864. Houses, 574.

An interesting antiquity is DIRLET-CASTLE: which see. Another antiquity is the castle of Brawell, situated on an eminence, at a small distance from the river of Thurso. It is a square building of a large area, and wonderfully thick in the walls, which are partly built with clay, partly with clay and mortar mixed, and in some parts with mortar altogether. The stairs and conveyances to the several stories are through the heart of the walls. These stories were all floored and vaulted with prodigiously large stones. A deep, large, well-contrived ditch secures the castle on the north. It has the appearance of having been fortified also with other outworks, such as walls, moats, &c. It is not known by whom or when it was built, though tradition says that it was built and inhabited by the Harolds, who came from Denmark, but more immediately from Orkney, where they bore princely sway. A more modern building was begun, close to the river, by one of the Earls of Caithness. The design of this was magnificent, and worthy of its princely site; and had it been finished, it would, in all appearance, have been one of the most stately and commodious edifices in the North, according to the style of those times. But the work was carried only a few feet above the vaults. Though there were abundance of stones ready at hand, and well-calculated for building on any plan, yet, to suit the grandeur and elegance of the design, vast numbers of large freestone were brought from the shore, at the distance of 8 miles. Over these foundations was erected within the last year, the new mansion of Sir George Sinclair, a handsome edifice in the old Scotch baronial style. Another antiquity is Lochmore castle, situated on the banks of Lochmore, over the efflux of the water of Thurso, and said to have been built by a famous sportsman; and still another is Achnavarn castle, a ruin of great

strength, but of unrecorded origin, near the loch of Calder. There are also in the parish vestiges of two ancient chapels.—The village of Halkirk stands on the northern verge of the parish, on the right bank of Thurso water, 7 miles south by east of the town of Thurso. An annual fair is held here on the Tuesday before the 26th of December; and another fair is held on Ruggy-hill, 2 miles distant, on the mutual boundary with Thurso parish and Bower.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £237 18s. 9d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £278 9s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £57 10s., with about £15 fees. The parish church was built in 1753, and enlarged in 1833, and contains 756 sittings. There was formerly a chapel of the Royal bounty at Acharainey, containing 403 sittings, but serving also for parts of the parishes of Watten and Reay. There is a Free church of Halkirk, with an attendance of 680; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £189 0s. 10d. There is also a Free church charge of Westerdale, Acharainey, and Halsary, with an aggregate attendance of 860; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £161 16s. 7d. There are twelve non-parochial schools, and two or three friendly societies; and several of the schools are aided or supported by public bodies.—The present parish of Halkirk comprehends the two ancient ecclesiastical districts of Halkirk and Skinnnet. The union of these took place some time after the Reformation. Circumstances make it probable, that Halkirk was no parish at all before the Reformation; but that Skinnnet was a stated parish of very early date. "Halkirk, by all I can learn or conjecture," says the writer of the old Statistical Account, "was originally no more than a chaplainry occupied by the Bishop's chaplain, who also served the great family that had one of its seats at Brawell,—a place very near the chapel. Here also the Bishop had one of his seats, within a few yards of the present manse. It was here—as I have it from report—that the Bishop was assassinated by a set of ruffians from Harpsdale,—a place belonging to the chaplainry. These savages were the sons of John of Harpsdale, whom the then Earl of Caithness suborned as instruments very fit for the execution of that horrid deed, in revenge of the Bishop having assessed his lands in the chaplainry with an addition to the chaplain's living. The spot where the chapel formerly stood, and where now the kirk of the two united parishes stands, is a small round hill, in the middle of a large extensive plain. From this spot, as the centre, there is a very gentle rise, almost in every direction, to the surrounding hills. From this circumstance it is more than probable the parish derives its name; for the rising ground whereon the kirk stands is called Tore-Harlogan, and the kirk, Teampul-Harlogan; and so they retain the original Irish names, though the parish is called by the name of Haerigg, and more frequently of Halkirk, manifestly [?] a corruption of the original name, Tore-Ollagan. Now, *laggan*, in Erse, signifies 'a low place,'—the lowest in the neighbourhood,—and *tore*, 'a mount,' or 'small hill.' As to the name of the other parish, it is sometimes pronounced Skinnnet, sometimes Skinite, sometimes Skinnit, sometimes Skinnon, sometimes Skinine; but I have reason to believe that the real name should be *Skiea-Noylte*, 'the Wing of the Burn.'—An extensive poorhouse, intended to serve for a combination of parishes, is at present (September 1855) in course of erection, on the left bank of Thurso water, near the village of Halkirk.

HALLADALE, a river and a strath, in the north-east of Sutherlandshire. The strath, together with

its hill-screens, forms the Sutherland district of the parish of Reay. The river rises in several head streams, on the lofty uplands on the confines of Kil donan; and, taking a northerly direction, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Pentland frith at the Tor, or Bighouse-bay, 5 miles south-east of Strath-head. It is a rapid stream, and receives many tributary rivulets from the neighbouring mountains to Golval, whence it flows through level ground to the sea. The tide flows about 2 miles up the river; but it is only navigable by boats. Strath-halladale is under the ecclesiastical charge of the same missionary who officiates at Acharainey, mentioned in our article on Halkirk. Here also is a Free church, which forms a joint charge with a church in Strath; and the sum raised in connexion with which in 1865 was £158 12s.

HALLBAR. See CARLUKE.

HALLEATHS. See DRYFSDALE and LOCHMABEN.

HALLERHIRST. See STEVENSTON.

HALLGREEN. See BERVIE.

HALLIBLADE. See DUNFERMLINE.

HALLIDAY HILL, a hill on the north-east border of the parish of Dunscore, Dumfries-shire.

HALLYARDS, a quondam estate in the parish of West Calder, Edinburghshire. John Graham of Hallyards, who became a lord of session in the latter part of the 16th century, brought the Court of Session and the General Assembly into violent collision on a question arising out of a private affair of his own, and eventually embroiled himself with the Duke of Lennox, and was slain in a fracas on the public streets of Edinburgh.

HALSARY, a locality in the south-west of the parish of Watten, Caithness-shire, where there is a mission-station of the Royal bounty, under the care of the same missionary who officiates at Acharainey in Halkirk, and at Halladale in Reay.

HALTREES, a hamlet, and an ancient chapelry, on Gala water, 5½ miles north-west of Stow, Edinburghshire.

HALYBURTON. See GREENLAW.

HALYHILL. See FORTEVIOT.

HAM, an Anglo-Saxon prefix or suffix in topographical names, signifying variously a home, a farm, a property, a habitation, a hamlet, and a small town.

HAM, or HOLM. See DUNNET.

HAMER, an ancient parish comprehended in the modern parish of Whitekirk in Haddingtonshire. See WHITEKIRK.

HAMILTON, a parish, containing the town of Hamilton and the village of Fernigair, in the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Bothwell, Dalziel, Cambusnethan, Dalserf, Stonehouse, Glassford, and Blantyre. It has nearly a square outline, extending 6 miles each way; and contains 22.25 square miles, or 14,240 imperial acres. Originally its name was *Cadyhou*, *Cadyou*, or *Cadzow*; and the latter designation is still retained by one of its burns. The name was, however, changed from Cadzow to Hamilton in 1445, by virtue of a charter granted by James II. of Scotland to James, first Lord Hamilton. The parish was at that time erected into a lordship. Hamilton of Wishaw says—"This lordship was anciently the propertie of the kings of Scotland, there being severall old charters be Alexander the Second and Alexander the Third, kings of Scotland, dated 'apud castrum nostrum de Cadichou,' call'd afterwards the castle of Hamilton. The precise tyme when this lordship was given to the Duke of Hamilton his prediceors is not clear; but there is ane charter extant, granted by King Robert Bruce in the 7th year of his reigne, 1314, to

Sir Walter the son of Sir Gilbert de Hamilton, of this baronie and the tenendry of Adelwood, which formerly belonged to his father Sir Gilbert, and heth, without any interruption, continued in that familie since."

The river Clyde flows about 5 miles in connexion with the parish; tracing over most of that distance the north-eastern boundary, but cutting off a small wing on the right; the river Avon flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the south-eastern district, to a confluence with the Clyde about a mile from the town; and nine rivulets or burns water various parts of the interior, six of them falling into the Avon, and three into the Clyde. "All these burns have their origin in the high grounds in the west and south-west of the parish. By time and perseverance they have forced their way through great chasms in the sandstone rocks, forming magnificent heughs or ravines of great magnitude, infinitely varied, and richly wooded. These constitute part of 'the beauties of Scotland,' of which a stranger passing along the highway knows and sees but little." The scenes along the Clyde are still richer, and in another style, while those along the Avon are surpassingly romantic; but they have already been sufficiently described in our articles CLYDE and AVON. The surface of the parish inward from the streams, is considerably diversified, and aggregately pleasant. Along the Clyde lie extensive valley-grounds of a deep and fertile soil. Thence the land rises gradually to the south-west, to a considerable height: in the higher parts to more than 600 feet above the level of the sea. Still it is not a hilly district, these ascents being formed of an undulating upward swell. The soil of the heights is mostly of a clayish nature. The lower parts of the ascent are tolerably fertile and well-cultivated; but from the nature of the soil and bottoms, it is not an early district—the higher parts often producing scanty and late crops. There are a few swampy meadows in the upper parts; but with this exception, and that of the woods, it is almost entirely arable. After all, this parish is rather a beautiful than a fertile one, and according to the Old Statistical Account, "cultivation has been more successful in enriching the scenery than in multiplying the annual productions." The district is exceedingly well-fenced and wooded, and the crops raised comprise every thing included in the usual agricultural catalogue. Orchard-produce is not cultivated here so extensively as in many parishes in Clydesdale; but there are nevertheless many large gardens, which are not only productive in themselves, but add vastly to the beauty of the landscape. There is some fine wood in the parish, particularly the "old oaks" behind Cadzow, which are scattered over a noble chase of 1,500 acres, and are supposed to have been planted by David, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards King of Scotland, about the year 1140. Many of these trees have attained a vast size, and there is one of them called 'the Boss tree,' near Wood-house, which is capable of accommodating eight persons in its interior. In the glades of the Cadzow forest, a number of the ancient Caledonian breed of cattle, noticed in our article on Cumbernauld, are kept browsing. Their bodies are purely white, with the exception of the ears, muzzles, and hoofs, which are black; and they are perfectly safe and docile, excepting when they have young, to which they manifest a more than usual affection. A number of fallow deer are kept in a park on the opposite bank of the Avon. Coal, lime, and ironstone abound. The coal is most extensively worked at Quarter, about 3 miles from Hamilton. It is brought from Quarter by a railway laid along

the banks of the Avon; and is stored at Avonbridge within half-a-mile of the town. Coal is worked also at Plotcock and Langfaugh. Limestone of good quality, in beds respectively 4 feet and 6 feet thick, occur at Crookedstone and Boghead, in the south-west of the parish; and a seam of ironstone, about 18 inches thick, lies there below the limestone. Sandstone is raised in 6 or 7 quarries. The yearly produce of the parish was estimated in 1835 at £14,329 in grain, £7,336 in hay, potatoes &c., £6,000 in produce of pasture lands, £600 in produce of gardens and orchards, £3,000 in coals, metals, and stones, and £1,000 in miscellaneous produce,—in all, £32,265. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £36,243. The old valued rental is £9,377 Scots; and the real rental in 1835 was £20,176,—of which £8,638 was for the town.

The parish contains ruins or vestiges of many old edifices, whose pristine glory has long since departed, among which may be named Silverton hill, Earnock, Ross, Motherwell, Nielsland, Barncluith, Allanshaw, Darnagaber, Edlewood, Mirritoun, and Udstoun, which were formerly seats of different scions of the house of Hamilton. But much more interesting than any of these is Cadzow castle, situated on a precipitous rock by the side of the Avon. This castle is of very remote but unrecorded origin, and belonged to several of the Kings of Scotland, down to Robert Bruce, who granted it to the ancestor of the ducal family of Hamilton. It seems to have been repaired at different periods; but was dismantled amid the events of the civil wars, in the time of Queen Mary. The keep, with the fosse around it, a narrow bridge over the fosse, and a well in the interior, are still in a fair state of preservation. They are constructed of a reddish polished stone. The walls of some attached buildings, probably chapel and offices, also several vaults, are likewise still visible. Cadzow castle is the subject of a fine well-known ballad by Sir Walter Scott. On the opposite side of the Avon stands the modern chateau of Chatelherault, a sumptuous pile, built in 1732 in imitation of the citadel of Chatelherault in Poitou, and rivetting attention at once by its accompanying pleasure-grounds, by its romantic position in the Avon's ravine, and by its own red walls, square towers, and curious pinnacles. In the dell of the Avon also are situated the ancient terraced gardens of Barncluith, or Baron's Cleugh, the property of Lady Ruthven. The house is situated on the top of a bold bank, with walks cut out of the rock, one under the other descending towards the river, supported by high walls, and beautified by fruit-trees of various kinds, and commands an enchanting prospect of the wooded banks of the Avon, and the delightful amphitheatre around and beyond. Near Meikle-Earnock, about 2 miles from the town, occurs a Roman tumulus. It is 8 feet high, and 12 feet in diameter. When broken up many years ago, a number of urns were found containing the ashes of human bones, and amongst them the tooth of a horse. There was no inscription seen; but some of the urns—which were all of baked earth—were plain, and others decorated with moulding, probably to mark the quality of the deceased. In the haugh, in the vicinity of the palace of Hamilton, an ancient moat-hill or seat of justice is pointed out. It is about 30 feet diameter at the base, and 15 feet high, and is evidently a construction of great antiquity.—The celebrated Dr. Cullen was a native of this parish, having been born in it April 15, 1710. He was a magistrate of Hamilton for a number of years. Lord Cochrane, now the Earl of Dundonald, spent many of his younger years in the parish. The

father of the late Professor Millar of Glasgow was one of the parochial clergymen; as were also the father of the late Dr. Baillie of London, and his celebrated sister Joanna.

The town, woods, and ravines of Hamilton have, from early times, been the scene of important events. They were particularly so in the times of the persecution, in consequence of the majority of the parishioners being devoted adherents to the cause of the Covenant. In the winter of 1650, Cromwell despatched General Lambert and Commissary-general Whalley to Hamilton, with five regiments of cavalry, for the purpose of keeping the Covenanters of the district in check, or of seducing them over to his own views. They were attacked by a party of 1,500 horsemen from Ayrshire, under Colonel Kerr, and a great number of horses fell into the hands of the Covenanters; but Lambert having rallied his forces, attacked the Covenanters in turn, at a spot 2 miles from Hamilton, killed Colonel Kerr, with about 100 of his men, and took a great number of prisoners. In June 1679 Graham of Claverhouse, when upon his way to the field of Drumclog, seized, near the town of Hamilton, John King, a field-preacher, and 17 other persons, whom he bound in pairs and drove before him in the direction of Loudon hill. After their success at Drumclog, the Covenanters marched to Hamilton, and resolved upon an attack on Glasgow; but, as is well-known, they were severely repulsed, after which they again retired to Hamilton, where the more moderate portion of the body drew up the document which afterwards obtained the name of 'the Hamilton declaration,' the purport of which was to deny any intention of overturning the government, to forbear all disputes and recriminations in the meantime, and to refer all matters to a free parliament and a general assembly lawfully chosen. This proposition was scouted by the violent party, and their guard being attacked in the night-time, near Hamilton ford, one of their number, named James Cleland, was killed. After the disastrous battle of Bothwell Brig, the fugitives fled in all directions through the parish, and Gordon of Earlstoun, who had reached the parish with a body of men under his command from Galloway, met his vanquished brethren near Quarter, at which place he was killed. About 1,200 men were taken prisoners in the parish by the King's troops; and many of the persecuted 'hill folk' only escaped death by hiding in Hamilton woods. For this safety they were much indebted to the amiable and generous Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, who begged the Duke of Monmouth, the commander, that his soldiers might not be permitted to enter her plantations; and thus many lives were saved which, but for her interference, would have been sacrificed.

Hamilton gives the title of Baron, Marquis, and Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, to the noble family of Hamilton-Douglas. This illustrious family is said to be descended from Sir William de Hamilton, one of the sons of William de Bellomont, third Earl of Leicester. Sir William's son, Sir Gilbert Hamilton, having spoken in admiration of Robert the Bruce, at the court of Edward II., received a blow from John de Spencer, who conceived the discourse was derogatory to his master. This led, on the following day, to an encounter in which Spencer fell, and Hamilton fled for safety to Scotland in 1323. Having been closely pursued in his flight, Hamilton and his servant changed clothes with two woodcutters; and, taking the saws of the workmen, they were in the act of cutting an oak-tree when his pursuers passed. Perceiving his servant to notice them, Sir Gilbert cried out to him 'Through!'

which word, with the oak and saw through it, he took for his crest in remembrance and commemoration of his escape. He afterwards became a favourite with Robert Bruce, and from an old manuscript it appears that he was one of seven knights who 'kept the king's person' in the field of Bannockburn, and afterwards continued with him till his death, and attended his burial at Dunfermline. Sir Walter de Hamilton, the son of Sir Gilbert, acquired the lands of Cadzow, in the sheriffdom of Lanark, and others; and from him was descended, in the fifth degree, Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, who was the first peer of the family. He was originally attached to the powerful family of Douglas, and was an important adherent of the Earl of that name, when in 1455 that nobleman took the field in open rebellion against his sovereign. Sir James, however, deserted from Douglas to the King, almost upon the eve of a battle, upon which the chances appeared as much in favour of the subject as the sovereign; and his example being followed by others, the army of Douglas rapidly disappeared, and ruin came upon his once potent house. For this notable service Sir James was created a lord of parliament, and he also obtained a grant, dated 1st July, 1455, of the office of sheriff of the county of Lanark, and subsequently grants of extensive territorial possessions. He married for his second wife, in 1474, Mary, eldest daughter of King James II., and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran. Dying in 1479 he was succeeded by his only son, James, second Lord Hamilton, who obtained a charter of the lands and earldom of Arran in 1503. This nobleman was constituted lieutenant-general of the kingdom, warden of the marches, and one of the lords of the regency in 1517. He was succeeded by his son James, the second Earl, who had only, betwixt him and the throne, Mary daughter of James V., and afterwards Queen of Scots. In 1543 he was declared heir-presumptive to the Crown, and was appointed guardian to Queen Mary, and governor of the kingdom during her minority. He was mainly instrumental in bringing about the marriage of the youthful princess to the Dauphin, in opposition to the wishes of Henry VIII. of England; and in token of his approval of these services, the French king—Henry the Second—conferred upon him the title of Duke of Chatelherault, in addition to a pension of 30,000 livres a-year. He continued to take an active part in public affairs till his death in 1575, when he was succeeded in the earldom of Arran by James his eldest son, the dukedom of Chatelherault having been resumed by the French crown. This nobleman, upon the arrival of Queen Mary, in 1561, openly aspired to the honour of her hand; but having opposed the enjoyment of the Queen's exercise of her religion, and having entered a protestation against it, he entirely lost her favour. His love, inflamed by disappointment, gradually undermined his reason, and at last he broke out into ungovernable frenzy. He was in consequence declared by the cognition of inquest to be insane, and the estates of his father devolved upon his brother, Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock, who, in 1567, was one of those who entered into an association to rescue Queen Mary from the castle of Lochleven; and upon her escape she fled to his estate of Hamilton, and there held her court. From thence she proceeded to Langside where her forces were defeated by the Regent Murray. The castle of Hamilton was besieged and taken, and Lord John went into banishment. The fealty of this nobleman to his unhappy Queen never swerved for a moment; and so well aware was she of his fidelity that one of her last acts was to transmit to him a ring, which is still preserved in the family. He was recalled by

James VI., restored to the family-estates, and created, in 1599, Marquis of Hamilton. Dying, in 1604, he was succeeded by his only son, James, second Marquis, who obtained also an English peerage by the titles of Baron of Ennerdale in Cumberland, and Earl of Cambridge. He died in 1625, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, third Marquis, who was created Marquis of Clydesdale, and in 1643 Duke of Hamilton, and received a grant of the hereditary office of keeper of Holyrood palace.

This nobleman, the first Duke of Hamilton, warmly espoused the cause of King Charles I., and promoted 'the engagement' to raise troops for the service of his sovereign. As is well-known, he was defeated at the battle of Preston, where he was made prisoner; and being brought to trial by the same court by which the King had been condemned, he was found guilty of having levied war upon the people of England, and suffered decapitation in Old Palace-yard on 9th March, 1649. His Grace was succeeded by his brother, William, the fourth Marquis, and second Duke, who had previously been elevated to the peerage as Lord Macanshire and Polmont, and Earl of Lanark. The Duke was mortally wounded in the cause of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester; and by Cromwell's act of grace, passed in 1654, he was excepted from all benefit thereof, and his estates forfeited, reserving only out of them £400 a-year for his Duchess for life, and £100 to each of his four daughters and their heirs. His Grace's own honours fell under the attainder, and his English dignities expired; but the dukedom of Hamilton, in virtue of the patent, devolved upon his niece, the eldest daughter of James, the first Duke. Lady Anne Hamilton, Duchess of Hamilton, introduced the Douglas name into the family by marrying Lord William Douglas, eldest son of William, first Marquis of Douglas; and she obtained by petition for her husband, in 1660, the title of Duke of Hamilton for life. His Grace had previously been elevated to the peerage as Earl of Selkirk. This peer sat as president of the convention parliament, which settled the crown upon William and Mary. He died in 1694, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, Earl of Arran, who, upon the Duchess, a few years afterwards, surrendering her honours, became then, by patent, Duke of Hamilton, with the precedence of the original creation of 1643, in the same manner as if he had originally inherited. He was created an English peer in 1711, as Baron of Dutton in the county of Chester, and Duke of Brandon in the county of Suffolk; but upon proceeding to take his seat in the House of Lords, it was objected, that by the 23d article of the Union, "no peer of Scotland could, after the Union, be created a peer of England;" and the house came to this resolution after a protracted debate. The Duke having accepted a challenge from Charles, Lord Mohun, fought that nobleman in Hyde Park on 15th November, 1712, and having slain his opponent, fell himself, through the treachery, as was suspected, of General Macartney, Lord Mohun's second, for whose apprehension a reward of £500 was subsequently offered. Macartney eventually surrendered, and was tried in the court of king's bench in June 1716, when he was acquitted of the murder, and found guilty of manslaughter. His Grace was succeeded by his son, James, fifth Duke of Hamilton and second Duke of Brandon, who died in 1742-3, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, the sixth Duke, who died in 1758. He was succeeded by his son James George, the seventh Duke, who succeeded to the Marquisate of Douglas and Earldom of Angus, upon the demise, in 1761, of Archibald, the last Duke of Douglas. The

guardians of his Grace asserted his right and laid claim to the Douglas estates, upon the ground that Mr. Stewart, son and heir of Lady Jane Stewart, sister of the Duke of Douglas, was not her son; and this led to a most unwonted legal contest, ending in the defeat of the Hamiltons, and known as the celebrated Douglas cause. His Grace died unmarried in 1769, and the honours devolved upon his brother Douglas, the eighth Duke, who, in 1782, again brought up the point decided against his predecessor, the fourth Duke, relative to his right to a seat in the house of lords; and after the opinion of the judges had been taken, he obtained a resolution in his favour, and was consequently summoned to the house of lords as Duke of Brandon. He died in 1799 without issue, and the title and estates reverted to his uncle, Archibald, the ninth Duke of Hamilton and sixth Duke of Brandon, eldest son, by his third wife, of James fifth Duke of Hamilton. Archibald died on 16th February, 1819, and was succeeded by Alexander Hamilton Douglas, the tenth Duke, who also died in 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, the present Duke. Many honourable families of the name of Hamilton have sprung from the junior branches of this noble house. It is the premier peerage of the kingdom, and its possessors have acted a conspicuous part in all the stirring incidents in Scottish history. Both from this cause and from the circumstance that, failing the Brunswick line, it is the next Protestant branch of the royal family in succession to the Crown of Scotland, the title carries with it much of the respect and veneration of the country. The dukedom of Chateherault still finds a place in the roll of titles belonging to the family, on the ground that it was never formally abandoned by them; but it is now a mere courtesy title, unrecognised by law in either Great Britain or France.

The ducal palace is the main object of attraction in the parish. It is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, on the side next the Clyde, with enchanting grounds, laid out in lawn, woods, and gardens, stretching far away around and beyond it. The germ of this magnificent structure was originally a small square tower, and the olden part of the present house was erected about the year 1591. The structure was almost entirely rebuilt or renewed more than a century afterwards. A grand modern addition was commenced in 1822, and carried on for nearly twenty years, which has entirely altered the character of the edifice, and made it one of the most magnificent piles in the kingdom, and not inferior to the abode of royalty itself. "The modern part comprises a new front, facing the north, 264 feet 8 inches in length, and 3 stories high, with an additional wing to the west for servants' apartments, 100 feet in length. A new corridor is carried along the back of the old building, containing baths, &c. The front is adorned by a noble portico, consisting of a double row of Corinthian columns, each of one solid stone, surmounted by a lofty pediment. The shaft of each column is upwards of 25 feet in height, and about 3 feet 3 inches in diameter. These were each brought in the block, about 8 miles from a quarry in Dalsersf, on an immense waggon constructed for the purpose, and drawn by 30 horses. The principal apartments, besides the entrance-hall, are, the tribune, a sort of saloon or hall, from which many of the principal rooms enter; a dining-room, 71 feet by 30; a library and billiard-room; state bedrooms, and a variety of sleeping apartments; a kitchen, court, &c. The gallery, 120 feet by 20, and 20 feet high, has also been thoroughly repaired. This, like all the principal rooms, is gilded and ornamented with marble, scagliola, and stucco-work."

The interior furnishings are, in all respects, well worthy of the imposing exterior; and the cabinets, the select articles of furniture, and the services of plate are exceedingly rich. But the grand attraction is the picture gallery, the most celebrated in Scotland. The portraits of Charles I. in armour on a white horse, and the Earl of Denbigh in a shooting dress, standing by a tree, with a black boy on the opposite side pointing to the game, are masterpieces by Vandyke. An Ascension-piece, by Giorgione, an entombment of Christ by Poussin, a dying Madonna by Corregio, a stag-hunt by Sneyder, a laughing-boy by Leonard de Vinci, and a faithful portrait of Napoleon by David, painted from the original, are rare specimens of art and value. Upon the east staircase is a large altar-piece, by Girolamo dai Libri, from San Lionardo nel Monte, near Verona; and, in the breakfast-room are a picture by Giacom da Pontormo, of Joseph receiving his father and brethren in Egypt, and a portrait of Artonelli of Mycena, said to have been the first painter in oil, date 1474. The great gallery, the saloons, and the principal rooms, contain splendid paintings by many of the first masters, among whom may be named Vandyke, Kneller, Rubens, Corregio, Rembrandt, Guido, Titian, the Carracci, Salvator Rosa, Carlo Dolce, Poussin, Spagnoletti. But the most admired of all is Daniel in the Lions' Den by Rubens,—which exhibits the prophet standing naked, with his legs twisted, his arms uplifted, and his hands clasped, while six lions and two lionesses yawn listlessly in the cave below,—and on which Wordsworth wrote the sonnet,—

"Amid a fertile region, green with wood
And fresh with rivers, well doth it become
The Ducal owner, in his palace home
To naturalize this tawny lion brood;
Children of art, that claim strange brotherhood,
Couched in their den, with those that roam at large
Over the burning wilderness, and charge
The wind with terror while they roar for food.
Satiated were these; and still—to eye and ear;
Hence, while we gaze, a more enduring fear!
Yet is the prophet calm, nor would the cave
Daunt him—if his companions now bedrowsed,
Outstretched and listless, were by hunger roused;
Man placed him here, and God, he knows, can save."

There are within the parish of Hamilton 15 miles of turnpike road, and about 30 miles of parochial road. The great Glasgow and London road passes through the town; and a great improvement was made upon it there, about 20 years ago, by cutting a new line for it, to the extent of upwards of 700 yards, in such a manner as to avoid a brae up one of the streets, and to cut off an awkward elbow at the cross. The old Edinburgh and Ayr road, made in 1755, the oldest turnpike except one in Scotland, also traverses the parish. On the Glasgow and London road, above Hamilton green, there is an imposing bridge over the Cadzow-burn, of three arches, of 60 feet span, and the parapet of which is 60 feet above the bed of the streamlet. There is also a new bridge over the Avon on the same line of road. Farther up the stream is an old bridge of 3 arches, said to have been built long since at the expense of the monks of the monastery of Lesmahago. Hamilton bridge, over the Clyde, upon the Edinburgh road, has 5 arches, and was built by authority of parliament in 1780. Bothwell bridge, also over the Clyde, is the oldest bridge in Lanarkshire, and famous in history, but now greatly altered and modernized. About half-a-mile below it is a very handsome recently erected suspension bridge. The Hamilton branch of the Clydesdale Junction railway, belonging to the Caledonian railway system, and having a very conveniently situated terminus in the town, near the county buildings, affords to all the lower

parts of the parish, very rich facilities of communication. The Motherwell branch of the same railway, connecting with the Caledonian main western fork, is also easily accessible, and indeed nearly impinges on the small wing of the parish on the right side of the Clyde. The Lesmahago railway also will benefit the south-eastern district of the parish. A small cavalry barrack is situated at Almada hill, on the Glasgow road, about a mile north-west of the town. The manufactures of the parish will be noticed in connexion with the town. Population of the parish in 1831, 9,513; in 1861, 14,047. Houses, 1,635.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. The charge is collegiate. Each of the ministers has a stipend worth £313 18s. 10d.; and the first used to receive £107 10s. in lieu of manse and glebe, while the second has a manse but no glebe. The church stands on high ground, originally out of the town on the south, but now embraced by town extension; and was erected in 1732, from designs by the elder Adam. It is an elegant structure, with a circular body, and four cross aisles, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church, with 1,000 sittings, and an attendance of 780; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was upwards of £1,132. There are four United Presbyterian churches,—one of them in Muir-street with 1,105 sittings, one in Brandon-street with 940 sittings, one in Chapel-street with 700 sittings, and one in Blackswell with 582 sittings; and the aggregate attendance at the four on the Census Sabbath in 1851 was 1,211. There are also an Episcopalian chapel, with 214 sittings, and an attendance of 92; an Independent chapel, with 550 sittings, and an attendance of 400; a meeting-house of an isolated congregation, with 250 sittings, and an attendance of 100; and a Roman Catholic place of worship.—The schools of Hamilton are numerous and good, and have raised the place to a comparatively high rank in educational fame. The chief is the grammar school, of ancient date, combining also the parochial school, and conducted by a rector, an English master, and a commercial master. The rector has £70 of salary as parochial master, and receives large fees and considerable additional emoluments. A rival establishment is St. John's seminaries, conducted by a rector and an English master. There are several seminaries for young ladies, a private academy and boarding establishment, several well-conducted English and writing schools, several ordinary adventure schools, and schools of the Old orphan society and of the Orphan and charitable school association. There is also a mechanics' institution. In 1808, a public subscription library was instituted in the town, principally through the exertions of the late Dr. John Hume, and attained considerable bulk, but is now extinct. The charitable institutions belonging to the town and parish are of a very respectable order. The Duke's hospital is an old building, with a belfry and bell, situated at the Cross, and erected in lieu of the former one, which stood in the Nether-ton. The pensioners do not now reside here; but it contributes to the support of a dozen old men, at the rate of £8 18s. yearly, with a suit of clothes biennially. Aikman's hospital in Muir-street, was built and endowed in 1775, by Mr. Aikman, a proprietor in the parish, and formerly a merchant in Leghorn. Four old men are here lodged, have £4 per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. Rae's, Robertson's, and Lyon's, and Miss Christian Allan's mortification also produce considerable sums for the support of the poor, and some other funds

have been placed at the disposal of the kirk-session for the mitigation of distress.

The ancient parish of Cadzow comprehended the present parish of Hamilton, in addition to the chapelry of Machan, now the parish of Dalserf. David I., with consent of his son, Earl Henry, made a grant of the church of "Cadihou," with its pertinents, to the Bishops of Glasgow, and the grant was confirmed by the bulls of several Popes. The church of Cadihou was afterwards constituted a prebend of the cathedral church of Glasgow, by John, the Bishop of that see; and his successor, Herbert, granted to the dean and canons the lands of Barlanerch and Badlernock, in augmentation of the prebend. Long before the Reformation, however, the chapelry of Machan was erected into a separate parish by the name of Dalserf; but the rectory of the parish churches of Hamilton and of Dalserf continued to belong to the prebend of the dean of Glasgow down to the epoch of the Reformation. When the church was erected into a prebend, a vicarage was instituted for serving the cure. In 1589, the King granted to James, Earl of Arran, and his heirs male, the right of patronage of the deanery of Glasgow with the parsonage of the churches of Hamilton and Dalserf; and this part was ratified to the Earl's nephew, James, Marquis of Hamilton, in 1621. The patronage of the collegiate church of Hamilton has ever since remained in the noble house of Hamilton. At the period of the charge being made collegiate in 1451, James, Lord Hamilton, built a fine Gothic church, with a choir, two cross aisles, and a steeple; and this continued the parish church down till 1732, when the new church was built, and the old one removed with the exception of the aisle, which has been used as the burying vault of the family of Hamilton. That too, however, has been superseded by the erection, a few years ago, of a very splendid and costly mausoleum within the grounds of the palace.

HAMILTON, a market-town, a parliamentary burgh, the capital of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, stands on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, about a mile west of the conflux of the Avon with the Clyde, 7 miles north of Strathaven, 8 south of Airdrie, 10½ by road south-east of Glasgow, 15 north-west of Lanark, and 36 by road west of Edinburgh. The original town stood farther to the east, within the Duke's pleasure-grounds, and was called the Netherton. Even the present town comprises an ancient part and a modern part; and has suffered the fate, so common to old towns in juxtaposition with noble demesnes, of being curtailed in the old part and pushed away in the new, in order to give increased seclusion to the palace. "That part of it which stands near the flesh-market and the public green," says the Rev. W. Patrick, "appears to be the most ancient. The rocks behind the flesh-market are about 20 feet high, and were once occupied by a mansion called the Ha' or Hall; and on the opposite side of the burn stood a mill called the Ha' mill, which has given the name of Shilling-hill to the street where it stood. When the tun, ton, or town collected round this place, it was called Ha-mill-ton. So says tradition; but history, which is more to be depended on, gives a different and more satisfactory account. The date of the foundation of the lower town cannot now be ascertained—it has been long swept away; but that the upper town is also of great antiquity appears from the fact, that it was considerable enough to be erected into a burgh-of-barony in the year 1456 by James II." The whole place, both the extinct and the extant, both the old and the new, evidently had both its rise and its name from the Hamilton family; who, at all events,

procured the very parish to take their name, and were also indisputably the founders of the burgh-of-barony. Hamilton of Wishaw says—"In the time of King James the Second, James Lord Hamilton, erected here ane burgh of baronie in the midst of ane large and pleasant valley, extending from the mouth of Aven to Bothwell bridge, near 2 miles along the river, with a pleasant burn, called Hamilton burn, running through the town and gardens, now belonging to the Duke; giving out severall lands to the inhabitants to be holden of the family, reserving to themselves the superiority, jurisdiction, and nameing of the magistrates. This Lord Hamilton also founded here ane provostrie, consisting of ane provost and eight prebends, giving to each of them ane manse and yeard, and glebe in the Haugh of Hamilton; and gave them the vicarage teinds of the parishes of Hamilton and Dalserfe, together with severall lands lying within those two parishes and the parish of Stonehouse. He also built new the parish kirk of Hamilton, the queere and two cross isles and steeple, all of polished stone."

The site of the town may, in a general view, be called a rising-ground, sloping gently toward the east, and pleasantly overlooking the ducal palace and policies. But it really is a diversified piece of ground, with swells, terraces, and hollows, and is considerably bisected by the Cadzow burn. The country immediately around it is profusely ornate, and almost gorgeously rich. The outskirts of the town are extensive and scattered, and present many delightful specimens of villa architecture. The old parts of the town have undergone much modern improvement; and the new parts comprise some admirably built streets and not a few fine residences. In 1831, a gas-work, on an elegant plan, was erected at the cost of £2,400. In 1853, an act of parliament was obtained for supplying the inhabitants with water by gravitation. In 1816, a spacious trades'-hall was erected in Church-street. In June, 1834, the new prison and public offices were founded with masonic honours. These comprise apartments for the sheriff-clerk, town-clerk, a court-room, a hall for county-meetings, and the prison and governor's house. The prison contains 43 cells, and is surrounded by a high wall, enclosing also a large open court, or airing-yard, half an acre in extent. These buildings stand in the west end of the town near the cavalry barracks. The old prison was erected in the reign of Charles I., but has been dismantled, with the exception of the steeple and clock. It was situated in the lower or older portion of the town, immediately adjoining the park wall of Hamilton palace.

Hamilton has, in some degree, a kind of aristocratic character, yet is not a place without manufactures. A manufacture of lace was early introduced by one of the Duchesses of Hamilton, afterwards Duchess of Argyle, who brought over a native of France to teach it; and, as it was esteemed, in the circumstances, fully more a noble than a plebeian thing, many respectable females, who had no need of it as an avocation, became pupils and workers. The Hamilton lace was long in repute among the higher classes, but eventually went out of fashion. But about 20 years ago, when the manufacture of it was nearly extinct, the manufacture of a sort of tamboured bobinette was introduced as a substitute for it; and this rose suddenly into such importance that, within eight years, upwards of 2,500 females in the town or neighbourhood were employed upon it. The making of check shirts for the colonial market, and the making of black silk veils of peculiar patterns, also rose rapidly into importance. The imitation of cambric weaving of the finest kinds

took its chief seat at Hamilton after the introduction of the cotton trade into Scotland; and it prospered so much that whole streets of houses were built to accommodate the industrious weavers, no fewer than about 1,250 looms being in the town; but about 35 or 40 years it began to decline,—and not many years afterwards it reached a point where it could yield a sustenance only a degree or two above starvation. The manufacture of galas, stocking-making, shoe-making, tanning, brewing, and a fair proportion of the ordinary kinds of artificership are also carried on.

Hamilton has a considerable local trade in the general supply of the surrounding country. A weekly market is held on Friday. A cattle and hiring market is held on the third Friday of April and the third Friday of October. Five fairs in the year, of considerable importance, were formerly held for the sale of flax and wool, but they have become extinct. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Royal Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the Bank of Scotland. It has also a national security savings' bank, and eleven insurance offices. The principal inns are the Commercial, the Bruce Arms, the Black Bull, and the King's Arms. Railway trains run to Glasgow, omnibuses to Motherwell, and coaches to Larkhall, Stonehouse, and Strathaven.

Hamilton is a burgh of regality governed by a provost, three bailies, and a town-council. The territory of the regality is very extensive, and the magistrates exercise the same jurisdiction, both in civil and criminal cases, as the magistrates of royal burghs. The sheriff-court for the middle ward of the county, and the quarter-sessions for the peace are held here. The greater part of the burgh-territory is in possession of the Duke of Hamilton; but the town still derives a considerable revenue from its feu-duties and other property. Its income, in 1832, was £654; in 1840, £715 5s. 2½d.; in 1865, about £1,257. Hamilton presents the anomaly of having been at one time a royal burgh, and of having afterwards denuded itself of its status and privileges. The earliest charter of the burgh in the possession of the town-council is dated 23d October, 1475, and was granted by James Lord Hamilton. It recognises the burgh as a then existing burgh-of-barony, and grants to the community and bailies certain lands, and the common moor, a considerable portion of which is still retained by the burgh. The next charter was granted by Queen Mary, on 15th January, 1548; and by it Hamilton was erected into a royal burgh with certain privileges; but it would appear that two bailies, named James Hamilton and James Naismith, agreed to resign that privilege in 1670, by accepting of a charter from Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, by which she constituted the town the chief burgh of the regality and dukedom of Hamilton. Long subsequent to this, in 1726, the then magistrates and inhabitants made an effort to throw off the superiority of the Hamilton family, and resume their long disused rights as a royal burgh; but the charter of Duchess Anne was found to be the governing one, by the court of session, in an action of declarator of the privileges of Hamilton, as a royal burgh, to the free choice of its magistrates. The court sustained the defence of the Duke of Hamilton, that the privileges of the burgh had been lost by prescription. It was not, therefore, till the passing of the Reform bill, in 1832, that the inhabitants were invested with the privilege of sharing in the election of a member of parliament; and the burgh was associated for this purpose with Lanark, Falkirk, Linlithgow, and Airdrie. Constituency in 1866, 419. Pop. in 1841, 8,876; in 1861, 10,688. Houses, 1,121.

HAMILTON-HILL. See FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL.

HAMMER (THE), a bold headland, about 200 feet high, in the midst of an equally bold high coast, in the south of the island of Bressay in Shetland.

HAMMERSNESS, a headland in the north-west of the island of Fetlar in Shetland.

HAMMERSVOE, a bay on the west side of the parish of Northmaven in Shetland.

HAMNAVOE, a bay on the north side of the parish of Northmaven in Shetland. It is an excellent place for vessels riding at anchor, but has a very small entrance.

HAMNAVOE, a bay, forming a good natural harbour, in the middle of the south end of the island of Yell in Shetland.

HANDA, an island belonging to the parish of Edderachillis in Sutherlandshire. It lies within about a mile of the mainland, and has a somewhat circular outline, of about 1½ mile in diameter. It formerly was inhabited, but has of late been uninhabited. Its name is derived either from the Celtic, *Aonda*, 'the Island of one colour,' or from *Aon-Taobh*, 'the Island of one side;' in either of which senses the appellation is just and applicable. For viewing it from the sea upon the south it appears wholly dusky and green, and rises gradually by a gentle ascent toward the north so as to consist of one face or side, having upon the north a tremendous cliff of from 600 to 700 feet in height. "No tourist," say the Messrs. Anderson, "ought to omit a visit to Handa. The island is formed of red sandstone, on which a highly comminuted and beautifully grained conglomerate overlies. The strata dip on the landward side; and the seaward front is a range of precipices perfectly perpendicular, and for the most as smooth and mural as the most perfect masonry, and washed by the ocean depths. They form a line of about two miles, ranging from perhaps 600 to fully 700 feet. This is so stupendous as to be almost unequalled in the British islands. Happily for the view-hunter, they are admirably disposed for being seen to the best possible advantage from the summit, though in fine weather, when they can be approached by boat, new, and in some respects, most striking effects may be obtained from beneath. But they are widely indented, so that from opposing ends the eye commands the various sections, and as the ground slopes upwards to the very verge, the spectator can approach them without apprehension. In one of these indentations two detached columns rise, at the distance of a stone-throw, and near to each other—one about a fourth of the height, the other of the full height of the adjoining cliff. A fissure in the rock exhibits the sides of the larger one, which is perforated underneath—its upright lines seemingly at a few yards distance from the perfectly perpendicular parted lines of the contiguous cliff. At another, the highest spot of all, a mural face of prodigious length demands undivided admiration of its truly majestic dimensions. Again, an enormous perforation reaches down to the level of the ocean, which makes its flux and reflux by two natural arches on either side of a huge supporting block, underneath the seaward wall of the perpendicular aperture." The island is remarkable also for harbouring clouds of sea-fowl upon its cliffs, and for commanding a sublime view of the lofty seaboard of the mainland. Population, 7. House, 1.

HANDERICK, a promontory at the north side of the entrance of Little Lochbroom, in the parish of Lochbroom, on the west coast of Ross-shire.

HANGCLIFF. See NOSS.

HANGINGSHAW, a village in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. Population, 143. Houses, 7.

HANGINGSHAW-LAW, a mountain rising 1,980 feet above the level of the sea, and situated on the boundary between the parishes of Traquair and Yarrow, in the counties of Peebles and Selkirk.—Hangingshaw-house, which was once an extensive edifice, is now an undefined ruin, having been devastated by fire, and never again rebuilt, although its situation is one of the most romantic in the beautiful vale of Yarrow.

HANLEY. See **GOGAR.**

HAPLAND BURN, a brook in the parish of Durris-leur, Dumfries-shire.

HARBOUR-CRAIG. See **HABRIE'S HOW.**

HARBURN, an estate in the south-east of the parish of West Calder, Edinburghshire; and a station on the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway, the station for the village of West Calder, 15 miles south-west of Edinburgh.

HARDEN CASTLE, the ancient residence of the Scotts of Harden, and a fine specimen of a Border fortress, in the deep narrow vale of Borthwick water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the point of that stream's junction with the Teviot, and 4 miles south-west of Hawick, Roxburghshire. The lobby is paved with marble; the ceiling of the old hall is formed of curiously-carved stucco-work; and the mantel-piece of one of the rooms commemorates the ancient noble title of the house of Harden, by bearing aloft an Earl's coronet, inscribed with the letters W. E. T., the initials of "Walter Earl of Tarras." The house is embosomed in wood, and was of old fortified at every point where an assailant might have approached; and it overlooks, or overhangs, a deep precipitous glen, alike romantic for the mingled gloom and verdure of its thick sylvan dress, and darkly interesting as the receptacle of the droves of cattle which the well-known Border chieftain, Wat of Harden, swept before him in his nightly raids. The scenery and associations of the place are finely and succinctly described by Leyden:—

"Where Bertha hoarse, that loads the meads with sand,
Rolls her red tide to Teviot's western strand,
Through spray hills, whose sides are shagged with thorn,
Where springs in scattered tufts the dark green corn,
Towers wood-girt Harden, far above the vale,
And clouds of ravens o'er the turrets sail.
A hardy race who never shrunk from war,
The Scott, to rival realms a mighty bar,
Here fixed his mountain-home,—a wide domain,
And rich the soil, had purple heath been grain;
But what the niggard ground of wealth denied,
From fields more blessed his fearless arm supplied."

Mary Scott, the Lady of Harden, and the descendant of her namesake, the Flower of Yarrow, fostered, it is said, an unknown child brought home by Wat of Harden, from one of his wild excursions,—a child so gifted that he is believed to have been the modest anonymous author of not a few of the Border songs.

HARDGATE, a village, a seat of manufacture, with a cotton-mill and a dyework, within a mile of Duntocher, and associated in industry with that place, in the parish of old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. Population, 467. See **DUNTOCHER.**

HARDGATE, a village in the parish of Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. Population, 46. Houses, 11.

HARDGATE OF CLATT, the modern village of Clatt, in the parish of Clatt, Aberdeenshire. It stands a little south of the old village, and may be regarded as a continuation of it; but the old village is nearly extinct. Population of Hardgate in 1854, 46.

HARDIE'S HILL. See **EARLESTON.**

HARDMOOR. See **DYKE AND MOY.**

HAREFAULDS. See **FORFARSHIRE.**

HARELAWHILL. See **CANONBIE.**

HARESTANES BURN, an affluent of the Tweed,

in the lower part of the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire. It rises on Cairn-law, near the boundary with Lyne, and runs north-westward to the Tweed in the vicinity of Crook-inn.

HARKERS (THE). See **EYEMOUTH.**

HARLAW, a farm in the parish of Chapel-of-Garioch, Aberdeenshire, noted for a battle fought on it, on the 24th of July 1411, between a rebel army under Donald, Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar. Donald, in alliance with England, and at the head of 10,000 men, overran Ross-shire, marched through Inverness-shire and Moray, acquired accessions to his strength in those districts and in Banffshire, and resolved now to carry into execution a threat he had often made, to burn the town of Aberdeen. He committed great excesses in Strathbogie and in the district of Garioch, which belonged to the Earl of Mar. The inhabitants of Aberdeen were in dreadful alarm at the near approach of this marauder and his fierce hordes; but their fears were allayed by the speedy appearance of a well-equipped army, commanded by the Earl of Mar, who bore a high military character, assisted by many brave knights and gentlemen in Angus and the Mearns. Advancing from Aberdeen, Mar marched by Inverury, and descried the Highlanders stationed at Harlaw, on the water of Ury near its junction with the Don. Mar soon saw that he had to contend with tremendous odds; but although his forces were, it is said, as one to ten to those opposed to him, he resolved, from the confidence he had in his steel-clad knights, to risk a battle. Having placed a small but select body of knights and men-at-arms in front, under the command of the constable of Dundee and the sheriff of Angus, the Earl drew up the main strength of his army in the rear, including the Murrays, the Straitons, the Maules, the Irvings, the Lesleys, the Lovels, the Stirlings, headed by their respective chiefs. The Earl then placed himself at the head of this body. On the other side, under the Lord of the Isles, were Mackintosh and Maclean and other highland chiefs, all bearing the most deadly hatred to their Saxon foes.

On a signal being given, the Highlanders and Islesmen, setting up those terrific shouts and yells which they were accustomed to raise on entering into battle, rushed forward upon their opponents; but they were received with great firmness and bravery by the knights, who, with their spears levelled, and battle-axes raised, cut down many of their impetuous but badly armed adversaries. After the Lowlanders had recovered themselves from the shock which the furious onset of the Highlanders had produced, Sir James Scrymgeour, at the head of the knights and bannerets who fought under him, cut his way through the thick columns of the Islesmen, carrying death every where around him; but the slaughter of hundreds by this brave party did not intimidate the Highlanders, who kept pouring in by thousands to supply the place of those who had fallen. Surrounded on all sides, no alternative remained for Sir James and his valorous companions but victory or death, and the latter was their lot. The constable of Dundee was amongst the first who suffered, and his fall so encouraged the Highlanders, that seizing and stabbing the horses, they unhorsed the riders, whom they despatched with their daggers. In the meantime the Earl of Mar, who had penetrated with his main army into the very heart of the enemy, kept up the unequal contest with great bravery, and, although he lost during the action almost the whole of his army, he continued the fatal struggle with a handful of men till nightfall.

The disastrous result of this battle was one of the greatest misfortunes which had ever happened

to the numerous respectable families in Angus and the Mearns. Many of these families lost not only their head, but every male in the house. Lesley of Balquhain is said to have fallen with six of his sons. Besides Sir James Scrymgeour, Sir Alexander Ogilvy the sheriff of Angus, with his eldest son George Ogilvy, Sir Thomas Murray, Sir Robert Maule of Panmure, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Sir William Abernethy of Salton, Sir Alexander Straiton of Lauriston, James Lovel, and Alexander Stirling, and Sir Robert Davidson, provost of Aberdeen, with 500 men-at-arms including the principal gentry of Buchan, and the greater part of the burghesses of Aberdeen who followed their provost, were among the slain. The Highlanders left 900 men dead on the field of battle, including the chiefs, Maclean and Mackintosh. This memorable battle was fought on the eve of the feast of St. James the Apostle, the 24th day of July, in the year 1411; "and from the ferocity with which it was contested, and the dismal spectacle of civil war and bloodshed exhibited to the country, it appears to have made a deep impression on the national mind. It fixed itself in the music and the poetry of Scotland; a march, called 'the Battle of Harlaw,' continued to be a popular air down to the time of Drummond of Hawthornden; and a spirited ballad, on the same event, is still repeated in our age, describing the meeting of the armies, and the deaths of the chiefs, in no ignoble strain." Mar and the few brave companions in arms who survived the battle, were so exhausted with fatigue and the wounds they received, that they were obliged to pass the night on the field of battle, where they expected a renewal of the attack next morning; but when morning dawned, they found that the Lord of the Isles had retreated, during the night, by Inverury and the hill of Benochie. To pursue him was impossible, and he was therefore allowed to retire, without molestation, and to recruit his exhausted strength.

HAROLD'S TOWER. See THURSO.

HAROLDSWICK, a post-office station and a bay in the middle of the east side of the island of Unst in Shetland.

HARPORT (Loch), a ramification of Loch Bracadale, on the south-west side of the island of Skye. It deflects to the south-east, extends in length about 6 miles, and separates the lower part of Minginish from the rest of the island. It affords safe harbourage to vessels.

HARPSDALE. See HALKIRK.

HARRAY. See BIRSA.

HARRIOTFIELD, a post-office station subordinate to Perth.

HARRIS, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Outer Hebrides of Inverness-shire. It comprehends the southern part of Lewis, and the small adjacent islands. It is bounded, on the north, by the parishes of Lochs and Uig in Lewis; on the east, by the Minch and the Little Minch; on the south, by the sound of Harris, which divides it from North Uist; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. Its length, from north to south, measured along the line of communication, is about 50 miles; its breadth varies from 8 to 24 miles; and its superficial extent is upwards of 146 square miles. These measurements, however, are exclusive of the island of St. Kilda, which lies a very long distance to the west. See KILDA (St.). The other isles and islets belonging to it are very numerous, and some of them very small; but the inhabited ones are only eight.—Scalpay, Taransay, Scarp, Pabbay, Ensay, Killigray, Bernera, and Anabich.

The northern part of the mainland of Harris is separated from Lewis by an isthmus of about 9 miles across, formed by the approximation of the two harbours of Loch-Resort on the west coast and Loch-Seaforth on the east. The whole length, from the isthmus to the southern end of Harris, where the Sound of Harris separates it from North Uist, may be estimated at 25 or 26 miles. Its breadth is extremely various, in consequence of its being deeply intersected by several arms of the sea; but it generally extends from 6 to 8 miles. Harris is again naturally divided into two districts by two arms of the sea, called East and West Loch-Tarbert, which approach so near each other as to leave an isthmus of not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. The northern district, between Tarbert and Lewis, is termed the Forest, though without a tree or shrub. It is also sometimes called *Na Beannibh*, that is 'the Mountains.' Its surface is exceedingly mountainous, rising in CLISHEIM [which see] to nearly 3,000 feet above the sea. The mountains are in general bare and rocky; but the valleys contain tolerable pasturage; and the interstices of the mountains contain some coarse grass. The largest stream empties itself into Loch-Resort. Along the eastern and western shores there are a number of creeks or inlets of the sea—most of them commodious harbours—at each of which a colony of tenants contrive, by a wonderful exertion of industry, to raise crops from a soil of the most forbidding aspect; but in the whole of this tract there is not a piece of good arable land of the extent of 4 acres. There are several lakes in the valleys, at various altitudes, but none exceeding 2 miles in length. On the east coast is the low swampy island of Scalpay; and on the west, the high and rocky island of Scarp.

The surface of the ground south of Tarbert is much of the same appearance as the northern district; but the mountains are not so elevated. The highest are Ronaval, Bencapal, and Benloskentir, which have an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet. "The aspect of this region, as seen from the Minch," says a writer in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, "is singularly uninviting, almost the whole surface appearing to consist of bare white rock. Indeed, a more perfect picture of sterility can scarcely be imagined. Viewed from the west, however, this district has a very different appearance,—the shores being in general sandy, and the hills for the most part covered with a green vegetation. Along the east coast—which is everywhere rocky and low—there are numerous inlets and creeks, here denominated bays, that word being supposed to correspond to the Gaelic *baigh*, which latter, however, appears to be nothing else than a corruption of the Danish *vœ*. Many of these afford good harbours. Many small islands lie along this coast. The southern shore partakes in a great measure of the nature of the eastern, being rocky and low; but toward the west side it exhibits a few sandy beaches, and ends in a tremendous precipice, with a high neck of land running out from it, in which there are two fine caves. On the west coast there are, besides several sandy beaches, two great sands—or *fords*, as they are here called—namely, the sand of Northtown and that of Loskentir. They consist of nearly level expanses, each extending upwards of a mile from the sea. At their mouth there is a long bar formed by the surf and winds, broken only in one place, close to the adjacent rocky land, where a channel is formed which admits the waters of the sea at each tide. These, at spring-tides, cover the whole sands. The rest of the coast is rocky, but low, excepting toward Tarbert, where there are tremendous cliffs. This division is inter-

sected by two great valleys, one passing from the sand of Loskentir to the east coast, the other from the farm of Borg. The bottom of a great portion of the latter is occupied by a lake about 3 miles long, the largest in the district. There are thus formed three natural subdivisions; that to the south of the lake mentioned consists of six mountains, including the peninsular one of Ben Capval, which are separated by broadish valleys. The vegetation here is tolerable, excepting on Ronaval, which is rocky and bare, and exhibits on its eastern side a fine excavation, resembling the crater of a volcano. It is chiefly heathy, however, excepting along the west side, where the pasturage is rich and varied. The middle division, from Loch-Langavat to the northern valley, is marked by a ridge of very rugged mountains, running in the general direction of the range, and situated nearer the western side. Along the west coast of this subdivision, there is some good pasture; but on the eastern side, the only soil being peat, and even that existing only in patches among the rocks, the vegetation is extremely coarse and scanty. From one of the summits of the ridge mentioned, I have counted upwards of eighty small lakes on its eastern side. The northern subdivision consists of Benloskentir, which gradually lowers to the eastward. The lakes in the low grounds on its eastern part are also extremely numerous. The water of all these lakes is brown. There are no harbours on the west coast of this southern division of the mainland of Harris, and it is even very difficult for boats to land on the beaches, owing to the high surf. It possesses no sylvan vegetation, excepting a few bushes in ruts and on islets in the lakes. The principal island is Taransay, on the west coast, the greater part of which is rocky, although it contains good pasture. This division has no general name applied to it in the country; but its western part is called the *Machar*, i. e. 'the Sandy district;' and its eastern, *Na Baigh*, 'the Bays,' or more correctly 'the Voes.'

Harris contains no minerals of great value, except some iron and copper ore. Granite and freestone abound in every part; potstone, serpentine, and asbestos occur here and there; but the predominating rock is gneiss, which has undergone little decomposition. The kelp manufactory was formerly of great extent, rendering the rental of the parish about double of what it is at present. Various attempts were made by the former proprietor, Alexander Macleod, Esq., to establish fishing colonies; but they all proved unsuccessful. Some of the best farms have, in recent times, been converted into sheep-walks. The whole parish was purchased by Lord Dunmore, about 20 years ago, for £60,000. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1841 at £11,900; and the yearly value of real property, as assessed in 1860, was £4,073. An annual cattle fair is held in July; but the amount of traffic of every kind throughout the year is comparatively small. On the mainland are many monuments of Druidism, and several religious edifices erected about the time of the introduction of Christianity. The churches, together with the smaller chapels, all seem to have depended immediately on the monastery at Rodil or Rowadill, dedicated to St. Clement; which, though its foundation be attributed to David I., is generally supposed to be of more ancient date. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,900; in 1861, 4,183. Houses, 778.

This parish is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Earl of Dunmore. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d; glebe, £12. The parish church was erected in 1840, and contains 400 sittings. The islands in the Sound of Harris have

been constituted into the quoad sacra parish of BERNERA: which see. There is a mission station of the Royal bounty, with church and manse, at Tarbert. There is a Free church of Harris, with an attendance of about 900; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £27 19s. There is also a Free church for Bernera and Trumisgarry. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is only £35, with scarcely any fees. There are four other schools,—three of them supported by public bodies. "Till of late," says the Old Statistical Account, "this parish has been designed Kilbride, from one of the churches or cells in it so called. It is now denominated, in English, Harris, and, in the vernacular dialect, *Na Heradh*, that is, 'the Herries,'—a name which seems to be Gaelic, though we can not pretend to trace its origin with precision. A fanciful etymologist might derive it from *na hardubh*, signifying 'the Heights;' this parish being in reality the highest and most mountainous part of the Long-Island, in which it is situated; and another circumstance, which seems to give countenance to this derivation, is, that the highest part of the island of Rum, another of the Hebrides, is also called *Na Heradh*."

HARRIS (SOUND OF), a navigable channel between the islands of Harris and North Uist; 9 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. It is the only passage for vessels of burden passing from the east to the west side of that long cluster of islands called the LONG ISLAND: which see. It is much incumbered with rocks, shoals, and islets; but, with a skilful pilot, can be passed in safety. A few of them may measure a mile in length, and about half-a-mile in breadth. They are covered with heath and moss, and afford pretty good summer-pasturage. The people of the larger islands repair to them with their families and cattle in summer; and here they get peats for fuel, there being no moss in any of the inhabited islands of this district, excepting Calligray. The names of the largest isles are Hermitray, Hulmitray, Saartay, Votersay, Neartay, Opsay, Vaaksay, Haay, Suursay, Torogay, Scarvay, Lingay, Groay, Gilisay, Sagay, Stromay, Skeilay, and Copay. There are, besides these, a vast number of islets, holms, and high rocks, for all of which the people have names. A remarkable variation of the current happens in this sound, from the autumnal to the vernal equinox; the current in neap-tides passes all day from east to west, and all night in a contrary direction. After the vernal equinox, it changes this course, going all day from west to east, and the contrary at night. At spring-tides the current corresponds nearly to the common course.

HARROW (Loch), a small lake, abounding in trout, in the north of the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HART BURN. See GRANGE BURN, Kirkcudbrightshire.

HARTFELL, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Moffat in Dumfries-shire, and the parish of Tweedsmuir in Peebles-shire. It has an elevation of 2,635 feet above sea-level; but has been very generally assigned a much loftier elevation, and erroneously regarded as the highest mountain in the south of Scotland. It is broad based and of gentle acclivity, inasmuch that the greater part of it may be ascended on horseback; and by a broad flat summit, carpeted with verdure, spread out like a field among the clouds, and commanding a vast, a magnificent, and a varied landscape, it invites the approach of the tourist to the survey of the far-spreading prospect which it commands. To the north, over a wide and billowy sea of mountains, the spectator sees, in certain states

of the atmosphere, the snowy cap or cloud-wreathed brow of Benlomond; to the east, he looks athwart the green hills of Tweeddale and the Forest, generally shaded beneath a gorgeous aerial sea of clouds, till his eye rests on the far-away Cheviots; to the west, he looks along the rugged and wild scenery of the Lowthers, till he descries the towering summit of Blacklurg; and to the south, he surveys the magnificent uplands of Dumfries-shire, and finds no limit to his view till it is pent up by the Cumberland mountains, presided over by the lofty Skiddaw. But Hartfell, though strictly the single summit we have described, is often understood to mean the whole group of alpine elevations at the centre of the great mountain-range which runs from Northumberland to Loch Ryan,—Whitecomb, Broadlaw, Ettrick-Pen, Queensberry, Saddleback, and Loch-raig, all worthy, in their granitic proportions and picturesque dress, to be attendants on Hartfell, and forming, as a group, the points of radiation for most of the spurs or ranges of the southern Highlands.

A spa, on the south side of Hartfell, and bearing its name, is scarcely less noted than the mountain itself. This is one of two chalybeate springs in the parish of Moffat, which more than any kindred fountains in Scotland possess, and hitherto have maintained, the character of presenting in their waters a slow but safe and certain remedy for diseases which a chalybeate has power to remove. The Hartfell spa issues from a rock of alum-slate in a tremendous ravine on the side of Hartfell-mountain, nearly 4 miles distant from the village of Moffat. Mr. Jamieson observed, in the ravine, frequent effluences of yellowish grey-coloured natural alum; and Dr. Garnet found in it crystals of natural iron-vitriol. In the alum-slate, from among which the spa has its efflux, Mr. Jamieson observed also massive and disseminated iron-pyrites. A wine gallon of the water, as analyzed by Dr. Garnet, contains 84 grains of iron-vitriol, or sulphate of iron, 12 grains of sulphate of alumina, 15 grains of oxide of iron, and 5 cubic inches of azotic acid gas. The sulphuric acid maintained in combination, seems to be supersaturated with the oxide of iron, and deposits it either gradually by exposure to the air, or immediately by ebullition. Owing to the atmospheric water, during heavy rains, passing through channels in the alum-rock more richly impregnated with the minerals of the spring than those which it traverses during a long-continued drought, the water of the spa, after a copious and protracted fall of rain, is always increased in quality and strength. The principal mineralizers being the sulphates of iron and alumina, the water, if well corked, will keep unimpaired for months, and perhaps for years, and does not need to be drunk by invalids in the wild scene of its origin, but may always be procured in a fresh state in the village of Moffat. Dr. Johnston, speaking of its properties, apart from its acknowledged power as a tonic, and consequent usefulness in all cases of debility, says, "I have known many instances of its particular good effects in coughs proceeding from phlegm, spitting of blood, and sweatings; in stomach complaints, attended with headaches, giddiness, heartburn, vomiting, indigestion, flatulency, and habitual costiveness; in gouty complaints affecting the stomach and bowels; and in diseases peculiar to the fair sex. It has likewise been used with great advantages in tetterous complaints, and old obstinate ulcers." The spa was discovered about a century ago, by John Williamson. In 1769, Sir George Maxwell erected over his grave, in the churchyard of Moffat, a monument to transmit to future times his name, and the date of his discovery.

HARTHILL, a village in the parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire. Population, 176. Houses, 40.

HARTIE CORRIE, a wild pass through the Cuchullin hills in Skye.

HARTSGARTH FELL. See EWES.

HARVIESTON. See TILlicoultry.

HASCUSSAY, an island about 2 miles in length, extending east and west in the middle of the sound between Yell and Fetlar in Shetland. Population in 1841, 42; in 1861, 13. Houses, 2.

HASSENDEAN, or HAZELDEAN, a suppressed parish, containing a hamlet of its own name, on the left bank of the Teviot, opposite Cavers, Roxburghshire. The surface is so gently beautiful as to have made the bosoms of tuneful poets throb, and drawn from them some of their sweetest numbers. What *par excellence* constitutes Hassendean, and gave name to the ancient church and the whole parish, is a winding dell, not much different in its curvatures from the letter S, narrow and varied in its bottom, gurgling and mirthful in the streamlet which threads it, rapid and high in its sides which are alternately smooth, undulating, and broken,—richly and variedly sylvan in hollow, acclivity, and summit,—and coiled so snugly amid a little expanse of forest, overlooked by neighbouring picturesque heights, that a stranger stands upon its brow, and is transfixed with the sudden revelation of its beauties, before he has a suspicion of its existence. Near its mouth some neat cottages peep out from among its thick foliage, on the margin of its stream; on the summit of its right bank are the umbrageous grounds which were famed, for upwards of a century, as the nursery-gardens of Mr. Dickson, the parent-nurseries of those which beautify the vicinity of Hawick, Dumfries, Perth, and Edinburgh, and either directly or remotely the feeders of nearly one-half of the existing plantations of Scotland. The dell, at its mouth, comes exultingly out on one of the finest landscapes of the Teviot. The river, on receiving its rill, is just halfway on a semicircular sweep of about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in length; on the side next the dell, it has a steep and wooded bank; and on the side which the dell confronts, a richly luxuriant haugh occupies the foreground, the rolling and many-shaped rising grounds of Cavers, profusely adorned with trees, occupy the centre, and the naked frowning form of Rubberslaw cuts a rugged sky-line in the perspective.

The monks of Melrose, to whom the ancient church belonged, formed a cell at Hassendean, which was to be a dependency on their monastery. From the date of this establishment, the old tower of Hassendean was called the Monk's Tower; and a farm in the vicinity continues to be called Monk's Croft. After the Reformation, the church, with its pertinents, was granted to Walter, Earl of Buccleuch. Various attempts to suppress the parish seem to have been rendered abortive by the resistance of the parishioners. But in 1690, amid scenes of violence which rarely attended acts of suppression, and which evinced surpassing indignation on the part of the people, the church was unroofed, and otherwise so dilapidated as to be rendered useless. The workman who first set foot on the ladder to commence the demolition, is said to have been struck and killed with a stone; and so general and furious a turn-out was there of females to assist in the fray of resistance that an old song, still well-known in the district, says—

"They are a' away to Hassendean burn,
And left both wheel and cards," &c.

While the parties who had pulled down the church were carrying off whatever parts of it might be serviceable at Robertson, the people of Hassendean pursued them, engaged them in a sharp conflict at

Hornshole, halfway to Hawick, wrenched from them the church-bell and flung it into a very deep pool of the Teviot at the place, and gave them so rough a handling that the sheriff of the county, an ancestor of Douglas of Cavers, was obliged to interfere. An old woman, it is said, uttered in true weird-style, a denunciation upon Douglas for abetting the destruction of the church, and foretold—what seems as little likely to happen in the line of his posterity as in that of any other great family—the extinction of his race by a failure of male heirs. The parishioners, though bereft of their church, continued to use the cemetery of their fathers, till some of it was swept away, and many of its remaining graves laid open, in 1796, by a flood of the Teviot. The site of the old church is supposed to be now identified with a sand-bank on the opposite side of the Teviot to that on which the edifice stood—the river having swept away the whole of a low projecting point of land which it and its cemetery occupied. The parish was distributed to Minto, Robertson, and Wilton,—the major part of the territory being given to Minto, and all the vicarage or remaining teinds to Robertson.

Walter, the son of Alan, received the lands of Hassendean from David I. David Scott, who lived in the middle of the 15th century, and was the eldest son of Sir William Scott of Kirkurd who exchanged Murdiston for Branhholm, was the first of the Scotts of Hassendean. Satchell alludes to him in the lines,—

"Hassendean came without a call,
The ancientest house of them all."

Sir Alexander Scott of Hassendean fell, in 1513, at the battle of Flodden. The lands of the original barony of Hassendean are now distributed into the estates of Hassendean-bank, Hassendean-burn, and Teviot-bank, and some lands belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. The tract of Hassendean is now intersected by the Hawick branch of the North British railway, and has a station on it, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hawick, and 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Edinburgh. The hamlet of Hassendean stands in the dell, about a mile from the Teviot. Population, 21. Houses, 4.

HATHERSTAN-LAW, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Lamington and Culter, in Lanarkshire.

HATTON. See NEWTYLE.

HAUGH, a village in the parish of Mauchline, Ayrshire. Here is a woollen factory, which works chiefly in subordination to the carpet manufactory of Kilmarnock. Population, 79.

HAUGH OF URR, a post-office village in the parish of Urr, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is situated on the Water of Urr, and on the road from Kirkcudbright to Dumfries, 4 miles north-east of Castle-douglas. Population, 240. Houses, 54.

HAUGH-HEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. Population, 328. Houses, 65.

HAUGHMILL, a village in the parish of Markinch, Fifehire. A flax spinning-mill was erected here in 1794, and enlarged in 1835; and a bleach-field was added in 1836. Population, 170.

HAUSTER (BURN OF), a rivulet of Caithness-shire. It collects its headwaters on the mutual border of the parishes of Wick and Latheron, and runs about 8 miles north-eastward to the Water of Wick, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the town of Wick.

HAVEN (EAST AND WEST). See EAST HAVEN and WEST HAVEN.

HAVERA. See HEVERA.

HAVERSAY. See BRACADALE.

HAWICK, a parish, containing a post-town of its

own name, in the south-west of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Robertson, Wilton, Cavers, Kirkton, and Teviothead. Its extreme length, north-eastward, is nearly 6 miles; and its breadth is nearly 3 miles at the head, but gradually diminishes to a mere acute angle at the foot. Prior to 1850, the superficial area was computed at about 24 square miles or 15,360 imperial acres; but in that year there was annexed to the new parish of Teviothead more than two-thirds of that area. The "sweet and silver Teviot" runs along the entire length of the parish, receiving Borthwick water 2 miles above the town. The Slitrig comes in from the south, traces for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile the boundary with Cavers, and then runs sinuously across the parish over a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and falls into the Teviot at the town. Down the whole length of the parish, along the course of the Teviot, bending sinuously with the stream, stretches a valley pressed throughout into narrow limits by overhanging heights, beautified in every part and greatly enriched as to both soil and vegetation by the sparkling progress of the river, and set in an upland frame-work remarkable for the graceful forms and the verdant clothing of its summits. The bottom of the valley is throughout loamy and luxuriant, frilled or dotted with plantation, carpeted with waving crops of grain, or mirthful and picturesque with the rival enterprises of agriculture and manufacture; and at several stages of its long and narrow progress, it embosoms or spreads out to the view objects and scenes which have been celebrated in story and awarded with the outpourings of song. Another vale—of brief length compared with the former—follows the course of the Slitrig, paving the bed of that stream with rough stones and declivitous shelves, pressing in upon it at times with high and almost perpendicular banks of bare rock, garlanded or capped with young wood, and presenting altogether an aspect of mingled wildness, seclusion, beauty, and romance. While passing along the valleys southward or eastward, respectively toward Dumfries-shire or toward Liddesdale, a tourist, though never indulged with more than a limited view, is delighted and surprised at very brief intervals by the constantly changing beauties and varieties of the landscape, and all around is environed with chains and congeries of hills, delightfully variegated in form and dress, presenting an endless gradation of aspect.

The soil, in the haughs, is a mixture of loam, gravel, and sand; on rising grounds, between the valleys and the hills, is loam with occasionally a mixture of gravel; and on the hills is, in some places, light and dry, in some soft and spongy, and in others wet and stiff. All the high-lying wet lands have either been or are at present in the course of being thoroughly drained. Moss and heath occur only in small patches. The valleys and their adjacent rising grounds, though not thickly carpeted with soil, are far from being unfertile; and the hills, where not cultivated to the summit, are everywhere an excellent sheep walk. Rather more than one fourth of the whole area of the parish is in tillage; about 200 acres are under wood; and all the rest, with deductions for roads and the sites of the town and scattered buildings, is in pasture. The estimated average yearly value of raw produce in the years preceding 1839, which of course applied to the old uncurtailed parish, was £19,800. The yearly value of assessed real property in that parish in 1843 was £12,922; and in the new or curtailed parish in 1863, £29,346. The principal antiquities in the landward districts are the towers of GOLDIELANDS and BRANHOLM, which we have already noticed in their own alphabetical place. The Edinburgh and Carlisle

post-road enters the parish at the foot of the town; it then runs 2 miles along the right bank of the Teviot, and crosses to the left; and it then runs 4 miles along the left bank. The road into England through Liddesdale diverges from the former within the town; and runs up the valley of the Slitrig, a third of the way on the right bank of the stream, and two thirds on the left till it leaves the parish. The post-road from Hawick to Kelso and Berwick follows the course of the Teviot. In the lower part of the parish are two other roads, one leading due south, the other due east, and both diverging from the town. The Hawick branch of the North British railway does not enter the parish, yet has its terminus adjacent to the town. A project was some time ago entertained of a railway from Edinburgh to Hexham, crossing the Teviot about 4 miles to the east of Hawick; but this project seems to have been abandoned. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,970; in 1861, 8,726. Houses, 629. The increase of the population is attributable to the extension of the woollen manufactures.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, about £300; glebe, £62. Unappropriated tithes, £636 16s. 1d. The old parish church, now used as a chapel of ease, was built in 1764, and contains 704 sittings. A new parish church was lately completed at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, and contains 1,500 sittings. The Free church was built soon after the disruption in 1843, and contains 1,000 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £456 0s. 9½d. There are three United Presbyterian churches,—the West End church, built in 1823 and containing 639 sittings; the East Bank church, built a year or two ago to supersede an old one, containing 752 sittings; and Allars church, built in 1811, and containing 750 sittings. The other places of worship are an Independent chapel, built in 1836, and containing 300 sittings; a Baptist meeting-house; a Morrisonian chapel, recently erected; a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1843; and a Quakers' meeting-house, built in 1822, but not now frequented. The parochial school is conducted by three male teachers; and has attached to it a salary of £33, with school fees, and £19 other emoluments. There are 12 non-parochial schools conducted by 6 male and 6 female teachers, and attended on the average by 1,400 scholars.—The parish is probably as ancient as the date of the Saxon settlement. The church was, in 1214, dedicated to St. Mary, and, previous to the Reformation, was a rectory. The edifice, long after the Scottish canons had prohibited such an abuse, was employed not only as a place of worship, but as a court house; and it was occupied for the discharge of county business by the sheriff, during the period of the English having possession of the castle and town of Roxburgh. In 1342, while William Ramsay, one of the most gallant men of the age, was here seated on the bench, he was seized by William Douglas, the knight of Liddesdale, carried off to Hermitage castle, and there starved to death in solitary confinement.

HAWICK, a post-town, a burgh of regality, and an important seat of manufacture and of inland traffic, is situated at the confluence of the Teviot and the Slitrig, 10 miles south-west of Jedburgh, 11 south-east by south of Selkirk, 20 north of New Castleton, 20 south-west of Kelso, 24 north-north-east of Langholm, 43 south-west of Berwick, and 50 by road, but 53 by railway, south-east by south of Edinburgh. Till the opening of the North British railway, it was one of the most landlocked

towns in Scotland, being distant from the sea at its nearest point 43 miles. In 1850, when the railway to Berwick was completed, Hawick was for the first time placed on a level with the towns previously more favoured in point of intercommunication.

The Teviot approaches the town in a north-easterly direction, makes a beautiful though small bend opposite the upper part of it, and then resumes and pursues its north-easterly course. Just after it has completed the bend, the Slitrig comes down upon it from the south at an angle of about 50 degrees; but, opposite the bend of the Teviot, is not far from being on a parallel line. Either the curving reach of the Teviot, or the crook made by the confluence with it of the Slitrig, seems, in combination with an adjacent house or hamlet, to have suggested the name Hawick,—ha or haw, a mansion or village, and wic or wick, the bend of a stream or the crook or confluence of the rivers. The town adapts its topographical arrangement almost entirely, and even very closely, to the course of the streams, and to the angle of their confluence; and maintains a delightfully picturesque seat upon both, amidst a somewhat limited but magnificent hill-locked landscape. The Slitrig approaches the Teviot with a narrow plain, immediately backed by hills on the further bank, and with an abrupt and considerable acclivity falling off in a fine slope on the hither bank; and the Teviot, coming down in a narrow and sylvan vale, begins, when it touches the town, to fold out its banks into a limited haugh, framed on the exterior with sloping ascents, and somewhat acclivitous but beautifully rounded verdant hills. The town occupies all the narrow vale on the right bank of the Slitrig, and all the summit as well as the slope toward the Teviot of the high ground on its left bank; and, aided by its "common haugh," or public burgh ground, and by its suburb of Wilton, it likewise stretches over all the little haugh of the Teviot, and mounts the softer rising eminences on the back ground. Both up and down the latter stream, also, it sends off environs of no ordinary attraction,—here extensive nursery grounds, there tufts of grove and lines of plantation casting their shade upon luxuriant fields, and yonder a factory busy in industrious pursuits, yet sequestered and tranquil in appearance, and combining—as the rural aspect and the pure air and the bright sky indicate the town itself to do—the athletic and productive toils of factorial industry, with the healthful habits and the peacefulness of almost a pastoral life. Seen from almost any point of view, but especially from the Edinburgh road, where it comes over the brow of the hill beyond the Teviot, Hawick and its environs spread out a picture of loveliness to the eye which the mere imagination would have in vain tried to associate with the seat of a great staple manufacture, or with any other town than one whose site had been selected by taste, and whose arrangements had been made with a view to poetical effect.

Entering the town on the Kelso road from the north-east, a stranger finds himself in the principal street. A short way on, a new and neatly built though short street comes in at an acute angle on his right hand, bringing down the Edinburgh and Carlisle post-road. The main street now runs along parallel to the Teviot, with no other winging on that side than back-tenements and brief alleys, and sending off on the other side two streets, called Melgund Place and Wellgate, till it passes on the same side, first the town hall, and a little farther on, the Tower inn, and is terminated by two houses which disperse it into divergent thoroughfares. A street, at this point, breaks away on the east, up the

right bank of the Slitrig, disclosing, in a snug and almost romantic position, a curved and beautifully edified terrace called the Crescent. A bridge, carried off, at the commencement of this street, leads across the Slitrig, to an eminence surmounted by the old parish church. Another bridge, spacious and of modern structure, spans the Slitrig nearer the Teviot, and carries across the continuation of the Edinburgh and Carlisle post-road. From its farther end, Teviot Square runs westward to communicate by a bridge across the Teviot with the suburb of Wilton; another street, called the Howgate, diverges in the opposite direction, and after ascending the rising ground, splits into three sections, called the Back, the Middle, and the Fore Row, which again unite and form what is called the Loan; and the main thoroughfare, containing the post-road, runs right forward, lined with new and elegant houses, and adorned at its extremity with the beautiful new parish church.

The earliest notice of the place which has been discovered is contained in the chartulary of the monastery of Melrose, where the church of Hawick is stated to have been dedicated by the Bishop of Caithness in 1214, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The learned Chalmers, however, in his *Caledonia*, assigns it a much higher antiquity. In the earliest record extant, (the *Scottish Rolls*), the barony of Hawick is stated to have been held by Richard Lovel Dominus de Hawie and his ancestors for time immemorial from the Crown. This was in 1347. Subsequently the barony appears, by a grant of King David II., to have been vested in Maurice de Moravia, Earl of Strathearn. In the reign of James I., as is proved by a charter of that monarch granted at Croydon, while a captive in England, written with his own hand, and now in possession of the Duke of Buccleuch, the barony was confirmed to Douglas of Drumlanrig, the ancestor of the Dukes of Queensberry and Buccleuch. The original deed erecting the town into a burgh has not been discovered. In the oldest charter extant, granted by James Douglas of Drumlanrig in 1537, the ancient records are stated to have been destroyed by the hostile incursions of the English and thieves; and to supply the defect thus occasioned he re-erects the town into a free burgh-of-barony, stipulating merely that a lamp of oil should be supported by the grantees in the church of Hawick in all time thereafter on holidays, in honour of our Saviour and for the souls of the barons of Hawick. This charter was confirmed in very ample form by the guardians of Queen Mary in 1545, wherein the important services rendered to the Crown by the inhabitants are acknowledged,—al-luding, it is supposed, particularly to the battle of Flodden, where the fighting men were nearly exterminated. Under these charters, and a decree of the court of session in 1781, regulating the set of the burgh, the town exists altogether independent of the superior, the burgesses having right to choose their own magistrates and councillors. The corporation consists of 2 bailies chosen annually, 15 councillors chosen for life, and 14 other councillors termed quartermasters, chosen yearly by 7 trades, making in all 31 persons.

From its frontier position Hawick was in early times exposed in a peculiar degree to the constant incursions of the English. Accordingly we find that it was burnt by Sir Robert Umfraville, vice-admiral of England, so early as 1418. Again in 1544 and 1570, it suffered severely; and it is believed to have been burnt down on various other occasions. It has also suffered from inundations; one in August 1767 having carried off 15 dwelling-houses and a mill, and another in July, 1846, created much alarm,

although less disastrous. The inhabitants had a high reputation for martial valour; and the great loco-descriptive poet of Teviotdale, Leyden, is believed to have done them no more than justice in these well-known verses:—

"Boast! Hawick, boast! thy structures rear'd in blood
Shall rise triumphant over flame and flood;
Still doom'd to prosper, since on Flodden's field
Thy sons a hardy band, unwont to yield,
Fell with their martial King, and (glorious boast!)
Gain'd proud renown where Scotia's fame was lost."

The general appearance of the town has of late years been greatly improved. Besides the erection of entirely new streets, uniformly edified, or pleasingly diversified, with a rivalry of taste in the structure of the houses, many old tenements with their thatched roofs or thick walls, and clumsy donjon-looking exterior, have been substituted by airy and neat buildings, accordant in their aspect with modern taste. Villas also are springing up in the vicinity. In the unrenovated parts the town still presents a rough and clownish exterior; but as a whole, it cannot offend even a fastidious eye. All its edifices are constructed with a hard bluish-coloured stone, which does not admit of polish or minute adorning, yet pleases by its suggestions of chasteness and its indications of durability and strength. But though lighted up at night with gas, and always clean and airy, and in other respects tasteful, the town utterly disappoints a stranger by its poverty in suitable public buildings. Excepting the handsome bridge which carries the Edinburgh road across the Teviot, the elegant new parish church, the Catholic chapel, and the recently improved town-house, it contains not one public edifice on which the eye can rest with satisfaction. All the places of worship, too, with the exceptions already mentioned, are, in the aggregate, plainer than the average of any equal number in the secluded villages or sequestered valleys of the country. The principal or Tower inn, however, strongly arrests attention, if not for architectural elegance, at least for its spaciousness, its imposing appearance, and especially its connexion with antiquity. Part of it was an ancient fortress of a superior order, surrounded with a deep moat drawn from the Slitrig, and originally the residence of the barons of Drumlanrig, the superiors of the town. At a later period, it was the scene of the princely festivities of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth. This building connects modern and ancient Hawick, having been the only edifice which escaped the several fearful devastations to which the town was subjected.

The winnowing-machine or cornfanner, according to the statement of the writer in the *Old Statistical Account*, first made its appearance in Hawick. "Andrew Roger," he says, "a farmer on the estate of Cavers, having a mechanical turn, retired from his farm and gave his genius its bent; and probably from a description of a machine of that kind, used in Holland, in the year 1737, constructed the first machine-fan employed in this kingdom." This ingenious person, it seems, pushed a considerable trade in the article of his manufacture, and bequeathed it to his descendants; and when the reporter wrote, they made and disposed of about 60 in the year, and found a market for many of them in England.

Until about a century ago, the town appears to have had little traffic of any importance. In 1752, however, the manufacture of carpets was commenced, and from that time the town dates the commencement of its prosperity and extension. This was followed in 1771 by the introduction of the stocking manufacture, commenced by Bailie John Hardie, and afterwards more extensively carried on by Mr. John Mixon. The inkle manufacture was

introduced in 1783; and the manufacture of cloth in 1787. At first the woollen yarn used was spun by the hand; but about 1787 machinery was introduced, which has gone on gradually extending ever since;

and at the present time all the modern mechanical appliances are in operation. In a recent publication (1850) the following statistical table of the trade is given:—

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE TRADE OF HAWICK, 1771-1850.

	1771.	1791.	1816.	1838.	1850.
1. Carding mills, . . . {	...	...	7	{ 11 (one of which partly by steam.)	{ 11 (6 of which water and steam.)
2. Engines or scribbling machines, ...	...	...	44	...	{ 106 engines, or 53 sets.
3. Spinning jennies, . . .	...	...	100 (hand)	...	...
4. Annual consumption of wool, ...	...	...	{ 12,000 stones of 24 lbs.	108,162 st. of 24 lbs.	2,016,000 lbs.+ value £142,100.
5. Quantity of yarn manufactured, ...	...	...	290,000 lbs.	854,462 lbs.	1,209,600 lbs.
6. Number of stocking frames, 4	8	...	510	1,209	1,200
7. Number of stockings made, { 2,000 pairs.	2,500 pairs (lamb's wool—600 pairs cotton.)	...	328,000	1,049,676 pairs.*	...
8. Articles of under-clothing, ...	...	...	...	12,552	120,000
9. Number of weaving looms, ...	...	...	...	226	{ 268 power and hand-loom.
10. Number of operatives, { 5 men	14 men	1,044	{ 1,788 (besides females.)	3,465	...
11. Quantity of soap consumed, { 6 women.	...	...	102,899 lbs.	207,378 lbs.	...
12. Annual amount of wages, ...	...	...	£48,726	£81,650	...
13. Value of property employed in manufactures, ...	...	...	£101,861	£185,616	...
14. Value of manufactures, ...	...	...	£140,000	£280,904	...
15. Quantity of coal consumed, ...	...	...	...	10,000 tons.	...
16. Population, . . .	P. 2,800	T. 2,320	T. 3,084 in 1821.	T. 5,306	T. 8,800 in 1845.

Since that time two additional mills have been erected, and the trade in general greatly increased, particularly in the article of tweeds, which are manufactured to a very great extent, one individual being the most extensive tweed merchant in Scotland. Steam power has been largely taken advantage of of late years, water-power being no longer obtainable. But, excepting those trades common to all provincial towns, the woollen manufacture may be considered as engrossing the entire industry and capital of Hawick. There are indeed the tanning of leather, the dressing of sheep-skins, and the manufacture of leather thongs; but these are not carried on to any considerable extent.

The old architecture of the town, remarkable chiefly for its houses vaulted below with stone stairs outside projecting into the streets, has now almost entirely disappeared; and much of the town is new and elegant, much is renovated and neat, and all, in a general view, is pleasing. The opening of the railway to Edinburgh, with branch communication to Kelso and Berwick, and then the opening, continuously with this, of the railway to the south, with two forks going respectively to Carlisle and to Newcastle, have greatly accelerated a general improvement which, even for some years before, had been marked and rapid. Hawick possesses few antiquities; but these have some interest. The Mote, primarily the place of sepulture probably of an arch-druid or chieftain long before the introduction of Christianity, and subsequently the forum where justice was dispensed, is situated at the end of the town, on a conspicuous spot of rising ground. It is in a conical form, 30 feet high, 117 feet in circumference at the top, and 312 at the base. It would appear to have been the place where all the religious ceremonies were performed,—the Beltane fires, among the rest, which occurred yearly in May; and it would thus be a spot commanding the reverential regard of the natives. In the vicinity of the town also passes the CATRAIL: which see. The only

other ancient remain was the bridge having a ribbed arch crossing the Slitrig, supposed to have been coeval with the church erected in 1214; but this was removed in 1851 to make way for a more commodious structure.

Hawick has the merit of instituting the first Farmers' club in Scotland. This was in 1770. The first Sabbath school in Scotland is also said to have been established here about 35 years ago. There is an excellent library, established in 1762, now containing 4,000 volumes; and another supported by tradesmen, containing between 1,000 and 2,000 volumes. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Royal Bank, and the National Bank, a number of insurance agencies, a mechanics' institute, a savings' bank, a clothing society, several benefit societies, and some other institutions. Gas light was introduced about 25 years ago. The general police act, 3 & 4 William IV., cap. 46, was first adopted in 1845, and is found, by enabling the commissioners to impose assessments, to be highly beneficial. In virtue of this statute, courts are held daily when required for the trial of petty offences. The other ordinary criminal jurisdiction of the bailies, as well as their civil jurisdiction, is identical with that exercised by the magistrates in royal burghs. The justices of peace, who exercise a cumulative jurisdiction, also try petty offences; and the sheriff sits once in two months for the summary despatch of causes not exceeding £12 in amount.

Markets for cattle and for hiring servants are held on the 17th of May and on the 8th of November; for sheep on the 20th and 21st of September; and for horses and cattle on the third Tuesday of October. A market for hiring hinds and herds is held generally on the first, second, and third Thursdays of April; a wool fair in July, on the first Thursday after St. Boswell's Fair; and a sheep fair, at which from 2,000 to 3,000 Cheviots are generally shown, on the 20th and 21st of September, or the Tuesday after if the 20th falls on a Saturday. Hawick tryst is held on the third Tuesday of October, where some young horses, and a few Highland cattle from the Falkirk tryst, are shown. A winter cattle market is held on the 8th of November, or on Tuesday after, if the

* The statement in the Encyclopædia Britannica, Article Scotland, published in 1841 or 1842, specifying 500,000 pairs as the annual production, is undoubtedly erroneous.

† The wool consumed is now of much finer quality than in 1838.

3th falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday. Till 1778 no regular corn market existed in the town; but one was, in that year, established by the Farmers' club. Not only in this matter, but in others of a similar nature, and in most things bearing on agricultural improvement, the Farmers' club has been a vigilant, active, and highly useful association. The club holds its meetings on the first Thursday of every month. A kindred association of wider range and more powerful influence owes its paternity to the patriotic and enlightened James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, and was formed in the town in 1835, under the patronage of the Duke of Buccleuch. This association—the Agricultural society for the west of Teviotdale—includes in its sphere of action 13 parishes, and holds an annual general meeting in Hawick on the first Thursday of August. A school of Arts originating in the same judicious and benevolent quarter as the Agricultural society, was established in 1824, and has procured the delivery of several courses of lectures. Two reading and news rooms, which enrich the town, are liberally conducted, and possess appliances equal to the best in almost any town in Scotland.

A plentiful supply of water has, at different periods, been brought into the town, at the expense of the corporation, by whom also the wells are kept in good repair. The middle of the principal street, which has of late been macadamized, and forms a part of the turnpike road, is kept in repair at the expense of the road trustees. A sum is annually granted by the statute labour trustees, from the statute labour fund of the parish of Hawick, towards keeping the paved streets and bye-lanes in repair; but owing to the circumstance of one of the magistrates only being, ex-officio, a trustee upon the public roads, the power of the magistrates, with relation to the repairs of the streets and lanes, is very limited; and in consequence, these are not in good order.—The property of the burgh consists in the common moor and common haugh of Hawick, certain superiorities, the town-house, an adjoining dwelling house, and the water works; and in 1850 it was valued as follows:—

1. Land rents, £384 at 30 years purchase, .	£11,520	0	0
2. Feu duties, £63 at 25 years purchase, .	1,575	0	0
3. Small rents and cattle stent, £74 at 20 years purchase, .	1,460	0	0
4. Water-duty, £32, at 20 years purchase, .	640	0	0
	£15,215	0	0

The debt amounted to £940, and is now £1,850. The revenue in 1853 was £725; and the expenditure, including the annual grant towards the police of the burgh of £150, was £677, thus exhibiting a surplus of £48. On the last Friday of May, old style, a procession, consisting of the magistrates on horseback, and a large multitude of the burghesses and inhabitants on foot, and graced with the banner of the town, the copy of an original which is traditionally reported to have been taken from the English soon after the battle of Flodden, moves along the boundaries of the royalty greeted by the hilarious demonstrations of youths and children, and ostensibly describing the limits of their property, and publicly asserting their legal rights; thus very idly and childishly perpetuating the ancient and once necessary practice of "riding the marches."

Several eminent men have adorned the town. Among these may be named Gawyn Douglas, rector of the parish in 1496, and bishop of Dunkeld, the translator of Virgil's *Eneid*, although doubts have lately been started as to the good Bishop's connection with the place. William Fowler, who held the incumbency in the reign of James VI. and was

secretary to his Queen, was a scholar and poet of no mean reputation. General Elliot, created Lord Heathfield, the heroic defender of Gibraltar, Admiral John Elliot of Minto, the conqueror of Thurot, and Miss Jane Elliot, his sister, authoress of the *Flowers of the Forest*, Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto, Governor-General of India, and William Elliot of Wells, M.P. for Peterborough, private secretary for Ireland, both eminent statesmen, and Dr. John Leyden, one of our best modern poets, were all born in the immediate neighbourhood, as was also General Simpson, the present commander of the British forces in the Crimea, who, with the Elliots just named, are all sprung from the House of Stobs. Dr. Thomas Somerville, author of the *History of the reign of Queen Anne* and other works, was a native of the place; and Samuel Charters, author of admirable sermons and other works, characterized by Dr. Chalmers as the most interesting Scottish clergyman of his time, was fifty-two years minister of Wilton, which includes a suburb of the town.

In conclusion, it may be stated that Hawick is now a very thriving place, taking the lead in that cluster of towns on the Border, engaged in the woollen trade, comprising Jedburgh, Kelso, Earlston, Galashiels, Selkirk, Langholm, Innerleithen, and Dumfries; and it is steadily increasing in trade and importance. Further information may be obtained from *Annals of Hawick*, by James Wilson, published in 1850, and *Companion thereto* published in 1854. Population of the town, exclusive of the Wilton suburb, in 1841, 5,718; in 1861, 8,138. Houses, 546. Population of the Wilton suburb in 1841, 52; in 1861, 53. Houses, 6. The population of the whole town at present (1861), is 1,891. Houses, 652.

HAWICK, the most southerly of the four districts or political subdivisions of Roxburghshire. Its length southward is $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It comprehends the Roxburghshire parts of the parishes of Selkirk, Ashkirk, and Roberton, and the whole of the parishes of Wilton, Hawick, Castleton, Cavers, Teviothead, Kirkton, and Minto. Population in 1831, 12,342; in 1851, 16,095. Houses, 1,822.

HAWICK RAILWAY. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

HAWKHALL. See FORGUE.

HAWKHEAD, an estate in the Abbey parish of Paisley, about 2 miles south-east of that town, on the left bank of the White Cart. It anciently belonged to a family named Ross, who were raised to the peerage about the year 1503, under the title of Baron Ross of Hawkhead. The title became extinct on the death of William, 13th Lord Ross, in 1754; and the estate devolved, first, on his eldest sister, Mrs. Ross Mackye, and afterwards on another sister, Elizabeth, widow of John Boyle, 3d Earl of Glasgow. On her ladyship's death, in 1791, the estate was inherited by her son, George, 4th Earl of Glasgow; and in 1815 the title of Baron Ross of Hawkhead, a peer of the United Kingdom, was revived in his favour. Hawkhead house is an irregular pile, of which Crawford says: "This fabric is built in the form of a court, and consists of a large old tower, to which there were lower buildings added in the reign of King Charles I., by James, Lord Ross, and Dame Margaret Scott, his lady, and adorned with large orchards, fine gardens, and pretty terraces, with regular and stately avenues fronting the said castle, and almost surrounded with woods and enclosures, which adds much to the pleasure of this seat." This was one of the earliest attempts made in Renfrewshire to introduce the Dutch style of gardening, and to construct low buildings approach-

ing to the modern fashion, in addition to the high castellated places of defence which anciently formed the habitations of the nobility and gentry. Very little alteration was made upon the place from Crawford's time till 1782, when the Countess-dowager of Glasgow greatly repaired and improved the house, and formed a new garden, consisting of nearly 4 acres, a short distance to the south. The estate is still finely adorned with trees.—Law, in his 'Memorials,' has recorded as one of the memorable events in his time, that in October, 1681, when Scotland was under the administration of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., his royal highness "dined at the Halcat with my Lord Ross."—For notice of minerals wrought in this quarter, see HURLET.

HAWKLEYMOOR, the upper part of Sinclair-town in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire. Its population is about 500. See SINCLAIRTOWN.

HAWKSTONE, a village in the parish of St. Madoes, Perthshire. Population, 51. Houses, 11. See LUNCARTY.

HAWTHORNDEN, the seat of Sir James Walker Drummond, in the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. The house stands on the south bank of the North Esk, amidst exquisitely picturesque and romantic scenery, and contributes, in its own figure and in the fine grounds which surround it, interesting features to the warmly tinted landscape. Constructed with some reference to strength, it surmounts to the very edge a grey cliff which, at one sweep, rises perpendicularly up from the river.

—"The spot is wild, the banks are steep,
With eglantine and hawthorn blossom'd o'er,
Lycemis, and daffodils, and hare-bells blue:
From lofty granite crags precipitous,
The oak, with scanty footing, topples o'er,
Tossing his limbs to heaven; and, from the cleft,
Fringing the dark-brown natural battlements,
The hazel throws his silvery branches down:
There, starting into view, a castled cliff,
Whose roof is lichen'd o'er, purple and green,
O'erhangs thy wandering stream, romantic Esk,
And rears its head among the ancient trees."

Beneath are several remarkable artificial caves, hollowed with prodigious labour out of the solid rock, communicating with one another by long passages, and possessing access to a well of vast depth bored from the court-yard of the mansion. The caves are reported by tradition, and believed by Dr. Stukeley, to have been a stronghold of the Pictish kings, and, in three instances, they bear the names respectively of the King's gallery, the King's bed-chamber, and the Guard-room; but they seem simply to have been hewn out, no person can tell by whom, as places of refuge during the destructive wars between the English and the Picts, or the English and the Scots; and during the reign of David II., when the English were in possession of Edinburgh, and strove to deal death to Scottish valour, they and the adjacent caves of Gorton gave shelter to the adventurous band of the heroic Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie. Hawthornden was the property and residence of the celebrated poet and historian, William Drummond, the friend of Shakspeare and Ben Johnson. A sort of seat cut in the face of the rock adjoining the house, and called Cypress grove, is pointed out by tradition as the place where he composed many of his poems. Ben Johnson journeyed on foot from London to spend some weeks with him at Hawthornden. Drummond was zealously attached to the cause of Charles I., and is said to have sunk in health, and been crushed to the grave, by the blow from the unhappy monarch's fate. A profusion of beautiful wood in the opulent landscape around the

house, suggested to Peter Pindar the caustic remark respecting Dr. Samuel Johnson, that he

"Went to Hawthornden's fair scene by night,
Lest e'er a Scottish tree should wound his sight."

HAYLAND (LOCH OF), a lake, about 1½ mile long, in the centre of the parish of Dunnet, Caithness-shire. It sends off its superfluous waters, by the Corsback burn, 4 miles northward to the Pentland frith.

HAYOCK. See STEVENSTON.

HAYSTONE. See GLENSAX.

HAZELBANK, a village in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. Population, 311.

HAZELHEAD. See BEITH and NEWHILLS.

HEACAMHALL. See UIST (SOUTH).

HEADS. See GLASSFORD.

HEADS OF AYR, two or three precipitous rocky projections, about 200 feet high, running out from Brown Carrick hill into the sea, in the north of the parish of Maybole, Ayrshire. They flank the south side of the bay of Ayr, or mouth of the basin of the Doon. They consist of a black, earthy, tuffaceous trap, traversed at one part by a thick, hard, basaltic vein.

HEADSHAW LOCH, a small lake, containing excellent marl, in the parish of Ashkirk, about a mile north of the village of Ashkirk, Roxburghshire. It sends off its superfluity eastward to the Ale.

HEADSTONE. See GLENCROSS.

HEATHER-STACKS. See FORFAR.

HEATHERWICK. See DUNBAR.

HEATHET. See CANONBIE.

HEATHFIELD. See GARNKIRK.

HEBRIDES (THE) OF WESTERN ISLANDS, a large elongated group of islands, isles, and islets, flanking nearly the whole west coast of Scotland. They were called by the ancients Hebridæ, Hebudes, Æbudæ, and Æmodæ. The ancient Hebrides, however, comprehended also the islands and islets in the frith of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre or part of the mainland of Argyleshire south of the Lochs Tarbert, the isle of Rachlin off the north-east coast of Ireland, and even the island of Man and the islets contiguous to it, in the centre of the Irish sea; while the modern Hebrides comprehend only the islands, isles, and islets extending from 55° 35' to 58° 37' north latitude, and lying westward of the peninsula of Kintyre on the south, and of the mainland of Scotland in the middle and on the north.

The Hebrides, thus defined, are, for the most part, disposed in groups, yet not, in every case, with distinctness of aggregation, or without leaving particular islets to stand in doubt as to the group to which they belong. On the south, opposite Kintyre and Knapdale, lies the Islay and Jura group. The most southerly individuals of it are Gigha and a trivial islet near its southernmost point; both stretching north and south near the coast of Kintyre, and screening the entrance to Loch Tarbert from a south-west wind. On a line with Gigha to the west, but three times farther from it than Gigha is from the peninsula, commences the large island of Islay; and though not elongated in its own form, it has resting on its north-east side, with the intervention of the narrow strait or sound bearing its own name, the base of the slenderly pyramidal figure of Jura, and is so continued by that island as to form with it a stretch of territory extending from the south-west to the north-east, and separated, in the Jura part of it, from the districts of Knapdale and Lorn, on the mainland, by the sound of Jura. West of Jura, north-west of the sound of Islay, and north of the island of Islay, lie the islets Oronsay and Colonsay. North of Jura, and pretty near the coast of

Lorn, Scarba, Seal, Easdale, and various other islets, form a chain which belongs geographically, in its southern end, to the Islay and Jura group, and in its northern end to the Mull group, but which strictly connects them, and might over its whole length be pronounced independent. West of the northern part of this chain, or opposite the districts of Lorn and Appin, and along the whole south-west coast of the district of Morvern, but separated from it by the narrow stripe of water called the Mull sound, lies the large island of Mull. On its east side, in the mouth of Loch-Linnhe, stretches Lismore; near its south-west limb, is Iona; in a deep broad bay on its west side lie Ulva, Gometra, Staffa, and some other islets; due west, at a considerable distance, lies Tiree; and on the north-west, not so far from Mull, is Coll,—Tiree and Coll forming in their elongated shape and continuous position, a stretch of territory extending from the south-west to the north-east.

Immediately north of Mull, the long promontory of Ardnamurchan runs out into the sea, and so far intervenes between the two Hebridean groups we have noticed, as, if not strictly to separate them from the groups on the north, at least to give fair occasion for their being respectively designated the southern and the northern Hebrides. The Skye group lies in general very near the coast, and flanks the whole of the little continental districts of Moidart, Arisaig, Morar, Glenelg, Kintail, Lochalsh, Applecross, and Gairloch. Commencing a little north of the point of Ardnamurchan, and at a greater distance west of the district of Moidart, Muck, Eig, Rum, Sandy, and Canna form, with the intervention of two considerable belts and two thin stripes of sea, a stretch of territory extending from the south-east to the north-west. Northward of it, and very slenderly detached by sea from the districts of Glenelg and Kintail, stretches north-westward the very large island of Skye,—the largest in the Hebrides except the compound or double-named one of Harris and Lewis. North of Skye, commencing very close on its shore, and running direct northward between its north-western horn and the continental district of Applecross, is a chain of islets, consisting of Scalpa, Rasay, and Rona. From a point nearly due west of Ardnamurchan, but at a great distance, to a point considerably west of Loch Inchaud in Sutherlandshire, and, in its central part, westward of the island of Skye, and separated from it by the Little Minch, extends curvingly from the south to the east of north, through an extent of 150 miles, the largest and most compact of all the Hebridean groups, quite elongated and continuous in its form, and cut asunder from all other territory by a broad sea-belt,—that which is commonly designated the Long Island, is sometimes called the Western Hebrides, or the Outer Hebrides, and has, by some, been made to usurp the whole Hebridean name. At its southern point Bernera, Mingala, Pabba, Sandera, Muldonick, Vatersa, Barra, Fladda, Hellesa, Fudia, Linga, Eriska, and some other islets, are closely concatenated, and, as they have Barra for their mainland or monarch of the series, are usually called the Barra islands. Immediately on the north, with a profusion of islets in the sound which separates them, and a noticeable sprinkling of islets on their flanks, stretch continuously the islands of South Uist, Benbecula, and North Uist. In the sound of Harris, north of North Uist, the series is continued by Borerà, Bernera, Killigra, Ensa, Pabba, and various other islets. From the north side of that sound, Harris and Lewis, the continuous part of one great island, the monarch one of the whole Hebrides, stretches away to the northern extremity

of the group, flanked, in various parts of its progress, by Scalpa and numerous tiny islets on the east, and by Taransa, Scarpa, Berensa, and some smaller islets on the west. Far away to the west of the western extremity of Lewis, lies the desolate and pigmy group of St. Kilda, consisting of the islet St. Kilda itself, and its tiny attendants Levenish, Soa, and Borerà.

Classified geographically, the whole Hebrides thus consist of five groups;—three, or those of Islay, Mull, and Skye, of considerable and nearly equal bulk, close upon the coast, almost continuous and concatenated in their range, and flanking the continent from the district of Kintyre to the district of Gairloch,—one group, so large in its proportions, or in the aggregate extent and the number of its isles, and so distinctive in its position at a considerable distance from the coast and from the other groups, as to have occasionally won the plea of being exclusively Hebridean,—and another group so distant and solitary as to be visited at seasons or on occasions “few and far between,” and so exceedingly inconsiderable as to attract notice solely on account of remarkable features in its natural history, and patriarchal peculiarities in the character of its inhabitants. They shelter the whole western coast of Scotland from the fury of the Atlantic ocean, and, in a certain and no mean degree, do it service as a sort of umbrella; and they seem, especially the three groups nearest it, to have once been a continuation of its shores, and to have become disconnected by the dis severing action of the elements.

In their political classification, the islands belong to the shires of Argyle, Inverness, and Ross, very nearly in the line of their coincidence with the coasts of the respective counties. Their entire number, including considerable rocks and utterly inconsiderable islets, has been usually stated in round numbers at 300; but understanding islands and islets to be objects which, on a large map, have a distinct figure, and characteristic outline, it amounts to only about 160. Of this number 70 are inhabited throughout the year; 8 are provided with houses, but abandoned by their inmates during winter; and 40 are either transitorily inhabited or turned to some productive account during summer. In area, the Hebrides, measured on the plane, comprehend rather more than 3,184 square miles, or 1,592,000 Scottish acres, or 2,037,760 English statute acres, nearly one-twelfth of Scotland or one-thirtieth of Great Britain; and, in consequence of the general ruggedness and mountainousness of their character, they might, if measured over the undulations of their superficies, be found to comprehend between 3,600 and 3,700 square miles. These measurements, however—which are those of Mr. James Macdonald in his ‘General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides’—include the Clyde islands, and must suffer a subtraction equivalent in value to their area,—that of Arran alone being about 100,000 Scottish acres.—The islands are distributable, as to size, into four classes. The first class, consisting of the largest in dimensions, includes Islay, Jura, Mull, Skye, Lewis, Harris, and Uist, and comprehends 1,323,000 Scottish acres, or about eight-ninths of the whole Hebridean area. The second class includes Gigha, Colonsay, Tiree, Coll, Lismore, Ulva, Gometra, Bernera, Luìng, Seil, Eig, Rum, Rasay, Rona, and Barra. The third class includes Scarba, Lunga, Shuna, Eisdale, Inchkenneth, Staffa, Muck, Canna, Ascrib, Fladda, and St. Kilda. The fourth class includes about 120 tiny islets, which are chiefly satellites of the others, and which have some productive value; also an unascertained number of rocks and dottings on the sea, which figure in the flaunting announcement of three

hundred Hebrides; both classes too unimportant and multitudinous to require the specification of names.

Dr. McCulloch classifies the Hebrides according to their geological character, under the heads schistose, trap, sandstone, and gneiss. The schistose islands are the Islay and Jura group, with all the islets, even including Lismore, which connect it with the group of Mull. Though not of schistose structure as to every rock which they contain, they consist chiefly of those primary stratified rocks—micaceous schist, quartz rock, argillaceous schist, chlorite schist, and other associated substances—which all, in a greater or less degree, present the schistose character. They are capable, however, of subdivision into three portions, the islands in each of which have features of mutual resemblance peculiar to them from those of the other islands. Kerrera, Seil, Luining, and Torva, are characterized by the prevalence of clay slate, and may be called the slate islands. Islay, Jura, Scarba, Lunga, Oransay, Colonsay, and the Garveloch islands, are characterized, in the main body of the group, by the prevalence of quartz rock, and in the wings by community or alternation of the other leading strata of that rock, and may be designated the quartz islands. Gigha, Carra, St. Cormac, Lismore, and Shuna, are distinguished by a series of schistose rocks, in which chlorite schist predominates, and may be entitled the chlorite islands.—The trap islands, excepting Tiree, Coll, Iona, Rona, and some islets, are the Mull, the Skye, and the St. Kilda groups, with a cluster of very small islets called the Shiant isles, off the west coast of Lewis. Some individuals in the groups contain few masses or none of trap, yet they present conspicuous and interesting tracts both of the primary and of the secondary rocks, the illustration of which mainly depends on a joint view of the structure of all the neighbouring parts, and are included in the classification, less in methodical accuracy than for scientific convenience. The Mull and the Skye groups, while connected, yet distinct in geographical position, are blended yet respectively peculiar also in their geological character. The trap which distinguishes them in common is distributed into fields corresponding to their groups, occurs in detached but connecting masses, either in the intermediate islands or on the mainland, and again looks up at the Shiant isles, and far to the west—but without any connecting links—in the little group of St. Kilda. The connections of the Skye subdivision with the continent are formed solely by the primary strata; and those of the Mull subdivision are traced chiefly in the secondary strata, and in the superincumbent masses of trap.—The sandstone islands are, for the most part, a few inconsiderable islets close on the coast of the continent, either of doubtful geographical aggregation with the Skye group, or far distant from it, and dissociated from all the Hebrides. They consist of Soa, in the Skye group, Lunga and the Croulin isles, at the mouth of Loch Krishorn, the Summer isles, off the entrance of Loch Broom, Handa, lying between Scourie bay and Loch Laxford, and two or three other islets; and present similar features to those of the sandstone field of the continent.—The gneiss islands are Iona, Tiree, and Coll, belonging to the Mull group, Rona, belonging to the Skye group, and, with the very trivial exception of the Shiant isles, the whole of the largest of all the Hebridean groups—that of the Long Island. The granitic subdivision of gneiss is that which prevails; and it is characterized, not only by a large granular and imperfectly foliated substance, but by frequent partial transitions into granite. Often—as in Tiree,

Benbecula, and other islands—it exhibits, for a considerable space, a dead level; the naked rock being accessible only by some breach in the super-incumbent surface, or by the imperforation of a pool or lochlet; occasionally—as in Lewis—it looks up through the soil in protuberant masses; and, in some instances—as in Coll and Rona—it rises aloft in such rapid congeries of low hills, intersticed in the hollows with herbage and lochs, that, seen from a distance, or from low vantage-ground, only a sea of rock seems presented to the view.

The Hebrides abound in the grand and the sublime, the picturesque and the wild, the desolate and the savage features of scenery. From the sound of Jura, the conical and far-seeing paps of that name close up the view immediately on the north, and tower up to the height of 2,240 feet; the north-eastern point of Islay is screened by the dark and broken precipices of McKarter's Head; the eastern entrance of the sound seems dotted over with islets, or walled across with the spray of the vexed waters attempting to make an ingress; Colonsay appears in perspective on the west; and eastward, the rugged summits of Arran tower aloft in the distance over the intervening seas and the peninsula of Kintyre. From the castle of Dunolly, in the vicinity of Oban, the eye wanders over a wide expanse of Hebridean and mainland scenery, fully depicted in the tints of Highland panorama, and wanders southward through the picturesque group of the Mull islands, presided over or backed by Benmore, in Mull, rising aloft to the height of more than 3,000 feet. "Leaving Tobermory," says Lord Teignmouth, "we started early for Staffa and Iona. Partial gleams of sunshine illuminated the bold rugged headland of Ardnamurchan, and were reflected dimly from the distant, lofty, and conical summits of the isle of Rum. The point of Cailliach in Mull was sheathed in foam, by the waves of a wild sea mingling their hoarse uproar with the shrill cries of innumerable sea-fowl, hovering around its summit. The grouping of the numerous islands off Mull is extremely picturesque; Staffa, amongst them, rearing its basaltic pillars, forming a long causeway, gradually terminating in a majestic colonnade, crowned by a green and overhanging brow." "The grandest scenery of Skye, and perhaps of Scotland," says the same noble tourist, "occurs in the south-eastern division of the island. Crossing Loch Slapin, I proceeded along the rugged coast of Strath to its point called the Aird, a promontory which—penetrated by caverns, or severed into buttresses, in some places projecting far in tabulated ledges over the sea, tinted richly with yellow, green, and other colours, presents a strikingly beautiful and majestic front to the stormy ocean—to the ravages of which its shattered and perforated precipices bear ample testimony: Reflecting the rays of an unclouded sun, it offered a brilliant contrast to the dark forms of Rum, and the neighbouring islands which rose to the southward. We rowed slowly under the Aird, as every cove or buttress deserves attention, till the opposite headland beyond Loch Sea vig discovered itself; and as we entered the bay, the precipitous and serrated ridges of the Coolin mountains towering [about 3,000 feet in height] in all their grandeur above the shores, terminating a perspective formed by the steep side of the two prominent buttresses of the range, and enclosing the gloomy valley and deep dark waters of Loch Coruisk, from which the principal peaks rise abruptly."

"Let any one who wishes to have some conception of the sublime," says William Macgillivray, Esq., "station himself upon a headland of the west coast of Harris during the violence of a winter tem-

pest, and he will obtain it. The blast howls among the grim and desolate rocks around him. Black clouds are seen advancing from the west in fearful masses, pouring forth torrents of rain and hail. A sudden flash illuminates the gloom, and is followed by the deafening roar of the thunder, which gradually becomes fainter, until the roar of the waves upon the shore prevails over it. Meantime, far as the eye can reach, the ocean boils and heaves, presenting one wide-extended field of foam, the spray from the summits of the billows sweeping along its surface like drifted snow. No sign of life is to be seen, save when a gull, labouring hard to bear itself up against the blast, hovers overhead, or shoots athwart the gloom like a meteor. Long ranges of giant waves rush in succession towards the shores. The thunder of the shock echoes among the crevices and caves; the spray mounts along the face of the cliffs to an astonishing height; the rocks shake to their summit, and the baffled wave rolls back to meet its advancing successor." "Scenes of surpassing beauty, however," remark the Messrs. Anderson, "present themselves among these islands. What can be more delightful than a midnight walk by moonlight along the lone sea-beach of some secluded isle, the glassy sea sending from its surface a long stream of dancing and dazzling light—no sound to be heard save the small ripple of the idle wavelet, or the scream of a sea-bird watching the fry that swarms along the shores! In the short nights of summer, the melancholy song of the thrush is scarcely ceased on the hill-side, when the merry carol of the lark commences, and the plover and snipe sound their shrill pipe. Again, how glorious is the scene which presents itself from the summit of one of the loftier hills, when the great ocean is seen glowing with the last splendour of the setting sun, and the lofty isles of St. Kilda rear their giant heads amid the purple blaze on the extreme verge of the horizon." But pictures bright and interesting as these with their wild beauty, or bewildering and impressive with the grandeur of desolation, or mixedly playful and sublime in the twistings and aerial ascents of rock, or the mêlée and uproar of conflict among sea and wind and beetling cliffs, occur so often and so variously throughout the Hebrides, that no general description, and scarcely any limited selection of views, can convey an idea of their aggregate features.

No part of the known world is more watered from above and from below than the Hebrides. Where the sea does not indent and almost bisect the islands in almost every conceivable direction, they abound in rivulets and fresh-water lakes. Upwards of 40 streams carry salmon, and diffuse beauty and the elements of opulence along their banks. Skye has Snizort and Sligachan, the largest of the region, and 13 other streamlets. Islay has two streams of considerable size, fit for moving machinery and for other practical applications. Mull has about 10 rivulets, and the Long Island has 8. All these abound, not only in salmon, but in trouts and eels; and many of them abound also in other species. Lakes and lochlets are so numerous in some of the islands that they perplex the view and defy enumeration. In North Uist, for example, the agricultural reporter on the Hebrides counted 170, and then despaired to ascertain how many small lochlets remained unreckoned. The Hebridean lakes may safely be computed at 1,500 in number, covering an area of 50,000 acres; those of Lewis and Uist alone being 25,000 acres in extent. But the lakes, while they frequently interrupt communication and occasion other inconveniences, offer few compensating advantages; and they have, in general, an inconsiderable depth, none

of them approaching that of the continental lakes of Scotland, or indeed exceeding 3 or 4 fathoms water. But though the fresh-water lakes are chiefly of a character which the genius of improvement should seek to dislodge from their possession of the soil, the inlets and arms of the sea which multitudinously and in the most various directions indent the islands, and which mainly among the Hebrideans and the Highlanders receive the name of lochs, possess, as to both scenery and utility, many features of engrossing interest. Traced along the line of their deep incisions and their sinuosities, they give the islands the enormous aggregate of 3,950 miles of coast; and they offer a vast number of harbours, some of which are equal, in point of spaciousness and security, to any in the world.

Westerly winds, which prevail on the average during 8 months in the year, bring deluges of rain from August till the beginning of March. But often in October and November, and, in general, early in March, a stubborn north-east or north-north-east wind prevails; and, though the coldest that blows, is generally dry and pleasant. Due north and south winds are not very frequent, and are seldom of more than two or three days' continuance. The mountainous tracts of Jura, Mull, and Skye, sending up summits from 2,000 to upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, intercept the clouds from the Atlantic, and draw down on the lands in their vicinity a large aggregate of moisture; but they, at the same time, modify the climate around them, and serve as a screen or gigantic shield from the stern onset of careering winds. The comparatively low islands, Coll, Tiree, North Uist, and Lewis, though sharing plenteously enough in moisture, are probably as dry as any district in the western section of the Scottish continent. Snow and frost are almost unknown in the smaller isles, and seldom considerably incommode those of larger extent. The medium temperature in spring is 44°; and in winter is probably never known, on the lower grounds or in the vicinity of a dwelling-house, to descend lower than 5° below the freezing point. Owing to the comparative warmth of the region, and to the lowness and the vicinity to the coast-line of the arable grounds, grasses and corn attain maturity at an earliness of period altogether incredible by one who, while he considers the high latitude, the saturating moisture, and the unsheltered position of the islands, does not duly estimate the mollifying effects of their own mountain-screens, and the powerful influences of their being so deeply and variously serrated by cuts of the sea. In the southern isles sown hay is cut down in the latter end of June and till the middle of July, and in the northern isles, 10 or 14 days later; in all the isles barley is often reaped in August, and crops of all sorts secured in September; and in Uist, Lewis, and Tiree, bear or big has ripened or been cut down within ten weeks of the date of sowing. Nor is the climate less favourable to animal life than to vegetation. Longevity is of as frequent occurrence as among an equal amount of population in any part of Europe; and diseases formerly deemed of peculiar prevalence are gradually losing their malignant and epidemical characteristics. So salubrious, in fact, are the Hebrides, that the natives, if the other natural advantages of the islands could be enjoyed in a degree proportionate to the pure and bracing air, might, in spite of their local seclusion, and the rough character of their Highland and insular home, be pronounced on a par, as to the physical appliances of real well-being, with the inhabitants of some of the finest countries of the world.

The Hebridean minerals may, for popular pur-

poses, and with reference to their practical value, be better viewed apart than if they had been glanced at in connection with the geological distribution of the islands. Coal has been discovered in all the large islands except those of the Long Island group, but either in so small quantities or under such disadvantageous circumstances, that attempts to work it either have not been made or have uniformly failed. That of Skye either occurs among stratified rocks, in thin seams of rarely a few inches, overwhelmed or cut off by trap, or it lies enclosed in trap, generally in irregular nests from one-fourth of an inch to a foot in thickness. The largest mass of it hitherto known lay in Portree harbour, and, after yielding 500 or 600 tons, was overwhelmed by the fall of superincumbent rocks of trap. The coal of Mull occurs, in one place, in a bed nearly 3 feet thick, but though subjected to repeated attempts at being worked, it has hitherto—probably from the interference of trap—offered stubborn resistance, and sent away the miners in discomfiture. Wherever else this valuable and much desiderated mineral occurs, it seems—as in Eig and in several parts of Skye—to lie embedded in sandstone, alternating with some of the calcareous strata, and to be so very thin and unpersistent in its laminae as to offer no hope of repaying search and labour. Copper was probably discovered and wrought in ancient times by the Scandinavians in Islay; but it now offers no appearances there which are tempting, and does not occur elsewhere in the Hebrides. Lead seems to exist in Coll, Tiree, and Skye, particularly in the district of Strath, but has been wrought in no island except Islay. No fewer than in five places in Islay was it mined from, as it would seem, distinct masses or independent veins; and in all of them it has been abandoned. To the north-west of Port Askaig were mines which yielded, between 1761 and 1811, produce to the value of £12,000, whose ore consisted of galena, intermixed with copper pyrites, and containing enough of silver to have bequeathed to the present proprietor of the island the rare boast of having a large part of his family-plate manufactured from material found on his own estate. Iron is met with in almost every one of the Hebrides; and, in many of the islands, especially in Lewis, Skye, and Mull, the ore appears to be particularly rich. Some ore which occurs in Islay is occasionally magnetic, and is said to produce good iron, and has furnished supplies for exportation. The want of coal, however, has hitherto prevented the Hebridean mines of intrinsic iron wealth from being practically more than nominal. The most remarkable of the Hebridean metals is quicksilver. In a peat-moss on the western face of the eastern ridge of Islay, two quarts were, about 80 years ago, collected. Reports exist also—though without such substantial evidence as might convince an incredulous or even perhaps a cautious inquirer—that manganese, cobalt, emery, and native sulphur, have all likewise been found in Islay.

Fuller's earth is found in the district of Strath in Skye, and alum earth in the neighbourhood of Meg-stadt in Trotternish. Limestone, the most useful mineral for the Hebrides, occurs in several of them in inexhaustible abundance. Regular lime-kilns are erected in many parts of Islay, in three places in Lismore, and in some localities in Skye, and produce vast quantities of lime for exportation. Marl is found in most of the large islands, and has been turned to great account in Islay, and some parts of Skye. Marble of tolerable quality has been quarried on the Duke of Argyll's property in Tiree, and on Lord Macdonald's estate of Strath in Skye; and it occurs also of interesting character, though not well

capable of adaptation to the arts, in Iona. The marble of Skye, where there are hills of the noble stone, and where chief though faltering attention has been paid to its claims, exhibits several varieties. Though all white in its ground colour, and, in one variety, unmixed with any tint, it has one variety with a scarcely discernible shade of grey,—another, with variously disposed veins of grey and black, resembling the common veined marble used in architectural ornaments,—another with narrower and well-defined veins often almost regularly reticulated,—another distinguished, independently of the veins, by a parallel and regular alternation of layers of pure white and greyish white,—and another variously mottled and veined with grey, yellow, purple, light green, dark green, and black. Of all the varieties the most valuable is the pure white, which appears the best adapted in its qualities to the uses of statuary. Slates form one of the principal articles of Hebridean export. Easdale, and the adjacent islands, yielded for some period before 1811, upwards of 5,000,000 a-year, and employed nearly 200 workmen in preparing them for the market. As the slates sold at 30s. per 1,000, the annual value of the produce was £7,500,—a vast sum for ground which would not let for £20 in corn or grass. Luings and Seil and other islands now greatly attract the notice of tourists in the steamers from the Crinan canal northward, by their great diversity of forms, and by the lively scenes of their extensive slate-quarrying establishments.

So ripe are the Hebridean shores in materials for the manufacture of kelp, and in the fish common to the west of Scotland, that their annual produce, for a long series of years, was computed to be four times greater in amount than that of the land. During the war the kelp-shores annually yielded from 5,000 to 5,500 tons of kelp, at the average value of £16 per ton; and their 50,000 acres covered by sea at high-water were thus in nett annual value £80,000,—a sum exceeding five times the rent of the 30,000 acres of Hebridean arable land. This vast manufacture of kelp, however, was carried on under a system of protective duties, which prevented a fair competition by barilla and other forms of alkali; and on that system becoming first modified and then overthrown, the manufacture received a series of severe shocks, fell suddenly in amount, struggled fitfully for a while to retain a tolerable existence, and now, for the last few years, has dwindled almost to extinction. A very extensive quondam landowner in the Hebrides wrote in 1829 to Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State,—“The production of and manufacture of kelp which has existed more than 200 years, had, for a very great length of time, received a vigilant and special protection against the articles of foreign or British growth or manufacture which compete with it in the market, namely, barilla, pot and pearl ash, and black ash; the last of which is formed by the decomposition of salt, effected chiefly by the use of foreign sulphur, which sulphur forms three-fourths of the value of the manufactured alkali. Up to the year 1822, considerable duties were leviable on all the commodities just enumerated; but in that year the duty on salt was lowered from 15s. to 2s. a bushel. Shortly afterwards the impost on barilla was considerably reduced. This measure was quickly succeeded by a repeal of the remainder of the salt duties (duties which had lasted more than 130 years), and of the duty on alkali made from salt. Close upon this followed a considerable reduction in the duty on pot and pearl ash, and an entire removal of that on ashes from Canada; and this last step was accompanied by a diminution in the duty on foreign sulphur from 15

to lost, a ton. Such is the succession of the man-
ufactures which now threaten the total extinction of
the kelp manufacturers, and which in the ruin of the
humble population in the Hebrides and on the west
coast, the most serious injury to all descriptions of
manufactures on kelp assets, and the destruction of a
population of more than 50,000 souls."

The fisheries, though not by any means so ex-
tensive as the capacities of the regions admit, and
though long damaged by an injudiciously discarded
parliamentary bounty, still annually a considerable
sum. The shores of the Hebrides and the western
coast of the mainland seem, indeed, so present as
richly furnished and as facile a fishing-ground as
the fancy can well imagine. The herring-fishery,
however, which is naturally the most important, has
undergone fluctuations so great and sudden, from
causes so nearly beyond the control as provision of
the fishermen, as to render it a very precarious
source of dependence. During the ten or twelve
years preceding 1840, in particular, it underwent a
great decline. In the New Statistical Account it is
stated that, "Barra has been in former times much
frequented by great shoals of herrings, but its bays
are almost now entirely deserted by that useful fish."
Of the parish of Portree, in the island of Skye, it is
stated that, "It is a matter deeply to be regretted
that the herring fishery in this quarter has been
much on the decline for several years past; so much
so, that failure in this branch of industry, together
with other causes operating jointly, has produced the
ever-memorable destruction of the years 1834 and
1837." In the account of Kilmuir, also in the island
of Skye, we read; "At one period the herring ap-
peared in prodigious shoals, not only around the
coast of the parish, but in all the lochs, creeks, and
bays of the island; it then formed an extensive and
lucrative source of traffic, and the benefits derived from
it by the country in general were very great. It
was caught at comparatively little expense, as the
natives could, for the most part, make their own nets
and reach their own homes. In every creek and
bay large fleets of schooners, brigs, sloops, wherries,
and boats of all sizes and descriptions, were to be
seen eagerly engaged in the pursuit of scores for
private families, and of cargoes for the southern mar-
kets; nor the temporary appearance of the migratory
fish, together with the small quantities of it which
dropped at the present day, its wonted haunts, have
deprived the natives of one of their most lucrative
sources of support, and have been in no small de-
gree the means of reducing the redundant population
to poverty, and of uniting them to meet each sea-
son of destruction as those of 1834 and 1837." The
relief from this depression was so great, the return
of large shoals of herrings in 1840 so sudden, that
the people were scarcely unprepared for it, had not
even sold to cure such herrings as they caught, and
could, in most instances, realize little other advan-
tage, for that year, than a temporary increase to
their own immediate supplies of food. But in later
years the fishery has been comparatively regular
and good. Of the twenty-two fishery districts into
which the coasts of Scotland are divided, those of
Sutherland, Loch-Carraig and Skye, Loch-Shiel-
ling, Loch-Broom, and Inverary, comprehend the Hebrides
and the western coast of the mainland; and the
statistics of the herring-fishery in these, for the year
1838, were as follows:—Total number of barrels of
herrings caught, in the Sutherland district, 16,847;
in the Loch-Carraig and Skye district, 9,664; in the
Loch-Shiel-ling district, 4,913; in the Loch-Broom
district, 4,797; and in the Inverary district, 24,779.
—total number of persons employed in the fishery,
in the Sutherland district, 3,138; in the Loch-Carraig

and Skye district, 3,820; in the Loch-Shiel-ling dis-
trict, 1,416; in the Loch-Broom district, 2,569; and
in the Inverary district, 4,466.—total value of boats,
nets, and lines employed in the fishery, in the Sutherland
district, £14,571; in the Loch-Carraig and
Skye district, £20,424; in the Loch-Shiel-ling district,
£1,922; in the Loch-Broom district, £20,289; and
in the Inverary district, £37,133.

As regards the other fisheries of the Hebrides, the
following report of Mr. R. Graham, addressed to Mr.
Flax Maule, in 1837, gives a better view than could
be afforded by a willows of even more recent, because
more uncertain, information:—"It is the opinion of
some people, that the cod and ling and lobster fish-
eries of the West Highlands and Islands, might be
much improved by encouragement and assistance,
and would be a source of benefit to the treasury and
the people. This is a subject which has attracted
public attention from the time of James V. down-
wards; and everything which royal support, and the
establishment of associations, corporations, and
bounties could effect, has been done to promote the
herring-fishery in particular. No branch of industry
has repaid the encouragement so ill, from its pre-
carious nature; and upon the whole it may be doubted,
whether it can be considered as an increasing source
of wealth in this country. Its failure, generally on
the west coast, for several years back has had a very
serious effect upon the circumstances of the people,
and the migrating character of the fish tends to de-
ter the local fishermen from trusting entirely to that
one branch of the art. Probably, however, in many
situations the general white-fishery might be further
improved by the continuance and support of Govern-
ment singly, or by Government conjointly with the
marine and inland proprietors, though all parties
should guard against fostering descriptions of the
coasts, as if the seas were everywhere full of the
finest fish, and as if the demand could be procured
for any amount of supply. Many accounts rest on
the idea that fish exist on all the coasts; I have
found this frequently contradicted; the greater part
of the western coast of the Long-Island, from the
nature of the shores and the violence of the sea, is
almost precluded from the possibility of being fished.
Some of what were formerly considered the best
stations have greatly fallen off. Gairloch was once
a famous station, but for the last eight years it has
been unproductive. Loch-Broom never was much of
a station, except for herrings, and there has not been
a good fishery there since 1811. At Arisaig, Tiber-
more, Ulva, and Iona, it was alleged that the people
were inactive, and did not take the full advantage
of their opportunities of fishing. The parishes of
Knock and Lochs were the only portions of the
Lewis which seemed to be considered as favourable
stations; there is said to be none in Harris; and
Balsade and Barra were the only favourable points
situated in the southern portions of the Long-Island.
There are none of these stations where the fisheries
could be much advanced, but by assistance in pro-
viding for the inhabitants boats and tackle, and per-
haps the example of a few more practised fishermen
than themselves; but it might be an object of great
importance to have the soundings more extensively
ascertained, on the west coast of Scotland and north-
west of Ireland, to show the fishing-banks. The
pilot and quays would be an improvement at many
of the stations."

The Hebrides may be said, with the exception of
a little knitting, and now that the making of kelp
has nearly ceased, to have almost no manufactures;
and, with the exception of bartering the produce of
the sea, the mine, the natural aviary, and the lim-
ed soil, for the wares of more favourably situated

communities, to have no commerce. Projects for establishing regular manufactories at Tobermory were made dependent on the unplastic, intractable, and slow-moving inhabitants of Mull for the supply of workmen, and braved the competition not only of Glasgow, but of the favoured though clumsy native manufacturers; and they, in consequence, failed. An attempt of Mr. Campbell of Islay to introduce the weaving of book-muslin on his property, by importing some families from Glasgow, providing them with cottages, and placing around them, in a locality where provisions are cheap, the appliances of a manufacturing colony, was well made and duly prolonged, but did not succeed. The spinning of yarn, at one time, formed a staple in Islay, and continued to prosper till superseded by the Glasgow manufactories. While it flourished it employed all the women on the island, and produced for exportation so much as £10,000 worth of yarn in a year. The distillation of whisky in its illicit form was, for a long time, so extensive as to have all the business of a great manufacture, with little else than the effect of a great power of demoralization, but happily has now for many years been nearly extinct, while the distillation, in a legal form, in large distilleries, is carried on, at least in Islay, with the results of a productive manufacture, accompanied by no other effects than such as belong elsewhere to distillation in even the most favourable circumstances.

All the other manufactures of the Hebrides—or what, in the absence of better, must be called such—are of remarkably patriarchal and simple character. Clusters of twenty or more farmers give employment to women and girls in carding and spinning wool, and to men, accommodated with looms in little workshops or cottages, in weaving it into plaiding, blankets, and other coarse fabrics; and they maintain, in the same way, wrights, tailors, smiths, shoemakers, and other handicraftsmen, in their respective vocations. Each customer provides the material for the work to be done, and makes payment, either in money, or by conceding the temporary use of a portion of land; and, in the article of cloth, he receives it as it comes from the loom, and acts the part of dyer for himself, very probably tincturing it with a hue destructive of its whiteness by a process very primitive, and not unlike what was practised a few years ago by the untamed natives of the gorgeous islands of the Pacific. “I was assured by an old man in Jura,” says Lord Teignmouth, “that the coat which he wore cost but two shillings.” Most persons who enjoy the luxury of stockings must procure it either from their own knitting-wires or from those of some member of their family. The making of brogues, as a succedaneum for shoes, while very extensive, is a somewhat peculiar and strictly a home manufacture. The material, cow-leather, is stripped of its hair by prolonged immersion in lime-water, and then tanned by being steeped in water of oak-bark. The brogue is stretched with thongs of calf-leather, instead of the rosined thread of hemp employed on shoes, and freely admits water; but it is fortified at the toe with a double ply or a patch of leather to protect it from the effects of the edgy collision of the heath; and, though only an eighth or a seventh less expensive than a shoe, it seems very extensively, even where the latter might be obtained, to occupy a favourable place on—in two senses of the word—the understandings of the natives. Except in the Outer Hebrides, however, the facilities of steam-navigation, and easy access to the grand emporium of Scottish manufactures on the Clyde, have already very much curtailed the range of the native manufacture, and created a taste for the more refined fabrics imported into the islands. Had not the

Hebrideans hitherto evinced indifference to acquire the arts with which free intercourse with the continent of Scotland has of late years made them acquainted, and even shown an indisposition to learn lessons advantageously offered respecting them, they might already have been in a state of far advanced transition from their patriarchal usages to those of incipient competition with the neighbours who are invading their markets and revolutionizing their social tastes. But even the inhabitants of the South Sea islands, who 45 years ago were almost wholly in a degenerately savage condition, have, proportionately to their previous attainments, prospered more in the acquisition and the tact of manufacturing skill than Scotland's Western islanders.

The Hebrides, though more populous and aggregately productive than the same extent of the continental Highlands, or even of the mountainous part of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and possessing, in comparison with all Scotland, an amount of value nearly proportionate to their relative extent—are but a few degrees superior in the arts of agriculture to what they are in those of manufacture. Yet the islands are not, in the aggregate, naturally sterile. Though a stranger may hastily excite suspicion respecting them by talking—more with a view to poetic effect than from regard to ascertain and convey a correct estimate of their character—of Jura's ‘mass of weather-beaten barrenness,’ and of ‘the obtruding sterility of the stormy, cloud-enveloped Rum,’—and though he may even be misled by the state of total neglect in which several isles have lain for ages, by the scarcity of timber, by the broken and desultory system of tillage extensively followed, and by the absence, to a great degree, of enclosures, and of the results of draining and improvement, to form conscientiously an unfavourable opinion; yet, on a close inspection, he will find, in many parts, as fertile a soil, and, but for the want of a fair sheltering and adorning with trees, as varied and beautiful a surface, as in almost any portion of Great Britain, and he will distribute his feelings into admiration of the bountifulness of the Creator, and poignant, condemnatory regret for the ingratitude and the sloth, or for the ignorance and the ill-directed exertions of man.

In a region so extensive, a great diversity of soils and of surfaces may be expected to exist—so great as, with difficulty, to be even remotely represented, in a rapid and general statement. Islay has 36 square miles of a thin stratum of decomposed limestone, occasionally intermixed with clay and gravel, several miles of rich clay upon gravel, and some thousands of acres of fine old loam. Jura—despite the rashly rhetorical sarcasm of Pennant which we have quoted—contains some fertile patches of clayey gravel, and of loam mixed with *cailloux roulés*, and many hundred acres of improveable moss. Mull, while very various in soil, has generally, in the south and south-west, a thin but sharp and fruitful surface of decomposed granite and basalt, occasionally mixed with clay, upon gravel or rock; and, in the north and north-west, a thin soil of decomposed whinstone, carpeted with comparatively poor and scanty pasture. Skye has, excepting pure sand, all the diversities of soil in all their modifications; in one parish it has 4,000 acres of as fine loam, and loam and clay, upon a gravelly bottom, as are to be found in Scotland; and, in general, throughout its diversity of arable tracts, it has a surface rich in agricultural capacities and loveliness. The Long-Island group possesses extensively a soil of decomposed granite which, when mixed with clay, or with marine productions, or when assisted

by the manures plentifully furnished on the spot, yields abundant crops of the common grains of the district. Lismore is all limestone; and, where tolerably well-managed, exhibits great luxuriance of vegetation. Gigha, though surfaced with reddish clay and gravel, and an admixture of decomposed schist, granite, quartz, and sandstone, and inferior in natural capacities to other islands, is one wide field of intersected agricultural beauty, and an evidence to the world of what a large portion of the Hebrides might become under the operations of improvement. Though, then, two-thirds of the whole Hebridean surface must be deducted for moss—a deduction from arable ground only, but a real and valuable addition to the wealth of the district in the supply of fuel, and, to a large extent, a territory offering scope for the play of georgical enterprise—and though a considerable fraction more must be deducted for sand; yet, considering how highland is the character of the region, a large aggregate remains to be classified as productive, and even as highly fertile soil. Mr. James Macdonald, in 1821, estimated the whole Hebrides, including the Clyde islands, to contain 180,000 Scottish acres of arable and meadow land; 20,000 occupied by villages, farm-houses, gardens, and gentlemen's parks; 10,000 occupied as glebes and churchyards, and by schoolmasters; 5,000 under plantation and natural wood; 700,000 of hill-pasture, paying rent and partially enclosed; 30,000 of kelp-shores, dry only at low-water; 22,000 dug for peat, or occupied by roads, ferry-houses, and boats; 25,000 of barren sands; and 600,000 of mountain, morass, and undrained lake, yielding little rent;—in all 1,592,000 Scottish acres.

The Hebrides were, for sometime preceding 1811, distributed into 49 estates; 10 of which yielded from £50 to £500 of yearly rental, 22 from £500 to £3,000, and 8 from £3,000 to £18,000; and 6 of the largest were in the possession of noblemen. But in Mull and Skye, and some of the smaller islands, the number of proprietors often fluctuates. A fifth part of the whole region is under strict entail; and three-fifths are the property of absentees. The great estates are managed by resident stewards or factors, who usually reside on them, and superintend the conduct of the tenants. The state of property is neither very favourable, nor the reverse, to agricultural improvement. Nor, amid the mixture of large and of small estates, is it easy to determine on which class, in general, the spirit of improvement has been most abroad. Four sets of men are in contact with the soil, and wield its productive destinies,—proprietors, who keep their lands under their own management,—tacksmen, who hold lands by lease of the proprietor,—tenants, who hold lands without lease and during the proprietor's pleasure,—and sub-tenants, who hold from year to year, either of the proprietor or of the tacksmen. Some of the proprietors who work their own lands, have extensive estates, and are keen and successful agriculturists; and others are resident simply because their properties want capacity to support both their own families and those of tacksmen. The tacksmen—a totally different class of persons from the Lowland farmers, connected with the proprietors by clanmanship or consanguinity, possessing leases of from 9 to 99 or even a much larger number of years, valuating their grounds, not by the acre or by productiveness in corn, but solely by capacity of rearing and maintaining cattle, and making pretensions, in many instances just ones, to the status of gentlemen—are, from various causes, in possession of the greater part of the Hebrides, and have, with some exceptions, seriously prevented the in-

gress, or blocked up or impeded the march of agricultural improvement. But while some—such as those of Mr. Campbell of Islay—have, under the inspection of their landlord, moved in the very van of improvement, and been, in general, an honour to their order, all, as a class, act a useful and even necessary part in maintaining government and good order in the district. Tenants are becoming more numerous as the tacksmen die out, and pay from £5 to £20 of yearly rent; but, in consequence of the insecurity of their tenure, they seldom attempt improvements. The sub-tenants are a class similar to the cotters of the Lowlands, responsible for a rent rarely exceeding £3, which they usually pay in labour; and as they almost always support large families in a state bordering on complete idleness, they would fare much better, and prove more useful members of society, were they, in the strict sense of the word, day-labourers. They are oppressed and rendered actionless by a spirit of enslavement; they often prefer having their children about them in a state of abject misery to what they esteem the hardship of driving them into service; and, destitute of any prospect of independence, and amounting in number to probably 40,000, they sit so heavily on the soil as very greatly to daunt expectation of its being soon brought under those georgical influences which have so generally diffused beauty and exultancy over the face of the Lowlands of the continent.

Until after the middle of the last century, the land appears to have been occupied exclusively by tacksmen, generally the kinsmen or dependents of the proprietor, with sub-tenants holding of the tacksmen, and joint-tenants holding farms in common, each with a defined share. About that date, many of the farms held by tacksmen seem to have been taken directly from the proprietor by joint-tenants, who grazed their stock upon the pasture in common, and tilled the arable land in 'run-rig,' that is, in alternate 'rigs,' or ridges, distributed annually. Since the commencement of this century, the arable land has in most cases been divided among the joint-tenants or crofters, in separate portions, the pasture remaining as formerly in common. The first effect of this division into separate crofts, was a great increase of produce, so that districts which had formerly imported food, now became self-supporting. But evils followed which had not been foreseen. So long as the farms were held in joint-tenancy, there was a barrier to their further subdivision, which could rarely be overcome. But when each joint-tenant received his own separate croft, this restraint for the most part ceased. The crofters who had lived in hamlets or clusters of cottages, now generally established themselves separately on their crofts. "Their houses, erected by themselves," says Sir John McNeill, "are of stone and earth or clay. The only materials they purchase are the doors, and, in most cases, the rafters of the roof, on which are laid thin turf, covered with thatch. The crofter's furniture consists of some rude bedsteads, a table, some stools, chests, and a few cooking utensils. At one end of the house, often entering by the same door, is the byre for his cattle; at the other, the barn for his crop. His fuel is the peat he cuts in the neighbouring moss, of which an allotted portion is often attached to each croft. His capital consists of his cattle, his sheep, and perhaps one or more horses or ponies; of his crop, that is to feed him till next harvest, provide seed and winter provender for his animals; of his furniture, his implements, the rafters of his house, and generally a boat, or share of a boat, nets, or other fishing gear, with some

barrels of salt herrings, or bundles of dried cod or ling for winter use."

As originally portioned out, the crofts appear to have been quite sufficient to maintain the crofter's family, and yield the landlord his yearly rent. But when kelp was largely and profitably manufactured, when potatoes were extensively and successfully cultivated, when the fishings were good, and the price of cattle was high, the crofter found that his croft was more than sufficient for his wants; and when a son or a daughter married, he divided it with the young couple, who built themselves another house upon the ground, sharing the produce and contributing to the rent. Thus many crofts which are entered on the landlord's rent-roll as in the hands of one man, are in fact occupied by two, three, or even in some cases four families. On some estates efforts were made to prevent this subdivision, but without much success. If the erection of a second house on the croft were forbidden, the married son or daughter was taken into the existing house; and though the land might not be formally divided, it was still required to support one or more additional families. It appears that attempts were made in some cases to put an end to this practice; but it was found to involve so much apparent cruelty and injustice, and it was so revolting to the feelings of all concerned, that children should be expelled from the houses of their parents, that the evil was submitted to, and still continues to exist. The population thus progressively increasing, received a still farther stimulus from the kelp manufacture. This pursuit required the labour of a great number of people, for about six weeks or two months in each year; and as it was necessary to provide them with the means of living during the whole year, small crofts were assigned to many persons in situations favourable for the manufacture, which, though not alone able to maintain a family, might, with the wages of the manufacture, suffice for that end. When a change in the fiscal regulations destroyed this manufacture, the people engaged in it were thrown out of employment; and had they not been separated by habits and language from the majority of the population of the kingdom, they would no doubt have gradually dispersed and sought other occupations. But having little intercourse with other districts, which were to them a foreign country, they clung to their native soil after the manufacture in which they had been engaged was abandoned. Their crofts were then insufficient to afford them subsistence. Emigration somewhat retarded the increase of numbers; but the emigrants were the more prosperous of the tenants and crofters, not the persons who had difficulty in supporting themselves at home. The proprietors—anxious to check the redundant population, and to increase their rents, so materially reduced by the decay of the kelp manufacture—let the lands vacated by the emigrants to tacksmen who were able, by their large capital, and the new system of sheep-farming, to pay higher rents than the crofters could offer. These increased rents were at the same time collected at less cost, with less trouble, and with more certainty. The proprietors were thus led to take every opportunity of converting lands held by crofters into large farms for tacksmen, planting the displaced crofters on fishing crofts, and crofts on waste land. The crofters who had thus supplanted the first race of tacksmen, were now in turn supplanted by a second race.

Three gentlemen of the name of Macneil, the proprietors respectively of Barra, Colonsay, and Gigha, all, about the beginning of the present century, greatly improved the cultivation of their estates, and the condition of their dependents.

Barra afterwards passed into the hands of a new proprietor, but still continued to be the scene of some highly ingenious and beneficial regulations; Colonsay is famed for good farming, excellent cattle, and admirable economical management; and Gigha is regularly portioned out in measured farms, and cultivated with great skill. Macleod of Rasay, so far back as 45 years ago, extensively enclosed and planted his estate, raised some of the best sown grasses and green crops in the Western isles, and was distinguished by his kindness to his tenantry. Coll, Rum, and Staffa also partook, about the same period, of similar benefits from their proprietors. Even the Long-Island group, so much more backward than the easterly Hebrides, have had some spirited improvers. On Lord Macdonald's fine estates in Skye—though that large island is devoted chiefly to pasturage, and is far behind the southern isles in agriculture—several tacksmen have considerably improved the soil, while others are distinguished by their skill as graziers. But the chief Hebridean improver, as to both extent and energy, was Mr. Campbell of Islay, who so revolutionized the agricultural character of the island of Islay during the 18 years preceding the year 1838 that, from a condition of being obliged to import grain to the value of £1,200 annually, it passed into a condition of being able to supply a sufficiency of corn for all the Hebrides and the Western Highlands. But some of the other Hebridean islands, in almost everything which belongs to their agriculture, still continue in a rude or semi-barbarous state; while even the best of them, in various important particulars, are only in a state of transition. The system of spade husbandry or *petite culture*, practised in Belgium and some other parts of Continental Europe, has been recommended as a means of enabling the whole population to maintain themselves and pay rents. But the crofting system, throughout all the period of its existence, has been precisely a system of *petite culture*, and has been carried on in most places by spade husbandry. The difference in the results arises from the difference of the climate and controlling circumstances under which it is carried on, and from the different habits and character of the people who practise it. Mr. Clark of Ulva repaired to Belgium in 1846 on purpose to study the system of *petite culture*, in order that he might introduce it on his Hebridean estate; and he says, "The result of my investigation was to convince me that the Belgian system was altogether unsuited for Ulva or any other part of the Hebrides, in consequence of the better soil and finer climate and the vicinity of markets, also the comparative smallness of public burdens."

Oats of the white potato variety are grown in Islay both for home-consumption and for exportation, and cultivated, to some extent, in most of the large islands. The common wild black oat is raised in Skye and the remoter Hebrides. Barley is produced in Islay, Jura, Colonsay, and Gigha. Wheat, though experimented in Islay, does not promise to suit the Hebridean climate. Bigg, or the four-row grained barley, forms one-half of the grain-crops of the whole region. Rye is raised in sandy districts. Turnips, so peculiarly adapted to the Hebrides, were introduced with such rapidity, that the little island of Gigha alone had more acres of them in 1808 than the entire region had in 1707. Pease and beans seem not adapted to the climate. Rape and cabbages, though of easy adaptation, have been tried only in some garden-plots. Potatoes hold a similar place in the Hebrides to what they do in Ireland, and constitute four-fifths of the food of the inhabitants;

and the sorts most commonly cultivated are the Scottish, the round Spanish, the pink-eye, the long-kidney, and the Surinam or yam. Clover, both red and white, is indigenous all over the Hebrides, and grows spontaneously on sandy and mossy soils near the shore; yet, through some unaccountable oversight, it is very limitedly cultivated.

The meadows and pastures of the Hebrides are to the full as important as the arable grounds. Meadows, in the strict sense of the word, lie near the shore, exposed either to the overflow of the sea in high spring-tides, or to the inundations of lakes or streams; and, though aggregately extending to about 25,000 acres, they receive no further aid from art than a very imperfect and partial draining in spring and summer, and produce about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of hay per Scottish acre. The pastures comprehend by much the larger portion of all the islands, and may be viewed in two great classes, the high and the low. The high pastures yield herbage all the year round, consisting of the hardier plants which delight in pure keen air and a high exposure; and the low pastures, though luxuriant and rich during summer and autumn, are totally useless in winter and spring. A vast extent of very rich pasture occurs in Skye, Islay, Lismore, Tiree, Uist, and Lewis; and were it properly managed, it might annually rear and maintain some thousand head of fat cattle for exportation. In 1811, the aggregate number of black cattle in the Hebrides was 110,000; one-fifth of which was annually exported to Britain, and brought, at a low average, £5 a-head.

The breed of cattle was originally the same in all the islands; but it now varies so considerably that the parent-stock, or its unmixed offspring, cannot with certainty be anywhere found. Islay and Colonsay, though not possessing what can be called a peculiar breed, have, by judicious selections from the native Hebridean and the western Argyleshire breeds, and by skilful attention to their grazing, attained such superiority that, for whole droves, 50 or even 100 per cent. more has been obtained than the average market value of cattle from the other islands. The size preferred by all skilful graziers, as best adapted to the Hebrides, is that which, when fattened at the age of 5, weighs, if a bullock or ox, from 30 to 36 stones avoirdupois, and, if a heifer, from 24 to 30 stones. Though breeding, and not fattening, is the principal object throughout the islands, yet the latter receives some attention. The acknowledged excellence of Hebridean cheese and butter, is the effect, not of skill or economy in dairying, but of the intrinsic goodness of the milk. One of the best and one of the worst milk cows yield together, during the summer-season, about 44 pounds of butter and 88 pounds of cheese. Though a very large portion of the Hebrides is adapted peculiarly or solely to sheep-pasturage, no proprietor or farmer, till a comparatively recent date, thought of rearing sheep with any other view than the supply of his own family with mutton and wool. But now, and for a number of years past, three different breeds occur, in considerable numbers, on almost all the larger islands. The native, or more properly, the Norwegian breed—the smallest in Europe, thin and lank, with straight horns, white face and legs, a very short tail, and various colours of wool—was the only kind known in the region from the period of the Danish and Scandinavian invasions down to about 55 years ago, and so late as 1811 continued to be more numerous than all other sheep-stock on the islands. The Linton or Tweeddale or black-faced sheep, is here three times heavier and more valuable than the former, and, at the same time, is equally hardy. The Cheviot breed has been suc-

cessfully introduced to Mull and Skye. The Hebridean breed of horses is small, active, and remarkably durable and hardy, and resembles that found in almost all countries of similar climate and surface. The ass, notwithstanding its seeming adaptation to the region, is unknown in the Hebrides. Hogs, once an object of antipathy to the Hebrideans, are now reared in the Islay and the Mull groups, and scantily and carelessly attended to north of Ardnarmurchan point. The whole of the Hebrides rear fewer poultry than the island of Bute does, and do not contain one rabbit-warren.

Most of the larger islands of the three groups next the west coast of Scotland are as well-provided as most Highland districts with roads. In 1809 the whole of the very large Long-Island group had only two pieces of carriage-road,—one of 15 miles between Stornoway and Barvas in Lewis, and one of 7 or 8 miles in North Uist,—both made at the expense of the proprietors. Many substantial and some elegant bridges, all built of stone and lime, carry the roads across interruptions. In numerous instances, however, bridges are desiderata in parts of road already made; and, in some districts, roads themselves are still a-wanting. Floodgate bridges occur in some localities—principally in places recovered from water, or occasionally exposed to the access of high spring-tides; and they are generally composed of earth and clay, faced with stone, of considerable breadth so as to be nearly impenetrable by water, and are all furnished with floodgates which open for the outgoing and shut against the incoming current. The Hebrides received a great accession to their facilities of communication with the lowlands of Scotland by the formation of the CRINAN CANAL, [see that article,] and a still greater by the invention and enterprise of steam-navigation. Fine steam-vessels, communicating by portage across the narrow intervening isthmus with regular steam-vessels from the Clyde at East Tarbert, ply from West Tarbert to Islay, and to some other islands. Other steamers, either independent of connexion, or communicating with the great line of steam-navigation between the Clyde and the Caledonian canal, ply from Oban to Staffa and Iona, to Portree in Skye, and even to Stornoway in Lewis. Others regularly and directly ply from the Clyde to Tobermory in Mull, either as their destination, or as a place of call and of stoppage on their way to Inverness.

The Hebrides have three towns or considerable villages, Tobermory in Mull, Stornoway in Lewis, and Bowmore in Islay, and have also some hamlets; but, notwithstanding these—which have rather been imposed on them by speculators from without, than reared up from their own resources—they are almost strictly, throughout their whole extent, a sequestered region of dissociated and, for the most part, secluded habitations. They have, accordingly, no regular fairs, and only such country-markets and such mercantile gatherings of graziers with their cattle as are secured by appointment of influential persons on the different isles, or by notification at the various parish-churches.—The whole of the islands are distributed *quoad civilia* into 26 parishes.—Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Portree, Sleat, Snizort, and Strath, in Skye,—Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig, in Lewis,—Kilarrow, Kilchoman, and Kildalton, in Islay,—Kilninian, Kilfinichen, and Torrsay, in Mull,—and Barra, Gigha and Carra, Harris, Jura, Lismore, Small Isles, Tiree and Coll, North Uist, and South Uist, in the smaller islands. Fourteen districts, however, have of late years been detached from them, and erected into *quoad sacra* parishes. These are Waternish and Stenschoill, in Skye,—

Cross and Knock, in Lewis,—Kilmeny, Oa, and Portnahaven, in Islay,—Tobermory, Salen, and Kinlochspelve, in Mull,—and Iona, Ulva, Bernera, and Trumisgarry, in the smaller islands. These forty parishes constitute the three presbyteries of Skye, Uist, and Lewis, in the synod of Glenelg, the presbytery of Islay and Jura, in the synod of Argyle, and the greater part of the presbytery of Mull, in the synod of Argyle.

The social condition of the Hebrides, both in its moral and in its economical aspects, is closely similar to that of the Highlands, and has been controlled and modified by the same or similar causes; so that any account of it here would only be an anticipation of what we shall have to say in the article HIGHLANDS. A public report in 1850, carefully prepared from very extensive data, says respecting it, with reference to emigration,—“It is evident that were the population reduced to the number that can live in tolerable comfort, that change alone would not secure the future prosperity and independence of those who remain. It may be doubted whether any specific measures, calculated to have a material influence on the result, could now be suggested that have not been repeatedly proposed. The operation of the poor law will contribute, with experience of the past, to prevent the occurrence of the evils from which all classes are now suffering. Increased and improved means of education will tend to enlighten the people, and to fit them for seeking their livelihood in distant places, as well as tend to break the bonds that now confine them to their native localities. But to accomplish these objects, education must not be confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. The object of all education is not less to excite the desire for knowledge, than to furnish the means of acquiring it; and in this respect, education in the Highlands is greatly deficient. Instruction in agriculture and the management of stock would facilitate the production of the means of subsistence. A more secure tenure of the lands they occupy would tend to make industrious and respectable crofters more diligent and successful cultivators. But the effects of all such measures depend on the spirit and manner in which they are carried out, as well as on the general management with which they are connected through a series of years; and it would be useless to dwell upon improvements which every one admits to be desirable, though few have succeeded in promoting them to any extent. It is curious and perhaps mortifying to observe how little the difference of management and the efforts of individuals appear to have influenced the progress of the population, and how uniformly that progress corresponds to the amount of intercourse with the more advanced parts of the country, and the length of time during which it has been established.”

The early history of the Hebrides—except in its ecclesiastical department, for which see the article IONA—is scanty, interrupted, and somewhat uncertain. The original inhabitants seem to have been Albanich, Caledonians, or Picts, displaced or overrun in the southern islands by Scots, and entirely modified in their character by settlements of Scandinavians. The pirates of Norway were acquainted with the Hebrides, and made occasional descents on them so early as the close of the 8th century, and during the whole of the 9th. Some petty Norwegian kings, who resisted the celebrated Harald Harfager's monopoly of kingcraft in their hyperborean territories, made permanent settlements about the year 880 on several of the islands, and thence piratically infested the coasts of Norway. In 888, Harald retaliated on the pirates, and added the Isles

to his kingdom. In 889, the petty kings or *vikings*, shook off his authority, and bearded him anew in his Norwegian den; and next year they were again pent up in their insular fastnesses, and completely enthralled. But Ketil, their subjugator, and the emissary of Harald, worked himself into their favour, renounced the allegiance of his master, proclaimed himself King of the Isles, and established a dynasty who, though they maintained brief possession, are the only figurants in the annals of about 50 years.

In 990, the Hebrides passed by conquest into the possession of Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, and under the government of a jarl or vice-king of his appointment. They soon after were under the power of a king or usurper called Ragnal Macgophra. In 1004, they were again seized by Sigurd, and probably continued under his sway till his death, 10 years later, at the famous battle of Clontarf in Ireland. In 1034, they were, after some alienation, reconquered by Earl Thorfin, the son of Sigurd. From 1064 to 1072, they were annexed to the Irish dominions of Diarmed Macmaelnambo; and they next passed into the possession successively of Setric and his son Fingal, kings of the isle of Man. Godred Crovan, a Norwegian, having landed on the Isles as a fugitive in 1066, gradually drew around him influence and force, and, in 1077, after a desperate struggle, subdued and ejected Fingal; and he afterwards extended his conquests to the Scandinavian vikingship of Dublin, and a large part of Leinster, and stoutly tried the tug of war with Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland. In 1093, Sigurd, the son of Magnus Barefoot, King of Norway, in revival of the Norwegian claims which had long lain in abeyance, was placed by a powerful and conquering force on the throne of the Isles; and two years later Godred Crovan, the dethroned prince, died in retirement on the island of Islay. Sigurd being called away, on the death of his father, in 1103, to inherit his native dominions, Lagonan, the eldest son of Godred Crovan, was, seemingly with Sigurd's consent, elected King of the Isles; and, after a reign of seven years, he abdicated in favour of his brother Olave, a minor, and went on a pilgrimage to Palestine. Donald Mactade, a nominee of Murchard O'Brian, King of Ireland, was sent at the request of the Hebridean nobles, to act as regent during Olave's minority; but he played so obnoxiously the part of a tyrant as to be indignantly turned adrift after a regency of two years. Olave assumed the sceptre in 1113, and swayed it peacefully and prosperously till 1154, when he was murdered in the isle of Man, by his nephews, the sons of Harald. Godred the Black, Olave's son, succeeded him, and, early in his reign, conducted some successful wars in Ireland; but, puffed up with vanity, and disposed to domineer, he speedily alienated the affections and poisoned the allegiance of his subjects.

Somerled, the powerful and ambitious lord of Argyle, who had married Ragahildis, the daughter of Olave, who had some remote claims on the Hebridean throne by his own ancestors, and who became the founder of the great family of Macdonald, Lords of the Isles, now carried his son Dugall, the infant nephew of Godred, through all the islands except that of Man, which was the seat of the royal residence, and compelled the principal inhabitants to give hostages on his behalf as their King. Godred, informed late of the rebellious proceedings, sailed away with a fleet of 80 galleys, and gave battle to the rebels; but was so gallantly resisted, and became so doubtful of success, that, by way of compromise, he ceded to the sons of Somerled the Scottish Hebrides south of Ardnamurchan. The kingdom of

the Isles was now, in 1156, divided into two dominions, and rapidly approached its ruin. In 1158, Somerled, acting nominally for his sons, invaded and devastated the isle of Man, drove Godred to seek a refuge in Norway, and apparently took possession of all the Isles; and in 1164, becoming bold in the spirit of conquest, he menaced all Scotland, landed a powerful force on the Clyde near Renfrew, and there perished either in battle with Malcolm IV., or by assassination in his tent. The northern Isles now returned with the isle of Man to Godred; Islay was allotted to Reginald, a son of Somerled; and all the other isles were inherited by Dugall, in whose name they and the whole Hebrides had been seized by Somerled. All the princes, and afterwards three successors to their dominions, were contemporaneously called Kings of the Isles, and appear to have held their possessions in subordination to the Kings of Norway.

The Scots having long looked with a jealous and ambitious eye on the existence so near their shores, of a foreign domination, Alexander II. died on the coast of Argyshire, at the head of an expedition intended to overrun the Isles. In 1255, Alexander III. ravaged the possessions of Angus Macdonald, Lord of Islay, and descendant of Reginald, in revenge of his refusing to renounce fealty to the King of Norway, and give it to himself. In 1263, Haco of Norway poured down his northern hosts on the intrusive Scots, drove them from the Isles, chased them into Ayrshire, but, seeing his army shattered by adverse elements, and by a rencontre at Largs, retired to an early grave in Orkney. Alexander III. now resumed his schemes with so great vigour, that in 1265, he obtained from the successor of Haco, a cession of all the Isles to Scotland. Islay, and the islands adjacent to it, continued in the possession of the descendants of Reginald; some of the northern isles were held by the descendants of Ruari, both sons of Somerled; and Skye and Lewis were conferred on the Earl of Ross,—all in vassalage to the Scottish monarch. In the wars of the succession, the houses of Islay and of the North Isles gave strenuous and hearty support to the doubtful fortunes of Robert Bruce. In 1325, Roderick MacAlan of the North Isles, intrigued against Robert, and was stripped of his possessions; and about the same date Angus Oig of Islay received accessions to his territories, and became the most powerful vassal of the crown in the Hebrides. John, the successor of Angus, adopted different politics from his father's, joined the standard of Edward Baliol, and, when that prince was in possession of the throne, received from him the islands of Skye and Lewis. David II., after the discomfiture of Baliol, allowed John to have possession of Islay, Gigha, Jura, Scarba, Colonsay, Mull, Coll, Tiree, and Lewis; and granted to Reginald or Ranald, son of Roderick MacAlan, Uist, Barra, Eig, and Rum. Ranald dying, in 1346, without heirs, Amie, his sister, married to John, became his heir; and John, consolidating her possessions with his own, assumed the title of Lord of the Isles.

The wearer of the new-born title and wielder of the power which it implied, resisting or revenging some fiscal arrangements of the Scottish government, broke loose into rebellion, and, after being with difficulty subdued, was, in 1369, reconciled with David II., a year before the King's death. Having previously divorced his first wife Amie, and married Lady Margaret, daughter of Robert, High Steward of Scotland, he, in 1370, when Robert succeeded to the throne, altered the destination of the Lordship of the Isles, so as to make it descend to his offspring by his second wife, the grandchildren of the King. Ranald, a younger son of the first

wife, and more accommodating and wily than Godfrey his eldest son, who claimed the whole possessions, expressed formal acquiescence in the alienating arrangement from the rightful line of descent, and was rewarded by a grant of the North isles, as well as lands on the continent, to be held of the Lords of the Isles. John died in 1380, after having propitiated monkish favour by liberal largesses to the church, and obtained from the cowed and insatiable beggars, who happened to monopolize all the pitiful stock of literature which existed at that period, the posthumous and flattering designation of "the good John of Islay." Donald, his eldest son by the second marriage, succeeded him as Lord of the Isles; and marrying Mary Leslie, who afterwards became Countess of Ross, was precipitated, with all the clans and forces of the Hebrides at his heels, into the well-known contest with the Regent Albany respecting the earldom of Ross, and into its celebrated upshot, the battle of Harlaw. Acknowledged by all the Hebrides, even by his half-brothers, as indisputably Lord of the Isles, admitted to have earned in liberality and prowess and lordly qualities what he wanted in strict justness of claim, and possessing strictly the status of the first Earl of Ross of his family, he died, in 1420, in Islay, and, as his father had been before him, was pompously sepulchred in Iona.

Alexander, the third Lord of the Isles, was formally declared by James I. to be undoubted Earl of Ross, and, in 1425, was one of the jury who handed the Duke of Albany, and his sons, and the aged Earl of Lennox, over to the slaughter. Having become embroiled with his kinsmen, the descendants of the first Lord of the Isles by his first marriage, and having shared in conflicting agencies which had thrown the Hebrides into confusion, he was, in 1427 summoned, along with many Hebridean and Highland chieftains, to appear before a parliament convened at Inverness. No sooner had he and his subordinates arrived than, by a stratagem of the King, they were arrested, and conveyed to separate prisons. Though suffering himself no other inconvenience than temporary imprisonment, he was galled by the execution of not a few of his chieftains, and roused to revenge by the indignity practised on his own person; and, in 1429, he made a levy throughout both the Isles and his earldom of Ross, and at the head of 10,000 men, devastated the crown-lands in the vicinity of Inverness, and burned the town itself to the ground. The King, informed of his proceedings, so promptly collected troops, and led them on by forced marches, that he confounded the Lord of the Isles by suddenly overtaking him in Lochaber, won over, by the mere display of the royal banner, the Clan Chattan and the Clan Cameron, two of his most important tribes, and so hotly and relentlessly attacked and pursued him that he vainly sued for terms of accommodation. The Lord of the Isles, driven to a fugitive condition, and despairing to escape the pursuers whom the King, abandoning personally the chase, had left to hunt along his track, resolved to cast himself on the royal mercy; and, on the eve of a solemn festival, clothed in the garb of pauperism and wretchedness, he rushed into the King's presence, amidst his assembled court in Holyrood, and, surrendering his sword, abjectly sued for pardon. Though his life was spared, he was undungeoned for two years in the castle of Tantallon; and he learned there such lessons of rebuke from his chastisement, that, when afterwards pardoned by parliament for all his crimes, he conducted himself peaceably, and even rose into favour. During the minority of James II., he held the responsible and honourable office of Justiciary of Scotland north of the Forth; and, probably

more as its occupant, than in the use of his power as Lord of the Isles, he drove the chief of the Clan Cameron, who had deserted him in his conflict with the Crown, into banishment to Ireland, and virtual forfeiture of his lands. In 1445, however, he took part in a treasonable league with the Earls of Douglas and Crawford against the infant-possessor of the royal throne, and probably contemplated nothing short of aiding an usurpation; but, before his treasons had time to be sunned into maturity, he died, in 1449, at his castle of Dingwall.

John, the 4th Lord of the Isles, and the 3d Earl of Ross, having sold himself to the rebellious and mischief-making Earls of Douglas, who had severely reaped the fruits of the royal displeasure, despatched, in 1455, an expedition of 5,000 men to Ayrshire against James II., but gained little other advantage than the ravaging of Arran and the Cumbræ, the wringing of some exactions from the isle of Bute, and the driving into exile of the bishop of Argyle. Finding himself balked by his faithless allies, the Earls of Douglas, John, Lord of the Isles, made his submission to the King, and seems to have been fully received into royal favour. In 1457, he filled the very important and responsible office of one of the wardens of the marches; and, in 1460, previous to the siege of Roxburgh castle, he offered, at the head of 3,000 armed vassals, to march in the van of the royal army so as to sustain the first shock of conflict from expected invasion of the English, and was ordered to remain, as a sort of body-guard, near the King's person. But on the accession of James III., he gave loose anew to his rebellious propensities, and, in 1461, sent deputies to the King of England who agreed to nothing less than the contemplated conquest of Scotland by the forces of the Lord of the Isles jointly with an English army. While his deputies were yet in negotiation, he himself impatiently burst limits, poured an army upon the northern counties of Scotland, took possession of the castle of Inverness, and formally assumed a regal style of address and demeanour. In 1475—though he had been previously forborne for 14 years, and allowed, by compromise or connivance to run unmolestedly a traitorous and usurping career—he was sternly denounced as a rebel, and summoned to appear before a parliament in Edinburgh to answer for his crimes. Held back by a sense of guilt from confronting his accusers, or showing face to his judges, he incurred sentence of forfeiture; and, menaced with a powerful armament to carry the sentence into execution, he gladly put on weeds of repentance, and, under the unexpected shelter of the Queen and of the Estates of parliament, appeared personally at Edinburgh, and humiliatingly delivered himself to the royal clemency. With great moderation on the part of the King, he was restored to his forfeited possessions; and, making a voluntary surrender to the Crown of the earldom of Ross, and some other continental possessions, he was created a baron and a peer of parliament by the title of Lord of the Isles. The succession, however, being restricted to his bastard sons, and they proving rebellious, John, either actually participating in their measures, or unable to exculpate himself from the show of evidence against him, was finally, in 1493, deprived of his title and estates. A few months after his forfeiture, making a virtue of necessity, he voluntarily surrendered his lordship; and, after having become, for some time, a pensioner on the King's household, he sought a retreat in Paisley Abbey, which he and his ancestors had liberally endowed, and there sighed out the last breath of the renowned Lords of the Isles.

James IV. seems now to have resolved on mea-

sures for preventing the ascendancy of any one family throughout the Isles; and, proceeding warily and liberally to work, he went in person to the West Highlands to receive the submission of the vassals of the lordship. Alexander of Lochalsh, who was the presumptive heir before the last lord's forfeiture, John of Islay, who was the descendant of a side branch from the first lord, John Maclean of Lochbuy, and other chief vassals immediately waited on the King, and were favoured with an instatement by royal charter in their possessions; and the first and the second received, at the same time, the honour of knighthood. But several other vassals of power and influence delaying to make their submission, the King made a second and a third visit to the western coast, repaired and garrisoned the castle of Tarbert, and seized, stored, and garrisoned the castle of Dunaverty in Kintyre. Sir John of Islay, deeply offended at the seizure of Kintyre, on which he made some claims, came down on the peninsula when the King, with a small rear-body of his followers, was about to sail, and stormed the castle of Dunaverty, and hanged the governor before the King's view. James IV., though unable at the moment to retaliate or punish, soon after had Sir John and four of his sons captured, carried to Edinburgh, and convicted and executed as traitors. A year after, he made a fourth expedition westward, and received the submission of various powerful vassals of the defunct lordship, who hitherto had declined his authority. In 1496, an act was passed by the Lords of Council, making every chieftain in the Isles responsible for the due execution of legal writs upon any of his clan on pain of becoming personally subject to the penalty exigible from the offender. In 1497, Sir Alexander of Lochalsh first invaded Ross, and was driven back by the Mackenzies and the Munroes, and next made an ineffectual attempt to rouse the Isles into rebellion round his standard, and drew upon himself, in the island of Oransay, a surprise and slaughter from Macian of Ardnamurchan, aided by Alexander, the eldest surviving son of Sir John of Islay.

In 1499, the King suddenly changing his policy, revoked all the charters he had granted to the vassals in the Isles, and commissioned Archibald, Earl of Argyle, and others, to let, in short leases, the lands of the lordship within all its limits as they stood at the date of forfeiture. The vassals, seeing preparations afoot for their ejection, and having now amongst them Donald Dubh, whom they viewed as the rightful lord, and who had just escaped from an incarceration, one main object of which was to prevent him from agitating his claims, formed a subtle, slowly-consolidated, and very dangerous confederacy. In 1503, Donald Dubh and his followers precipitated themselves on the mainland, devastated Badenoch, and wore so formidable an insurgent aspect as to rouse the attention of parliament, and agitate the whole kingdom. Though all the royal forces north of the Clyde and the Forth were brought into requisition, and castles in the west were fortified and garrisoned, and missives, both seductive and menacing, were thrown among the rebels, two years were required for the vindicating of the King's authority. In 1504, the army acted in two divisions,—the northern, headed by the Earl of Huntly, and the southern, rendezvoused at Dumbarton, and led by the Earls of Arran and Argyle, Macian of Ardnamurchan, and Macleod of Dunvegan; but, except its besieging the strong fort of Carneburgh, on the west coast of Mull, and probably driving the islanders quite away from the continent, it did little execution. But next year, the King personally heading the invasion of the Isles on the south, while Huntly headed it on the north, such successes were achieved as completely broke

up the insurgent confederacy. Torquil Macleod of Lewis and some other chiefs still holding out in despair, a third expedition was undertaken in 1506, and led to the capture of the castle of Stornoway, and the dispersion of the last fragmentary gatherings of rebellion. Donald Dubh, the last male in the direct line of the forfeited Lords of the Isles, was again made prisoner, and shut up in Edinburgh castle. Sheriffs or justiciaries were now appointed respectively to the North Isles and to the South Isles, the courts of the former to be held at Inverness or Dingwall, and those of the latter at Tarbert or Lochkilkerran; attempts were made to disseminate a knowledge of the laws; and the royal authority became so established that the King, up to his death, in 1513, was popular throughout the islands.

In November, 1513, amid the confusion which followed the battle of Flodden and the death of James IV., Sir Donald of Lochalsh seized the royal strengths in the islands, made a devastating irruption upon Inverness-shire, and proclaimed himself Lord of the Isles. The Earl of Argyle, and various other chieftains in the western Islands, exhorted by an act or letters of the council, adopted measures against the islanders, but only checked and did not subdue their rebellion. Negotiation achieved what arms could not accomplish, and, in 1515, brought the rebels into subjection, and effected an apparently cordial reconciliation between Sir Donald of Lochalsh and the Regent Albany. In 1517, however, Sir Donald was again in rebellion; but he so disgusted his followers by deceptions which they found him to have used in summoning them to arms, that they indignantly turned upon him, and were prevented, only by his making an opportune flight, from delivering him up to the Regent. In 1527, the tranquillity of the Isles was again menaced by the inhuman conduct of Lauchlan Cattarach Maclean of Dowart to his wife, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle. On a rock, still called "the Lady's Rock," between Lismore and Mull, the lady was exposed at low water by this monster, with the intention of her being swept away by the tide; but, being accidentally descried by a boat's crew, she was rescued and carried to her brother's castle. One of the Campbells unceremoniously taking revenge by assassinating the truculent chief, the Macleans and the Campbells both ran to arms for mutual onset, and were prevented from embroiling the Isles only by the special interference of Government.

In 1528, all grants of the Crown lands in the Isles, made during the regency of the Earl of Angus, and considerable in extent, having been withdrawn, the Clan Donald of Islay and the Macleans, who were interested parties, rose up in insurrection, and drew down a devastation upon large portions of Mull and Tiree, by the Campbells, in revenge of sanguinary descents upon Roseneath and Craignish. In the same year, disastrous broils accrued in the North Isles from a feud between the Macdonalds and the Macleods of Harris. Nearly the whole Hebrides being, in 1529, in a state of insubordination and tumult, James V. made vast military and naval preparations for visiting them in person, and inflicting on them a royal castigation; and he so overawed the Islesmen by the multitudinousness and the might of the hosts which he seemed about to precipitate on their territories, that many of their considerable chiefs hurriedly poured in letters and messages of submission. The King no longer esteeming his personal presence necessary, the Earls of Argyle and Moray, respectively, in the north and in the south, headed departments of the expedition, and, more by the mere display than by the application

of the force which they commanded, reduced all the islands to obedience and order. Alexander of Islay, the most active mover in the insurrection, having in an abject manner placed himself wholly at the King's mercy at Stirling, was not only, on some easy conditions, freely pardoned, but even enriched with accessions to his estates; and in 1532, this pardoned insurgent was despatched at the head of 7,000 or 8,000 men to Ireland, to make a diversion in favour of the Scots in their war with England. In 1539, Donald Gorme of Sleat, the next lineal male heir of the Lords of the Isles after Donald Dubh, who continued in imprisonment, became the centre of an extensively ramified conspiracy for re-edifying the lordship of the Isles and the earldom of Ross on their ancient basis; and, strengthened by a numerous alliance, made a descent from Skye, upon Ross-shire, and wasted the district of Kinlochlen; but while attacking the castle of Elan-donan, he was mortally wounded by a poisoned arrow, and bequeathed to his followers only the disasters of a hurried retreat, and the responsibility of a fruitless insurgent expedition. Though the insurrection was now at an end, the King, strongly resenting the object of it, sailed, in 1540, with a powerful armament, from the Forth, round the north of Scotland, to the Isles, and landed successively on Lewis, Skye, Mull, and Islay, took on board his ships all the principal chiefs, disembarked at Dumbarton, and thence sent the chiefs captive to Edinburgh. Some stringent regulations seem now to have been made, though they have not come down to posterity, respecting the future preservation of Hebridean order and subordination; and several of the more intractable and dangerous chiefs were denied their personal freedom; others who were liberated, were obliged to give hostages for their good conduct; and all the islanders were overawed by the garrisoning with royal troops of some of the strengths of their territory. The early death of the King, however, in 1542, prevented his vigorous measures—the only ones of competent energy which had ever been hitherto adopted toward the turbulent Hebrideans—from bringing their fruit to maturity.

Donald Dubh, the immediate heir of the lordship of the Isles, after having been forty years a prisoner from the period of his attempt to seize his inheritance, again broke from his jailers in 1543, and was received with enthusiasm by the people of the Isles. The Regent Arran in miserable policy exulted in his escape, as in the prospect it afforded of carving out embarrassing work for the Earls of Argyle and Huntly, who had large possessions within the territories of the forfeited lordship; and, in order to give indirect but most efficient aid, shortsightedly liberated the chiefs and hostages whom the late King had placed in custody for the conservation of the Hebridean peace. Donald Dubh, supported by all the chiefs of the Isles except James Macdonald of Islay, made a descent on the Earl of Argyle's territories, and performed such feats of plunder and slaughter as detained the Earl from prosecuting some intrigues of state. The Regent Arran suddenly changing his views on the leading political question of the day—support or resistance of the views of the King of England—made munificent offers to Donald Dubh and the liberated chiefs to induce their detachment from the English party, but was mortified with total failure, and doubly mortified to reflect, that, by connivance at Donald, and the liberation of the chiefs and hostages, he had himself originated the evil which he now vainly negotiated to avert. In 1544, during the expedition of the Earl of Lennox to the Clyde, the islanders readily responded to a call by that commander and

the English King, perpetrated hostile excesses in all accessible quarters where support was given to the Earls of Argyre and Huntly, and, in some instances, gave bonds of future service to England. Among the English in their defeat, in 1545, at Ancrum, was Neill Macneill of Gigha, one of the Hebridean chiefs,—present, possibly, as an ambassador from Donald Dubh.

In June, 1545, the Regent Arran and his privy council, learning that the islanders were in course of formally transferring their allegiance from Scotland to England, issued against them a smart proclamation, and, afterwards, seeing this to be regarded as a mere "brutum fulmen," commenced prosecutions for treason against the principal leaders. On the 5th of August, however, Donald Dubh and his chiefs, in capacity of Lord and Barons of the Isles, appeared, with 4,000 men and 180 galleys, at Knockfergus in Ireland, and there, in the presence of commissioners sent to treat with them, formally swore allegiance to England; yet, acting under the advice of the Earl of Lennox, and regarding him as the real regent of Scotland, they did not consider themselves as revolting from the Scottish monarch. Four thousand armed men were, at the same time, left behind them under leaders in the Isles, to watch and check the movements of the Earls of Argyre and Huntly; and these, in common with the 4,000 in attendance on Donald, were kept in pay by the English King to take part in a contemplated but abortive expedition against Scotland, and, immediately after Donald's return, quarrelled among themselves respecting the distribution of the English gold. Donald dying toward the close of the year, at Drogheda in Ireland, seemingly while in the train of the baffled and retreating Earl of Lennox, the islanders elected James Macdonald to succeed him in his titular lordship of the isles. Yet the Macleods, both of Lewis and of Harris, the Macneills of Barra, the Mackinnons and the Macquarries, who had supported Donald, stood aloof from James Macdonald, and asked and obtained a reconciliation with the Regent; and, in the following year, the Island-chiefs, in general, were exonerated from the prosecutions for treason which had been commenced against them, and sat down in restored good understanding with the Scottish government. James Macdonald now dropped the assumed title of Lord of the Isles, and seems to have been the last person who even usurpingly wore it, or on whose behalf a revival of it was attempted.

At this date of the utter extinction of the celebrated title of the Lord of the Isles, we properly close our historical account of the collective and distinctive Hebrides. Almost all the events which followed were either strictly common to the Islands and the Highlands, and fall to be exhibited in our article on the Highlands, or clannish feuds, or other occurrences transacted in limited localities, and occur to be noticed, so far as they are worthy of mention, in our articles on particular islands or particular Hebridean objects.

HECK, a village in the parish of Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire. It is one of the Four Towns; which see. Population, 57. Houses, 15.

HECLA. See **UIST (SOUTH)**.

HECKSPETH. See **EDEN (THE)**.

HEISKER, an island of the Inverness-shire Hebrides. It lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the middle of the west coast of North Uist. It extends south-eastward, with a length of about two miles, and a comparatively narrow breadth. It has a sandy soil, yields very little grass, and formerly was of value only for its kelp shores. Population in 1841, 39; in 1861, 127. Houses, 13.

HEITON, or **HIGHTOWN**, a post-office village in the parish of Roxburgh. It stands on the road from Berwick to Hawick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Kelso. It has a dingy appearance, sadly out of keeping with the joyous scenery around it. Here is a parochial school. Population, 214. Houses, 53.

HELDAZAY, an island, of a somewhat circular outline, about a mile in diameter, lying $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the Tingwall part of the mainland of Shetland.

HELENSBURGH, a post-town and burgh of barony, partly in the parish of Cardross, but chiefly in the parish of Row, Dumbartonshire. It stands on the shore of the frith of Clyde, and on the road from Dumbarton to Inverary, contiguous to the entrance of the Gairloch and directly opposite Greenock, 2 miles south-east of the village of Row, 4 by water north of Greenock, 8 west-north-west of Dumbarton, 9 south by west of Luss, 17 south by east of Arrochar, and 23 west-north-west of Glasgow. Its site is partly an alluvial flat, immediately flanking a fine sea-beach, and partly the skirt of a long, broad, gentle hill, rising slowly from the flat, and ascending easily to the country. The town comprises a terrace toward the beach, and parallel streets or lines of houses behind, with short intersecting streets which cut the main thoroughfares at right angles, and is thus a slender parallelogram; but, at both ends, it straggles pleasantly along the shore, and melts gently away into rural scenery, through the medium of successive villas. As seen from the opposite shore, it is a town dressed in white, and seems to be keeping perpetual holiday; and, in certain and not infrequent combinations of shade and sunshine, it appears to be a miniature Venice, a city of the sea, resting its edifices, with their clearly-defined outlines, on the bosom of the burnished or silvery waters. Though its streets are not compact, and are altogether destitute of the finer adornings of architecture, they present—even where the buildings are capriciously asunder—an agreeable appearance to the eye. Most of the houses have been built solely or chiefly as sea-bathing quarters; many are ornate cottages, surrounded by beautiful bits of lawn, garden, or shrubbery; and a large proportion are not unworthy of their pretensions to be residences of respectable retired annuitants, or summer-retreats of the families of wealthy Glasgow merchants.

The town, with the exception of a little weaving, has no manufacture, nor any suitable employment for its inhabitants, but depends for subsistence almost wholly on its capacities as a watering-place. It is joyous, bustling, and full of life during the bathing-season, but fades away and languishes toward the approach of winter, and, like the vegetable creation and the hibernating dormant animals, waits in inaction the return of the spring for the revival of its energies. It long had a hinderance to its prosperity in the incommodiousness of its old quay, which was such as often to render landing from steamers not a little unpleasant; but, besides overcoming that hinderance by the erection of a new quay, and continuing to have communication with Greenock and Glasgow by steamers, it got, in 1858, the important advantage of railway communication to Glasgow, by a line going into junction with the Vale of Leven railway at Dumbarton; and, since that time, it has undergone much extension. At the west end of it is the mansion of Ardincaple, surrounded with pleasure-grounds which charm the eye with their beauty. Directly opposite, on the Roseneath side of Gairloch, rise the stately towers of Roseneath castle from amidst a sea of forest. A mile and a quarter beyond Ardincaple are a snug spot

around Row church, and a projecting point into Gairloch, from both of which splendid views are obtained east, south, and west. All along the bosom of the loch, and into several of its little bays and landing-places, upward to its head, the steamers steer their way, introducing tourists and pleasure-parties both to fairy-nooks for feasting on beauteous close scenery, and to vantage-grounds for surveying extensive, brilliant, and romantic combinations of the picturesque. But, even apart from its environs, Helensburgh, within its own limits of observation, is curtailed round by quite enough of beauteous landscape to shut out the tormentors from every sort of ennuyée except the cynic. In front of it, but some points to the west, rise the gentle swells of Roseneath, rolled into variety of surface, belted in some places, and clothed in others with wood, and foiled by the deep brown or the snowy white summits of the Argyleshire mountains cutting the sky-line with their rugged edges in the distance; south-eastward, the broad low peninsula of Ardmore brings an invasion of forest on the frith of Clyde on the foreground, and the Renfrewshire hills slowly recede up a frilled and chequered gentle ascent of verdure, till their summits undulate on the horizon in the back-ground; and right in front Port-Glasgow, just visible past the point of Ardmore, Greenock, with its grove of masts in the front, and its terraces or straggling buildings climbing the acclivity in the rear, and Gourrock, beautifully foiled by the intervening and thoroughly wooded Castle-point of Roseneath, stretch out before the eye at such intervals of distance as finely combine town and country landscape, and repose against such an immediate background of miniature highland hills, and behind so beautiful an expanse of land-locked water, with its stir of ship and steam-boat and wherry, as, if they do not astonish and thrill, impart the more prolonged enjoyment of calm delight.

The beach in front of the town is dressed off in artificial neatness. A grassy public promenade intervenes between the beach and the western half of the town. A large chapel of ease, built in 1847, stands contiguous to the beach at the east end of the promenade, displaying one of the flanks of an oblong outline to the water, and adorned in front, or rather made half-ridiculous, with a square tower which rises gauntly up without feature or graduation, and is closed over by a roof. A Free church, built in 1852, stands in a small square not far from the middle of the town, and sends prominently aloft, as a marked feature in every view of the place from the frith and from the country, a finely tapering Gothic spire, of good proportions, resembling, though somewhat roughly, the exquisite spire of the Assembly hall in Edinburgh. An United Presbyterian church, built in 1845, stands a little east of the Free church, and has a neat Gothic front. There are also in the town an Independent chapel and an Episcopalian chapel, both of them good modern buildings. There are likewise a good school of the Establishment, a good Free church school, and two excellent boarding schools, respectively for boys and for girls. There is at the east end of the town a commodious edifice, which was built long ago as a hotel, and took the name of the Baths from its containing every appliance for all sorts of sanitary and luxurious immersions. The town has a gas-work, two reading-rooms, an *athénæum*, branch offices of the Clydesdale and Union banks, and fire insurance agencies.

Helensburgh was erected into a burgh of barony in 1802. It holds of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss; and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, 8

councillors, a treasurer, and a superintendent of works. The electors of the municipal authorities were originally the féuars of house and garden plots, but are now the tenants, owners, or life-renters of heritable subjects of the yearly rent or value of £10 or upwards. The constituency in 1854 was 241. In terms of its charter, the town is authorized to have a weekly market on Thursdays, and 4 annual fairs. The town was founded in 1777 by its superior, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and named after his wife Helen, the daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, son and heir apparent of John, 19th Earl of Sutherland. After the commencement of the present century, it was the scene of the successful efforts of the ingenious Henry Bell to propel vessels by steam. After all the original steam-projectors had ceased to make experiments, Mr. Bell, having employed Messrs. John Wood and Co., of Port-Glasgow, to build a steam vessel of 30 tons burden, personally constructed an engine for it of 3 horses' power, applied the paddles, imposed on it the name of the Comet, and, after several experiments, dismissed it, in January 1812, on a course of regular navigation between Glasgow and Greenock. Though confronted with piratical claims, and obliged to combat powerful influence exerted on their behalf, he wrung from the jury of the civilized world an acknowledgment of his having been the first person in Europe who successfully propelled a vessel by steam on a navigable river; and, so far as scene of residence makes genius the common property of a limited community, he wreathed the garland of his fame round the brow of the smiling little town of Helensburgh. He died at the Baths of the town in March 1830, aged 63, and was interred in Row burying-ground. The project for connecting Helensburgh by railway with Glasgow was long in agitation before being carried out; and it has been followed by the running of omnibuses to Row and Gairloch-head in connection with the trains. Population in 1835, about 1,400; in 1861, 4,613. Houses, 686. But this population is more than doubled during the sea-bathing season.

HELLISAY, an inhabited island, about a mile long, belonging to the parish of Barra, and lying 2½ miles north-east of the island of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides. Population in 1841, 108; in 1861, 20. House, 4.

HELLMOOR LOCH, a lake, about ¾ of a mile long, on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Yarrow and Robertson, in Selkirkshire. It sends off its superfluence southward to Ale water.

HELL'S CLEUGH, or PYKED STANE, a mountain in Peebles-shire, comprising the point in which the three parishes of Kirkurd, Broughton, and Stobo meet, and possessing an altitude, according to Armstrong, of 2,100 feet above sea-level. The name Pyked-Stane belongs strictly to the summit, and is derived from a small cairn with which it is crowned; while the name Hell's Cleugh seems to belong to the northern or Kirkurd declivity, which is furrowed by a torrent, tributary to the Forth. The summit of the mountain commands one of the most extensive views in Scotland, though one which is marred and broken by a surgy sea of heights which compose the foreground; and it lifts the eye in one direction, to the hills around Loch-Lomond,—in another, to the Eildon Hills, behind Melrose,—and in a third, to the blue, dome-like summits of the Cheviots, in Northumberland.

HELL'S HOLE. See FORRES.

HELL'S LUM. See GAMRIE.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of islets, about 10 miles west of Rum, in the Hebrides. They derive

their name from the violence and perilousness of the tidal current which runs through them.

HELMSDALE, a post-office village and small sea-port, in the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire. It stands at the mouth of the Helmsdale river, and on the road from Inverness to Wick, 2 miles north-east of Portgower, $16\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Golspie, and $41\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Wick. It stands on the property of the Duke of Sutherland, and was built for the accommodation of cottagers who were driven from the inland districts of the county by the introduction of the large-farm sheep husbandry. It dates from the same period as Portgower and Golspie, and has all along had similar sources of sustenance to theirs; but, in addition, it possesses, in the small bay or estuary of its river, a better natural harbour for the herring fishery than any other within a long range of adjacent coast, and has in consequence been made the head-quarters of a district of that fishery. Its harbour has been improved, and is the regular rendezvous of great numbers of herring busses. During the year 1853, the number of barrels of herrings cured here was 37,263, the number of persons employed in its herring fishery was 1,428, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines used by these persons was £7,866. The village has a fishery office, a branch of the City of Glasgow Bank, a Free church, an Assembly's school, a subscription school, and a female industrial school. Population, 762.

Helmsdale-castle, a plain-looking ruin, on a rising ground overlooking the river, was a hunting seat of the Sutherland family; and is noted as the scene, in 1567, of the murder by poison of the eleventh Earl of Sutherland and his Countess. The assassin, Isabella Sinclair, had for her object the succession of her own son to the earldom, and suffered the startling retribution of seeing him drink, to his immediate destruction, a poisoned cup which she had prepared for the only son of Lord Sutherland; and when she was condemned for her crimes to die ignominiously in Edinburgh, she committed suicide on the day appointed for her execution, and attempted to fasten the odium of her wickedness upon her cousin, George, Earl of Caithness, whom she asserted to have been her instigator.

HELMSDALE, or **ILIE (THE)**, a river of Sutherlandshire. It gathers its head-waters from Loch Fisach, Loch Coyn, and several other lakes, in the upper parts of the parishes of Farr and Kildonan; it is augmented by numerous torrents and upland brooks, coming down to it from among the mountains and hills on its flanks; it runs generally along a fine strath or hill-flanked valley, of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 3 miles in width across the low ground; and it rolls down, with many graceful curves in its course, amidst holms and haughs of the brightest verdure, and occasionally through birch-covered plots that partially conceal some of its bends and reaches, until it enters the ocean at the village of Helmsdale. Its total length of course is about 26 miles; and its general direction is toward the south-east. The greater part of its run is through the centre, from end to end, of the parish of Kildonan; but the concluding part is across the district recently belonging to the parish of Loth. It abounds with salmon.

HELSHETTER. See REAY.

HELVES, or **HALIVAILS**, two mountains in the western peninsula of the parish of Duirinish, in the island of Skye. Both have an altitude of about 1,700 feet, and are remarkable for at once the verdure of their surface, the regularity of their slope, and the tabular or perfectly level form of their summit,—which last feature has procured for them among mariners the name of Macleod's tables; but

they are popularly distinguished from each other as the Greater and the Lesser. A range goes off from the Greater to terminate in the vast precipice of Dunvegan-head; and a similar range goes off from the Lesser, to terminate forkedly in the sublime cliff-points of Idrigil and Waterstone.

HENDERLAND. See BLACKHOUSE and LYNE.

HENDERSIDE. See EDNAM.

HENLAWSHIEL. See KIRKTON.

HENRIETTATOWN, a section of the village of Avoch in Ross-shire.

HEOGALAND, a pastoral islet adjacent to Unst in Shetland.

HERBERTSHIRE. See DENNY.

HERDMANSTON. See HERMISTON.

HERIOT (THE), a stream of the Moorfoot district of Edinburghshire. It rises in three head-waters, at the south-western extremity of the parish of Heriot. The two of longest course, called respectively Blakeup water and Hope burn, rise within a mile of each other, and make a confluence at Garval, after having flowed north-eastward about 4 miles; and the third, bearing from its source the name of the Heriot, rises farther to the east, and after a northerly course of 3 miles, unites with the other streams half-a-mile below their point of confluence. The Heriot now pursues a course generally to the north of east, over a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, swelled in its progress by Row burn from the south, and Heckle burn from the north. It then bends south-eastward, receives the waters of Dead burn from the west, traces for 5 furlongs the boundary between the parishes of Heriot and Stow, and, at Haltree, pours its accumulations into the Gala. The Heriot is, in strict propriety, the parent stream, and the Gala the tributary; the former having, at the point of confluence, flowed 8 miles, while the latter has flowed only $4\frac{1}{2}$. Both streams, before uniting, afford excellent trouting. The Heriot drains a large proportion of the Moorfoot hills, and frequently brings upon the low grounds impetuous freshets.

HERIOT, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the south-east of Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Peebles-shire, and by the parishes of Temple, Borthwick, Fala, and Stow. Its length, north-eastward, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It consists of the basin of Heriot water, and a small portion of the uppermost part of the basin of the Gala. Except on the banks of the streams in the north-east, where there are some flat low lands, the entire parish is a congeries of mountainous hills; and, viewed as a whole, it is a strictly pastoral district. Though the grounds on the lower part of Heriot water are fertile, and when duly cultivated yield an abundant produce, only about one-tenth of the entire area of the parish is arable. The hills are, for the most part, covered with heath and of bleak aspect; though, in some instances, their sides are ploughed up into fields, and being cropped for a few years, and sown out, afford a rich pasture for sheep. The hills along the sides and centre are the two ranges of the Moorfoots, with their spurs, running along from Peebles-shire, to join the main body of the Lammermoors at Soutra hill, in the parish of Soutra. The highest is Blakeup Scares, and the next in height is Dewar hill; which rise respectively 2,193 and 1,654 feet above the level of the sea. The climate, though cold, is remarkably healthy. There are seven landowners. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1839 at £5,644; and the yearly value of real property, as assessed in 1860, was £4,315. The parish is traversed across the middle by the road from Edinburgh to Innerleithen, and across the lower end by the road from Edinburgh to Galashiels,

and by the Hawick branch of the North British railway; and it has a station on the railway, 19½ miles from Edinburgh. On the summits of some of the hills are traces of ancient camps, consisting of three or more concentric circles, with spaces for gateways. On the farm of Dewar, on the boundary with Peebles-shire, are the head and footstones of what is called "the Piper's grave." See DEWAR. Not far from Heriot-house is a stone, on which an unfortunate woman was burnt for the imputed crime of witchcraft, and which is called from her Mary Gibbs. On Heriot-town-hill-head and Borthwick-hall-hill-head, respectively, are a circle of tall stones 70 or 80 feet in diameter, and three concentric rings or ditches about 50 paces in diameter, which Chalmers says are the only Druidical remains in Scotland, except those in the parish of Kirknewton. Population in 1831, 327; in 1861, 407. Houses, 70.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary is now £60, with £25 fees, and £4 15s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1804, and contains about 200 sittings. There is a Free church for Stow and Heriot. The ancient church of Heriot was of considerable value, having been rated in the Taxatio at 30 marks. The manor of Heriot belonged to the Morvilles, and next to the Lords of Galloway, and certainly was possessed by Roger de Quincey, the constable of Scotland. In the division of De Quincey's great estates, Elena, the youngest daughter, who married Allan la Zouche, an English Baron, inherited Heriot; and she granted the church, with its tithes and other rights, to the monks of Newbattle. In 1309, William Blair, the vicar of "Heryeth," having resigned his vicarage to Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, the monks of Newbattle obtained a grant from the bishop of all the vicarage dues. The monks obtained also—though from whom, or at what date, does not appear—the lands of Heriot; and they were proprietors of the whole parish at the epoch of the Reformation. A fair is held at Heriot-house on the Friday after the 26th of May.

HERMAND. See CALDER (WEST).

HERMATRA, a small inhabited island, in the Sound of Harris, 1½ mile north-east of the nearest part of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. A fishing station was established on it by Charles I. Population, 8. House, 1.

HERMISTON, a village in the parish of Currie, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Mid Calder, adjacent to the north bank of the Union Canal, 1½ mile north of the village of Currie. Population, 164. Houses, 36.

HERMISTON, or HERDMANSTON, an estate in the parish of Salton, Haddingtonshire. Here are some remains of an ancient castle or fortalice of the Sinclairs, of which the following tradition is related:—In the year 1470, Marion and Margaret Sinclair, co-heiresses of Polwarth, being in the full possession of their estates of Polwarth and Kimergham, were decoyed by their uncle Sinclair to his castle of Herdmanston, in East Lothian; and there they were cruelly detained prisoners. The feudal system then reigned in all its horrors; and every baron had the power of life and death within his territory. The two young heiresses were in great perplexity and terror. Marion, the eldest, conveyed a letter by the hands of Johnny Faa, captain of a gang of gipsies, to George Home, the young Baron of Wedderburn, her lover, acquainting him of her own and her sister's perilous situation; upon the receipt of which, the Baron and his brother Patrick set out with a hundred chosen men to relieve the two fair captives;

which they achieved not without the loss of lives on both sides, as Sinclair made a stout resistance with all the force he could collect. The fair captives were brought off in triumph; and after travelling all night on horseback across the Lammermoors, arrived next morning at Polwarth, guarded by their two young champions, whom they soon after married, which gave rise to the old song of 'Polwarth on the Green;' and from them descended the succeeding Barons of Wedderburn and the Earls of Marchmont.

HERMITAGE CASTLE. See CASTLETON.

HERMITAGE WATER, a rivulet of Castleton or Liddesdale, in Roxburghshire. It is formed at a point about 3½ miles from the watershed with the head of Teviotdale by the confluence of Twislehope burn and Billhope burn. It then flows 1½ mile eastward, and 2½ southward of east, receiving, in its progress, several inconsiderable mountain rills, sweeping past the dark tower of Hermitage castle, and fringed in the lower part of the course with natural wood and plantation, but generally overlooked by wild mountain-scenery. It now receives from the north the waters of Whitehope burn, a tributary of 4 miles course, and, half-a-mile down, those of Roughley burn, which rises only half-a-mile from the source of the former stream, and flows parallel to it over its whole course; and the Hermitage, swollen by its feeders, and driven aside by their collision, makes an abrupt turn, runs in a direction nearly due south, over a distance of 3½ miles along a vale of much rural beauty, and 1½ mile above the village of New-Castleton, falls into the river Liddel. Its entire length of course, measuring from the head of Twislehope burn, is between 11 and 12 miles.

HERMITRAY. See HERMATRA.

HERRIOTFIELD, a village in the parish of Monzie, Perthshire. Population, 106. Houses, 32.

HESTON, an islet belonging to the parish of Rerrick in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is of an oval outline, about 1½ mile in circumference; and lies across the mouth of Auchencairn bay, with a smooth, green, and comparatively high surface, giving to the bay a lake-like or landlocked appearance.

HEUGH-HEAD, a hamlet in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. Population, about 50.

HEUGHMILL LOCH, a lake of about 20 acres, driving a corn-mill, in the parish of Craigie, Ayrshire.

HEVERA, an island, about a mile in diameter, belonging to the parish of Bressay in Shetland. It lies in the bay of Scalloway, 2 miles south of Burra. It has the appearance of a high rock, and is accessible only by one wild creek, overhung by cliffs. Five families formerly inhabited it, in houses frightfully situated on the brink of a precipice. An islet, called Little Hevera, adjoins its south side.

HIER-CAIRNS. See MONKIE.

HIETON. See HEITON.

HIGGINS NOOK. See AIRTH.

HIGH-CHANGE-HILL. See CUMNOCK (NEW).

HIGH-HOLM. See DUNFERMLINE.

HIGHLANDS (THE), a thinly inhabited division of Scotland, comprehending somewhat more than one-half of its surface, and remarkable for the peculiar character of its ancient inhabitants and history, and for a pervading mixture of wildness, beauty, and sublimity in its scenery. To define the limits of the Highlands, or rather to trace the boundary-line with the Lowlands, requires a previous fixation of the characteristic features of the region. If by the Highlands be meant the territory commensurate with the use of the Gaelic language, and with marked vestiges of ancient Celtic manners, the limits must

exclude considerable districts in the present day, such as the island of Bute, and large tracts in the shires of Dumbarton, Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen, which were undoubtedly included at comparatively a very modern date. If *high lands*, in the literal signification of the words, be understood, the broad mountain-belts south of the Forth, and south and east of the Clyde, though sometimes popularly called the Southern Highlands, were never included by community of peculiar name or history or manners in the Highlands properly so designated, and stand far apart from them in geographical position; while, on the other hand, the stretches of low country which intervene amongst the Highland mountains, and, in some instances—as in Dumbartonshire and Caithness—come down from these mountains in gentle slopes to points where they are terminated by a great natural barrier, never were included in the Lowlands. Though, with these exceptions, mountainousness of surface, and the perpetuation to the present day of the Celtic language and some Celtic usages distinctively characterize the whole Highlands, yet the definition of the territory which best suits the purposes of history, and, in all respects, most nearly accords with those of political and moral geography, is one which makes it commensurate with the country or locations of the ancient Highland clans.

This definition assigns to the Highlands all the continental territory north of the Moray frith, and all the territory, both insular and continental, westward of an easily traceable line from that frith to the frith of Clyde. The line commences at the mouth of the river Nairn; it thence, with the exception of a slight north-eastward or outward curve, the central point of which is on the river Spey, runs due south-east till it strikes the river Dee at Tullach, nearly on the third degree of longitude west of Greenwich; it then runs generally south till it falls upon West-water, or the southern large head-water of the North-Esk; it thence, over a long stretch, runs almost due south-west, and with scarcely a deviation, till it falls upon the Clyde at Ardmore in the parish of Cardross; and now onward to the Atlantic ocean, it moves along the frith of Clyde, keeping near to the continent, and excluding none of the Clyde islands except the comparatively unimportant Cumbraes. All the Scottish territory west and north-west of this line is properly the Highlands. Yet both for the convenience of topographical description, and because, altogether down to the middle of the 13th century, and partially down to the middle of the 16th, the Highlands and the Western Islands were politically and historically distinct regions, the latter are usually viewed apart under the name of the Hebrides, and in that light are treated in our work. See article *HEBRIDES*. The mainland Highlands, or the Highlands after the Hebrides are deducted, extend in extreme length, from Duncansby Head, or John o' Groats on the north, to the Mull of Kintyre on the south, about 250 miles; but over a distance of 90 miles at the northern end, they have an average breadth of only about 45 miles,—over a distance of 50 or 55 miles at the southern end, they consist mainly of the Clyde islands, and the very narrow peninsula of Kintyre,—and even, at their broadest part, from the eastern base of the Grampians on the east to Ardnachurchan Point on the west, they scarcely if at all extend to more than 120 miles. The district comprehends the whole of the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, and Argyre, large parts of Nairn, Perth, Dumbarton, and Bute, and considerable portions of Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Forfar, and Stirling. Considerable parts of this district, however, such as all Caithness-shire, all the island of Bute, and some large tracts of moor

or valley or flanking plain, do not exhibit the physical features which are strictly Highland.

A district so extensive can be but faintly pictured in a general and rapid description. Mountains, chiefly covered with heath or ling, but occasionally, on the one hand, displaying sides and summits of naked rock, and, on the other, exhibiting a dress of verdure, everywhere rise, at short intervals, in chains, ridges, groups, and even solitary heights. Their forms are of every variety, from the precipitous and pinnacled acclivity, to the broad-based and round-backed ascent; but, in general, are sharp in outline, and wild or savagely grand in feature. Both great elongated ridges, and chains or series of short parallel ridges, have a prevailing direction from north-east to south-west, and send up summits from 1,000 to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Glens, valleys, and expanses of lowland stretch in all directions among the mountains, and abound in voluminous streams and large elongated lakes of picturesque appearance,—nearly all the inland lakes extending in stripes either north-eastward and south-westward, or eastward and westward. Along the whole west coast, at remarkably brief intervals, arms of the sea, long, narrow, and sometimes exceedingly rugged in outline, run north-eastward or south-eastward into the interior, and assist the inland fresh water lakes in cleaving it into sections. The rivers of the region are chiefly impetuous torrents, careering for a while along mountain-gorges, and afterwards either expanding themselves into beautiful lakes and flowing athwart delightful meadows, or ploughing long narrow valleys, green and ornate with grasses, trefoils, daisies, ranunculi, and a profuse variety of other herbage and flowers. Native woods, principally of pine and birch, and occasionally clumps and expanses of plantation, climb the acclivities of the gentler heights, or crowd down upon the valleys, and embosom the inland lakes. On the east side, along the coast to the Moray frith, and toward the frontier in the counties of Nairn, Elgin, and Perth, gentle slopes and broad belts of lowland, fertile in soil and favourable in position, are carpeted with agricultural luxuriance, and thickly dotted with human dwellings, and successfully vie with the south of Scotland in towns and population, and in the pursuit and display of wealth. But almost everywhere else, except in the fairyland of Loch-Fyne, and the southern shore of Loch-Etive, the Highlands are sequestered,—sinless of a town,—a semi-wilderness, where a square mile is a greatly more convenient unit of measurement than an acre.

A district characterized by such features as we have named “necessarily exhibits, within very circumscribed limits, varieties of scenery of the most opposite descriptions; enabling the admirer of nature to pass abruptly from dwelling on the loveliness of an extensive marine or campaign landscape into the deep solitude of an ancient forest, or the dark craggy fastnesses of an alpine ravine; or from lingering amid the quiet grassy meadows of a pastoral strath or valley, watered by its softly-flowing stream, to the open heathy mountain-side, whence ‘alps o’er alps arise,’ whose summits are often shrouded with mists and almost perennial snows, and their overhanging precipices furrowed by foaming cataracts. Lakes and long arms of the sea, either fringed with woods or surrounded with rocky barren shores, now studded with islands, and anon extending their silvery arms into distant receding mountains, are met in every district; while the extreme steepness, ruggedness, and sterility of many of the mountain-chains impart to them as imposing and magnificent characters as are to be seen

in the much higher and more inaccessible elevations of Switzerland. No wonder, then, that this 'land of mountain and of flood' should have given birth to the song of the bard, and afforded material for the theme of the sage, in all ages; and that its inhabitants should be tinged with deep romantic feelings, at once tender, melancholy, and wild; and that the recollection of their own picturesque native dwellings should haunt them to their latest hours, wherever they go. Neither, amid such profusion and diversity of all that is beautiful and sublime in nature, can the unqualified admiration of strangers, from every part of Europe, of the scenery of the Highlands fail of being easily accounted for; nor can any hesitate in recommending them to visit the more remote or unknown solitudes." Nor do only the natives of the Highlands, who have lived among the mountains, but also the natives of the Lowlands, as far away at least as to be familiar with some peaks of the Grampians figuring dimly on the horizon, ever retain such an enthusiastic attachment to their country as neither distance of place nor length of time can efface. Not a man of them all, who possesses any heart or fancy, but will encore to the echo the words of the poet Nicoll,—

"There are rich garden lands wi' their skies ever fair;
But their riches or beauty we mak na our care.
Wherever we wander, ae vision aye fills
Our hearts to the burstin'—our ain Hieland hills.
O! the bonnie Hieland hills
O! the bonnie Hieland hills
The bonnie hills o' Scotland O
The bonnie Hieland hills."

The Highlands, till about a century ago, were exclusively occupied by a people whose manners, language, and framework of society were strikingly peculiar, and quite as different from those of the inhabitants of the south of Scotland, as if the two races had been separate nations, mutually removed by the intervention of an ocean. At the time when the Romans invaded North Britain, the whole population of both ends of the island consisted of a Celtic race, the descendants of its original inhabitants. Shortly after the Roman abdication of North Britain, the Saxons, a people of Gothic origin, established themselves upon the Tweed, and afterwards extended their settlements to the frith of Forth and to the banks of the Solway and the Clyde. About the beginning of the 6th century, the Dalriads landed in Kintyre and Lorn from the opposite coast of Ireland, and colonized these districts; whence, in the course of little more than two centuries, they overspread the Highlands and Western islands, which their descendants have, ever since, continued to possess. Towards the end of the 8th century, a fresh colony of Scots from Ireland settled in Galloway among the Britons and Saxons, and having overspread the whole of that country, were afterwards joined by detachments of the Scots of Kintyre and Lorn, in connexion with whom they peopled that peninsula. But notwithstanding these early settlements of the Gothic race, the era of the Saxon colonization of the Lowlands of Scotland is, with more propriety, placed in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who, by his marriage with a Saxon princess, and the protection he gave to the Anglo-Saxon fugitives who sought for an asylum in his dominions from the persecutions of William the Conqueror and his Normans, laid the foundations of those great changes which took place in the reigns of his successors. Malcolm Canmore had, before his accession to the throne, resided for some time in England as a fugitive, under the protection of Edward the Confessor, where he acquired a knowledge of the Saxon language, which language, after

his marriage with the princess Margaret, became that of the Scottish court. This circumstance made that language fashionable among the Scottish nobility, in consequence of which and of the Anglo-Saxon colonization under David I., the Gaelic language was altogether superseded in the Lowlands of Scotland in little more than two centuries after the death of Malcolm. A topographical line of demarcation was then fixed as the boundary between the two languages, which has ever since been kept up, and presents one of the most singular phenomena ever observed in the history of philology.

The change of the seat of government by Kenneth on ascending the Pictish throne, from Inverlochay, the capital of the Scots, to Abernethy, also followed by the removal of the marble chair, the emblem of sovereignty, from Dunstaffnage to Scone, appears to have occasioned no detriment to the Gaelic population of the Highlands; but when Malcolm Canmore transferred his court, about the year 1066, to Dunfermline, which also became, in place of Iona, the sepulture of the Scottish kings, the rays of royal bounty, which had hitherto diffused its protecting and benign influence over the inhabitants of the Highlands, were withdrawn, and left them a prey to anarchy and poverty. "The people," says General David Stewart, "now beyond the reach of the laws, became turbulent and fierce, revenging in person those wrongs for which the administrators of the laws were too distant and too feeble to afford redress. Thence arose the institution of chiefs, who naturally became the judges and arbiters in the quarrels of their clansmen and followers, and who were surrounded by men devoted to the defence of their rights, their property, and their power; and accordingly the chiefs established within their own territories a jurisdiction almost wholly independent of their liege lord." The connexion which Malcolm and his successors maintained with England, estranged still farther the Highlanders from the dominion of the sovereign and the laws; and their history, after the Gaelic population of the Lowlands had merged into the Anglo-Saxons and adopted their language, presents, with the exception of the wars between rival clans, nothing remarkable till their first appearance on the military theatre of our national history in the civil wars in the time of the Stuarts.

The earliest recorded history of the Highlanders presents us with a bold and hardy race of men, filled with a romantic attachment to their native mountains and glens, cherishing an exalted spirit of independence, and firmly bound together in sects or clans by the ties of kindred. Having little intercourse with the rest of the world, and pent up for many centuries within the Grampian range, the Highlanders acquired a peculiar character, and retained or adopted habits and manners differing widely from those of their lowland neighbours. "The ideas and employments, which their seclusion from the world rendered habitual,—the familiar contemplation of the most sublime objects of nature,—the habit of concentrating their affections within the narrow precincts of their own glens, or the limited circle of their own kinsmen,—and the necessity of union and self-dependence in all difficulties and dangers, combined to form a peculiar and original character. A certain romantic sentiment, the offspring of deep and cherished feeling, strong attachment to their country and kindred, and a consequent disdain of submission to strangers, formed the character of independence; while an habitual contempt of danger was nourished by their solitary musings, of which the honour of their clan, and a long descent from

brave and warlike ancestors, formed the frequent theme. Thus, their exercises, their amusements, their modes of subsistence, their motives of action, their prejudices and their superstitions, became characteristic, permanent, and peculiar. Firmness and decision, fertility in resources, ardour in friendship, and a generous enthusiasm, were the result of such a situation, such modes of life, and such habits of thought. Feeling themselves separated by Nature from the rest of mankind, and distinguished by their language, their habits, their manners, and their dress, they considered themselves the original possessors of the country, and regarded the Saxons of the Lowlands as strangers and intruders."

The ancient Highlanders were tall, robust, well-formed, and had remarkably hardy habits. In particular, they felt great indifference to cold, and thought nothing of sleeping in the open air during the severity of winter. Birt, who resided among them and wrote in the year 1725, relates that he has seen the places which they occupied, and which were known by being free from the snow that deeply covered the ground, except where the heat of their bodies had melted it. The same writer represents a chief as giving offence to his clan by his degeneracy in forming the snow into a pillow before he lay down! "The Highlanders were so accustomed to sleep in the open air, that the want of shelter was of little consequence to them. It was usual before they lay down, to dip their plaids in water, by which the cloth was less pervious to the wind, and the heat of their bodies produced a warmth, which the woollen, if dry, could not afford." This hardness became allied to the peculiar costume of the plaid and the philabeg; and the two are noticed conjointly in old historical accounts of their appearance. Beague, a Frenchman, who wrote a history of the campaigns in Scotland in 1546, printed in Paris in 1556, states that, at the siege of Haddington, in 1594, "they [the Scottish army] were followed by the Highlanders, and these last go almost naked; they have painted waistcoats, and a sort of woollen covering, variously covered." Lindsay of Pitcottie says,—"The other pairt northerne ar full of mountaines, and very rud and homelie kynd of people doeth inhabite, which is called the Reid Schankes, or wyld Scottis. They be clothed with ane mantle, with ane schirt, fashioned after the Irish manner, going bair legged to the knie." Another who wrote before the year 1597, observes that, in his time, "they"—the Highlanders—"delight much in marbled cloths, especially that have long stripes of sundry colours; they love chiefly purple and blue; their predecessors used short mantles, or plaids of divers colours, sundrie ways divided, and among some the same custom is observed to this day; but, for the most part now, they are brown, most near to the colour of the hadder, to the effect when they lye among the hadders, the bright colour of their plaids shall not bewray them, with the which, rather coloured than clad, they suffer the most cruel tempests that blow in the open fields, in such sort, that in a night of snow they sleep sound."

The Highlanders, in a higher degree than some other contemporary nations, have been addicted to superstition. The peculiar aspect of their country, in which nature appears in its wildest and most romantic features, exhibiting at a glance sharp and rugged mountains, with dreary wastes, wide-stretched lakes, and rapid torrents, over which the thunders and lightnings, the tempests and rains of heaven exhaust their terrific rage, wrought upon the creative powers of the imagination; and from these appearances, the Highlanders "were naturally

led to ascribe every disaster to the influence of superior powers, in whose character the predominating feature necessarily was malignity towards the human race." The most dangerous and most malignant creature was the kelpie or water-horse, which was supposed to allure women and children to his subaqueous haunts, and there devour them. Sometimes he would swell the lake or torrent beyond its usual limits, and overwhelm the unguarded traveller in the flood. The shepherd, as he sat upon the brow of a rock in a summer's evening, often fancied he saw this animal dashing along the surface of the lake, or browsing on the pasture ground upon its verge. The urisks, who were supposed to be of a condition somewhat intermediate between that of mortal men and spirits, "were a sort of lubberly supernaturals, who, like the brownies of England, could be gained over by kind attentions to perform the drudgery of the farm; and it was believed that many families in the Highlands had one of the order attached to it." The *daoine shì* or men of peace, who are the fairies of the Highlanders, "though not absolutely malevolent, are believed to be a peevish repining race of beings, who, possessing themselves but a scanty portion of happiness, are supposed to envy mankind their more complete and substantial enjoyments. They are supposed to enjoy, in their subterraneous recesses, a sort of shadowy happiness, a tinsel grandeur, which, however, they would willingly exchange for the more solid joys of mortals." Nor was belief in these imaginary beings more general or fervid than other forms of superstition, particularly witchcraft, charms, and the second sight,—the last of which is alluded to as follows by Collins:—

"How they whose sight such dreary dreams engross,
With their own vision oft astonish'd droop,
When, o'er the wat'ry strath or quaggy moss,
They see the gliding ghosts unbodied troop.
Or, if in sports, or on the festive green,
Their destined glance some fated youth descry,
Who now, perhaps, in lusty vigour seen,
And rosy health, shall soon lamented die.
For them the viewless forms of air obey,
Their bidding heed, and at their beck repair.
They know what spirit brews the stormful day,
And heartless, oft like moody madness, stare
To see the phantom train their secret work prepare."

The transition of the Highlanders from their ancient condition to a state of enlightenment and of begun community of character and interests with the inhabitants of the Lowlands, did not commence till the 18th century. None of the many attempts which successive kings and governments had made to break down their peculiar framework, or divest them of the wild power which they riotously sported within the mountain-walls of their fortress-like country, or tame them into the spirit and observances of a people living as one family and acknowledging the sway of one ruling power had, up to the year 1715, been, even in a slight degree, permanently successful. Even the disarming act which followed the rebellion of that year, had little other effect than to strip the few clans who were favourable to government of their means of rendering it service, and place them bleedingly at the mercy of the exulting majority who brandished defiance at the magniloquent but pithless attempt to seize their claymores and their dirks. Cromwell, indeed, tamed, for a time, their martial ferocity, and taught them to feel the presence of a master, by the severe rigour of his martial proceedings, and even threw a ray of enlightenment over their minds, and conferred lasting benefits on the town of Inverness, by promulgating a knowledge of those arts which deeply affect for good a people's social well-being. A revival of his

policy, too, in the constructing of forts at intervals over the country, and in the posting within them of strong garrisons to overawe the clans, achieved, in a small degree, during the first half of the 18th century, that silent though sullen respect for the power of government which the results of the disarming act were fitted only to turn into derision. Still, till influences of a moral kind, or higher influences than appeals to their fears and attempted abridgments of their physical power, could be made to bear upon them, the Highlanders remained among their mountain-fastnesses very nearly the same in character as their ancestors had been for ages. The breaking up of the patriarchal or clan-system by vigorous acts of the legislative and the executive,—the opening up of the country by facilities of communication,—the formation of societies, and the conducting of enterprises, to engage it in productive industry,—and the invigoration and extension of its scanty appliances of education and religious instruction,—are the grand means which have effected a change, both on the social system of the people and on their industrial pursuits; and they shall now be rapidly detailed, not jointly, nor in the order of the dates of their origin, but separately, and in such order as seems to give most promise of clearness of illustration.

Two years after the quelling of the last rebellion, or in 1748, two acts were passed, and an old one revived, with a view of entirely destroying the clan-system of the Highlanders. One of the new acts abolished hereditary jurisdictions, and was designed to cut asunder the bands of power on the one side, and of feudal servitude on the other, which united the chieftain and his followers; and the other proscribed the use of the Highland dress, and was intended to desecrate those ancient recollections, and fling into oblivion those cherished feelings of clansmanship and predatory mountaineer habits, with which the very sight of the kilt and the philabeg were associated. The revived act was that which hitherto had been so feebly, or rather mischievously exhibited, *in terrorem*, for disarming the Highlanders; and it was now backed with precaution, and carried into execution with a vigour which promised speedily to sweep the mountains of their tools of defiance and rebellion. So energetically did the acts overrun the Highlands, that the system with which they made war took instantly and precipitantly to flight, making not a stand and attempting not a rally for existence. The Highland peasantry were now made masters of their own actions, but, at the same time, were suddenly driven away from all the modes of life in which they had been used to employ their energies. They were freed, not only from the domination, but also from the guidance, of superiors to whom they had been habituated to look for both the regulation of their conduct, and the supply of their physical wants. They were disencumbered of at once the tools and the plunder of petty war,—the servitudes and the rewards of watching the will, and following the motions, of their chieftains. They acquired the liberty of roaming the world, or, in any form, attempting honourable adventure, but lost the security of a home and of employment suited to their predilections by attachment to specific localities of soil. And—altogether at the mercy of whatever new character their quondam chieftains might assume, if they remained on their native grounds, or unpiloted by knowledge of the world, and unaided by habits of civilized industry if they moved abroad—they went off, in their new career, like greyhounds in the slip, uncertain whither the chase might lead, and ignorant whether they might pant

in disappointment, or give voice in the exultancy of success at its close.

In numerous instances the chieftains—now converted into plain landed proprietors—came down, with true dignity of character, from their barbarous grandeur amid the heath of the mountains, to the morally great position of cultivators of the soil and encouragers of an industrious tenantry in the valley; and, combining enlightened regard for their own respectability and income, with patriotic concern for the welfare of their quondam clansmen, so apportioned their estates into farms, and constructed a machinery for giving general employment in the cultivation of the soil or the rearing of stock, as speedily to weave between themselves and their people a bond of connexion quite akin to that which unites encouraging landlord and industrious farmer in the Lowlands, and unspeakably more conducive to the happiness of both, while a thousand times worthier of admiration, than the bond of feudalism which had just been burst. In all such instances, the transition, aided by the appliances which we have yet to explain, was rapid on the part of both proprietor and tenant, from the character of useless or mischievous romance which had formerly distinguished them, to the quiet and common-place but comfortable and praiseworthy character of peaceful patrons and labourers of agricultural and pastoral life. While the landholders became honourably richer than before, and moved in contact with the amenities of polished society, and imbibed a taste for the refinements of art and of mental cultivation, the tenants speedily acquired both taste for humble luxuries, and a power to procure the means of its gratification, and, before the lapse of many years, exchanged the swinish hovel for the snug cottage, an adherence to uniformity of dress for a fondness to import recent fashions, and a recklessness and ignorance of the methods of cookery for a considerable appreciation of the delicacies of food. Estates which were laid out at the disruption of the feudal system for the joint welfare of proprietor and inhabitants, in fact exhibit at the present day such close resemblance to the majority of estates in the Lowlands, that, but for their mountain-aspect, the prevalence of the Gaelic language, and the remains of a strong dash of ancient superstitions, they might be pronounced to have not a physical or a moral feature of difference. Additional to the lairds and the farmers, young gentlemen of family displayed the phases of a beneficial change. Deprived of the wild turbulent resources in which they might once have hoped to revel among the mountains, and invited away to the trial of new modes of life abroad, they entered and soon loved liberal professions, or became servants of their country in her army or navy, and speedily acquired a greatly more relished enjoyment in systematically expending their energies as aspiring members of one great commonwealth, than they could have done in lavishing them upon the limited and doubtful interests of a Highland clan.

But while the estates to which we have been referring careered onward to prosperity, a very large portion of the Highland territory became the scene of accumulated disasters upon the people, and, in the first instance, was reclaimed from the evils of feudalism only to originate miseries and occasion depravation of morals, different in kind from those of the middle ages, but scarcely inferior in degree. Many landlords—perhaps very considerably the majority—seemed so to recoil from the fall of their feudal grandeur as to earth themselves in the deepest sordidness of spirit, or to seek an amends for the power of despotism which they had lost, in the

rigorous and inglorious domineerings of a hard taskmaster. Dissevered from their people as to bonds which enslaved their wills and dictated their services, and disdaining to seek enrichment from their estates by the slow, systematic, humble means of a minutely apportioned farming and pastoral tenantry, they spent not a thought on the destinies of their quondam clansmen, or unceremoniously consigned them to adventure in the countries beyond the mountains, and rented out to one grasping and monopolizing tacksman—who was high-sounding in pretensions, and who promised to make golden returns to his landlord without taxing his nobility with vulgar cares—a wide expanse of territory which ought to have been distributed among large numbers or even several scores of farmers. Many valleys which formerly teemed with population, and glens once vocal with the wild notes of the pibroch, were, in consequence, abandoned to the solitary and silent wanderings of vast flocks of black cattle and sheep.

Enormous numbers of the Highland peasantry now exchanged their once deep devotion to the protecting chieftain for towering scorn and hatred of the unbenignant and selfish landlord; and, spurning the country which they had fondly loved, but which seemed, in biting ingratitude, to fling them from its embrace, sought, on the far-away shores of a foreign land, a retreat where they might nurse their rage and toil for subsistence. Thousands after thousands crowded along in small bands to the sea-ports of Scotland, and thence sailed away to America; and, sending back accounts of the Canadian wilds which seemed fascinating to an outcast and half-beggared Highlander, induced thousands upon thousands more of their countrymen to follow. Nor was the work of deportation limited to a few years immediately succeeding the imposition upon the Highlands of a strictly pastoral and agricultural character. Landlords who, at first, were measured and relenting in the expatriation of their people, and even some probably who, for a time, regarded the quondam clans as all entitled in justice to remain on the lands to which they had been feudally attached, gradually found profit or convenience in making large allotments of territory to tacksmen, and caused the great scene of depopulation at the commencement to be continually repeated with the efflux of years. So late as during the year 1835, no fewer than 3,522 Highlanders, parting with the whole of their little possessions in order to obtain sufficient passage-money, found their way from the ports of Campbelton, Oban, and Tobermory alone, to the United States and the British colonies, besides great numbers—the quota probably from much the larger portion of the Highlands—who embarked at Greenock and Port-Glasgow. Other Highlanders, not few in number, were driven into demoralization of feeling of a kind quite unredeemed by any of the occasional dashes of nobleness which occasionally flitted across the vices of the clansmen. Some, cooped up within spheres of action too limited to admit their earning a full sustenance, fell in debt to their superiors, or became partial paupers on their bounty, or contrived mean stratagems of petty-chicanery, and were speedily meshed in wretched habits of low cunning and duplicity; while others plunged into the excitement of illicit distillation, and indolently stretching themselves at one time on the heath or in the cave to watch the progress of their occupation, or boldly executing, at another, daring or mendacious schemes to outwit the exciseman, became habituated to fraud and perjury.

In later years, however, in consequence of the

reduction of the duties on spirits, and the numerous establishment of large legal distilleries, the practice of illicit distillation disappeared entirely from some districts and was suppressed substantially in all. Emigration, also, except from some pieces of the seaboard and from the Western islands, came wholly to a stand. And with the suppression of illicit distillation, the prevalence of fearfully intemperate habits to which it seems to have given birth, or with which it was intimately associated, has been pent up within limits, and ceases to offer chase to the pursuing moralist over a measureless waste of mountain and flood. The miseries which threatened nearly to overwhelm large portions of the Highlands, therefore, may be regarded as now in a fair course of amelioration. Nor ought we much to regret in the long-run, that the sweep of improving influences comes over a scantier population than they must have encountered, had not emigration drained off currents of the people to foreign shores. The Highlands, on principles of quiet industry and modern refinement—unless, by some magic, manufactures could be introduced to their recesses—are utterly incompetent to maintain the same number of human beings as on the happily exploded principles of contentment with a dog's food and a pig's lodging, and of predatory incursions into the neighbouring Lowlands. A distribution of the territory of estates which, on frequent and skilful experiment, is found to be most exuberant in produce, and is, consequently, best, not only for the landlord, but for the aggregate interests of the national community, comports ill with such over-minute allotments as would make farmers of all the successors of the clansmen who followed the chieftain to the foray. The breaking up of the feudal system, then, may have been none the less propitious in its eventual and abiding results for its having, in the first instance, given birth to extensive disasters.

But the beneficial effects of obliging the Highland population to employ themselves chiefly as husbandmen and graziers could never, to any considerable degree, have been realized, had not the country been laid open by facilities of communication. The Highlands, in their original state, were almost utterly inaccessible from without, and were traversable, within their own limits, only by the lightfooted pedestrian, bearing no heavier a load than the accoutrements of war. During the rebellion of 1715, when the royal troops made a vain attempt to penetrate farther than Blair-Athole, Government began to see the necessity of cutting paths through the mountain fastnesses, even as a measure of national police. In 1730, several great lines of road were commenced,—one from Luss, both by the head of Lochlomond and by Inverary, to Tyndrum,—another from Callendar near Stirling, to the same point,—another, in continuation of these, from Tyndrum, through Glencoe, to Fort William, and thence along the Great glen to Fort-George,—another from Cupar-Angus by Braemar to Fort-George,—and another from Crieff and from Dunkeld, by Dalnacardoch and Dalwhinnie, to Fort-Augustus and Inverness. These principal roads, and various connecting ones, eventually extended in aggregate length to about 800 miles, and were provided with upwards of 1,000 bridges. They were constructed with various expeditiousness, the most important lines being completed within 6 or 8 years after the date of commencement, and those of secondary importance continuing to be in progress till near the close of the century. The workers employed on them were parties of soldiers, rewarded by additions to their military pay, directed by master-masons and over-

seers, and superintended by a functionary called the baggage-master and inspector-of-roads in North-Britain, who was responsible to the commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. The roads were formed and kept in repair by annual parliamentary grants of from £4,000 to £7,000, and, in some instances, were carried forward or ramified at the expense of proprietors through whose estates they passed. They were very far, however, from being a competent provision for the vast and impracticable region which they professed to have laid open. Soon ceasing to be required for military purposes, or for those of pouring in forces to overawe the disrupted clans, they offered, for the purposes of traffic, comparatively limited and imperfect facilities. They passed through the wildest and most mountainous districts; they drained the produce chiefly of territories so poor and so thinly inhabited as to be totally unable to bear the costs of keeping them in repair; and, while leaving many interior and richer districts not far from the Lowlands untraversed and quite untouched, they went no farther northward than the great Caledonian glen, and made no provision whatever for the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, Cromarty, and Ross, the greater part of Inverness-shire, and the vast region of the Western isles. Yet, just at the moment when they required to be vigorously extended, they lay in some risk of being utterly abandoned.

Government, wearied with the annual drain of these roads on the public treasury, and doubtful of their practical utility, requested a statement of reasons from Sir Ralph Abercromby, the commander-in-chief, and Colonel Anstruther, the general inspector, why they should be continued. But both of these officers, as well as the Highland society, while admitting that the roads were, for the present, no longer requisite for their original objects, so convincingly showed the maintenance and the extension of them to be indispensable to the prevention of a revolt into barbarity and feudalism, or to the progression of the begun work of civilization and social improvement, that parliament, in 1802-3, passed an act for maintaining, at the public cost, the roads which had been made, for contributing one half of the estimated expense of whatever additional roads and bridges might be desiderated, the other half to be paid by proprietors or counties, and for empowering commissioners to insure the efficient and economical performance of the works. The military roads now continued, for a time, to be kept in repair at the cost of from £4,000 to £7,000 a-year; but, the allowance for them from 1814 to 1819 becoming limited to £2,500 a-year, they fell, except on the two most important lines, into comparative neglect. Nor, in the new state of things, was their decline to be much regretted. Constructed on the old and very absurd principle of moving, as nearly as possible, in a straight line, they were carried rapidly down into hollows, and driven stiffly up the face of acclivities, as if to exclude from the regions to which they led the way the luxury of a wheeled vehicle; and were, in all respects, much inferior to the roads which might have been expected, and which have actually been constructed under the new act. The Highland counties, particularly those which continued still to be closed up, made prompt claims upon the offered contributions of parliament, by paying down their own moiety for lines of desiderated road. So rapidly were new roads formed—all on principles of expert engineering—that against the year 1820, they extended, in the aggregate, to 875 miles provided with 1,117 bridges, and had occasioned a cost to parliament of £267,000, to the counties £214,000, and to individual proprietors of

estates £60,000,—in all £541,000. Since 1820, the military and the parliamentary roads have been strictly under one management, and are maintained in repair at the average cost of £10,000 a-year, £5,000 of which is contributed by parliament.

So great a social and moral revolution as the formation of the Highland roads has accomplished, cannot easily be conceived. During a considerable period after the military roads were completed, the region continued in nearly its original state of wildness and anarchy. Attempts to traverse the new tracks were made for many years, either simply on foot, or at best on garrons or little highland ponies; they were, at first, totally, and, after a period, slowly and hesitatingly aided by the erection of inns; and, for some years succeeding the suppression of the last rebellion, they were rendered perilous by the truculency and ruffianism of gangs of the broken clans or dispersed rebels, who haunted the mountain-passes for prey. In 1760, a post-chaise was seen for the first time in Inverness, and, for several years, continued to be the only four-wheeled carriage in the region. But even when vehicles of its class became somewhat known, they were hired with cautious timidity, and packed to suffocation by parties of travellers confederated to bear the heavy costs of hire; and, with not a few risks and adventures in the accidents of springs and harness, they lumbered heavily along with their load, occupying eight days in moving from Inverness to Edinburgh. The mails to Inverness also—which were not established till after the Union, and which, for fifty years, were carried only once a-week and by foot-runners—continued, to the end of the century, to have no more dignified a conveyance than either saddle-bags or single-seated cars. When the new road act came into practice, however, the change which had so slowly advanced made rapid and large bounds in the onward movement. In 1806, the Caledonian coach began to run between Perth and Inverness, a distance of 115 miles; and performed the journey in two days; and, at the sole risk of one individual, maintained its precarious ground till, after a lapse of years, it provoked rivalry or imitation. In 1811, a coach, carrying the mail, was started between Inverness and Aberdeen. As the various parliamentary roads were opened, or the old military ones improved, coaching on other lines was commenced. In 1819, a mail-coach, aided, in the first instance, by the counties and by large allowances for the mail, penetrated to the extreme north, connecting all the southern towns of the kingdom, with Tain, Wick, and Thurso. In 1827, the number of public coaches converging to Inverness had multiplied to 7,—making 44 arrivals and the same number of departures weekly; 3 of the coaches running up from Aberdeen, 1 running up from Perth, 2 coming in from Tain, Cromarty, Invergordon, and Dingwall, and 1 coming in from Thurso and Wick. Nor have comparatively sequestered and very thinly peopled districts been eventually without the luxury either of public coaching or of interpenetration by some small comfortable kind of public vehicle; till now almost every village of any note, and every point of commanding interest to tourists, no matter how secluded, can be reached by regular swift public conveyance.

Inns—those momentous accommodations to travellers, and unerring indices to the true state of traffic in a country—began, soon after the commencement of the present century, to spring up in vast numbers, and generally of a quality to indicate a prodigious transition in the social circumstances of the region. In the south Highlands, in the Great glen, on the roads between Fort-William and Stirling and between Dingwall and Portree, and along the grand

road from Perth to Thurso, they are, for the most part, commodious and comfortable, sometimes wearing a dash of low country pretension or even metropolitan elegance, and rarely justifying any of the ideas of discomfort with which many frothy talkers still rashly associate the Highlands. Even on the least frequented roads, except in the north and west of Sutherlandshire, and some less considerable districts, accommodations occur at intervals of from 10 to 15 miles, which, merely claiming to be public-houses, present two-storied and slated exteriors, and floored and apartmented interiors, and display an array of comforts five centuries in advance of the best which Bailie Nicol Jarvie, or any living original whom he represented, could find on the very frontiers and garden-ground of the Highlands.—Post-chaises and other travelling vehicles for hire, though not proportionate to the public coaches and the inns, exist in sufficient number to unite with them in the indication of social improvement. On the great road between Perth and Inverness, in many parts of the southern Highlands, at Inverary on the west, and at Tain, Dingwall, and other towns on the east, post-chaises, gigs, post-horses, and riding-horses are maintained at the inns. In the south, the east, and the north, one-horse cars, or one-horse four-wheeled vehicles have been very generally introduced; and at Fort-William, Ballachulish, Oban, and other places in the west, carts with a swing-seat across the centre are let as a succedaneum for gigs.

Private carriages, from being altogether unknown previous to the road-making period, and exceedingly rare several years after the commencement of the present century, have become comparatively numerous. Even 28 years ago, 160 coaches and gigs might be seen in attendance on the Inverness yearly races; and then also, new ones were so numerous ordered, as to keep four coach-manufactories in Inverness in employment.—Regular carriers have, for a considerable period, been established on all the principal roads, carrying goods, at all seasons of the year, to the towns and to entirely landward districts, and contributing mightily to the demonstration of a vast and beneficial change in the frame-work of society.—Communication of intelligence by letters and newspapers, or the working of the post-office system, is the same on all the great lines of road as in the Lowlands, and penetrates the recesses of the country and the remote positions of the islands with a minuteness of ramification and a frequency and regularity of despatch which seem, at first glance, utterly unattainable among the physical resistances of the region. Nor has even the railway animus found difficulty to look keenly and calculatingly into the very heart of the Highlands; for, to say nothing of the Great North of Scotland scheme for connecting Inverness with Aberdeen, together with subordinate schemes obviously enough suited to the comparatively thick population of the eastern sea-board, projects were warmly entertained some years ago, though eventually abandoned, to construct one railway from the head of Loch Lomond by way of Tyn-drum to Oban, and another northward from that line to Loch Leven, and thence to Fort William and along the Great glen.—Altogether, the state of things which everywhere meets the eye along the public roads in the Highlands—especially when viewed in connection with the aspect of husbandry, and the facilities for conveying produce and working the ground, which present themselves on the private side-roads—affords abundant demonstration that benign results have been very extensively and rapidly achieved by unlocking the mountain-gates of the Highlanders, and paving pathways for them of

trafficking intercommunication with their neighbours.

But a prodigious addition to what the roads have effected, is found in the results of cutting the CRINAN CANAL, and of constructing the magnificent work called the CALEDONIAN CANAL. [See these articles.] As regards also the whole coast-line of the continental Highlands, the whole length of the Great glen, and the entire extent of the Western islands, improvement has been achieved probably much more by the constructing and amending of harbours, and by the introduction and exploits of steam-navigation, than in other districts by all sorts of wheeled conveyances along the roads. Parts adjacent to the Clyde, and to the principal ramifications of its estuary, and portions of the western coast and of the islands, have, with the simple appliance of steam-navigation, suddenly passed from a state of wildness and desolation to the possession of almost a suburban character. Large villages or considerable towns—as in the instances of Helensburgh, Dunoon, Campbeltown, Bowmore, and Oban—have either sprung up from the unoccupied soil, or arisen out of poor and inconsiderable hamlets; and traffic to an extent which, on a highway, would employ a regiment of carters, now flourishes and goes regularly forward in quarters where, in the early part of the present century, scarcely any interchange of commodity existed superior to the rude trivial barter known to uncivilized tribes. Nor are the changes much or any less marked in the Caledonian glen, and especially on the east coast from the point whence the Highland frontier diverges into the interior to the Pentland fieth. From the private resources of enterprising individuals and companies, and nearly to the same amount from the proceeds of estates forfeited at last rebellion, a sum total of £110,000 has been expended on harbours and piers. The consequent increase of traffic, not only by the new method of steam-navigation, but by the old one of sailing-vessels, has been proportionate to the gigantic movements of everything connected with Highland amelioration.

Certain patriotic institutions, also, have operated powerfully to rouse the mind of the Highlander from its dormancy, and incite and direct him to avail himself of the advantages which were accumulating round his position. The Highland London society, established in 1778 by General Fraser of Lovat and other native Highlanders, the Highland Club of Scotland, the Celtic society, and the St. Fillan's Highland society, have probably worked with less beneficial results, by indulging a spirit of antiquarianism, and attempting to perpetuate attachment to Highland peculiarities, than if they had launched their whole influence to freight the population onward in strictly practical and modern improvement; yet they have laboured so to polish taste, to diffuse refinement, to obliterate the offensive features of the ancient character, and fix attention on those which fully comport with civilization, that they may be regarded as having, to some extent, assailed the foibles of the Highlanders through the very avenue of their prejudices. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, on the other hand, has steadily directed its powerful energies to the promotion of the immediate and most tangible interests of the Highlands, and to the introduction, extension, and adaptation of whatever promises most efficiently to work out their temporal prosperity. This noble institution embodies the patronage and the skill of most of the nobility, landed-gentry, and gentlemen-farmers, throughout the country, and of not a few distinguished men of science and of the learned professions. Surveying a width of range and a multi-

plicity of objects somewhat worthy of its wealth of intellect and its opulence of resources, it promotes the erection of towns and villages, the formation of roads and bridges, the experiments and enterprises of agriculture, the improving of farm-stock, the sheltering processes of planting, the extension of fisheries, the introduction of manufactures, the adaptation of machinery to the useful arts, the co-operation of local influence with public or legislative measures, the diffusion of practical knowledge, the progress of general industry, and the consolidating of the population of the Highlands and the Lowlands into one great fraternal community. The society awards large and numerous premiums to stimulate desiderated enterprises; and in 1828, it began the publication of the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, for prize essays, and the dissemination of the newest practical information. It also patronizes great annual cattle-shows successively in different towns, and by means of them, excites and directs a stirring and profitable spirit of emulation among graziers; and, in general, it keeps in play upon the community a variety of influences which, as far as regards mere earthly well-being, have singularly transformed and beautified its character.—The British Fishery society, established in 1780, though far from having accomplished what seemed easily within its reach, and feeble or at least unsuccessful in movement upon the water compared with the Highland Society of Scotland upon the land, yet seems ordinary in importance only when the vastness of its scene of action is taken into view, and has worked out very considerable advantages to the population of the coasts and the islands. Several towns and fishing-villages, such as Tobermory, Ullapool, and Pulteney-town, near Wick, are indebted to it both for their origin, and for much of the prosperity which they, and the districts around them, enjoy.

The appearances of beneficial change, or rather of total revolution, everywhere meet the eye in the walks of agriculture. Previous to the era of improvement, the cultivation and management of the soil were little better than savage. Crops were raised either with or without manure, just as the commodity happened spontaneously to offer itself, or to lie at a slightly inconvenient distance; they were confined to detached and trivial patches of ground naturally fertile; they were wrung year after year, in increasingly scanty pittances, from its exhausted and disheartened bosom, till they could no longer compensate the cost of the effort, and were then forgotten during a period of the land's exhausted rest, and of slowly acquiring "heart" from the growth and decay upon it of spontaneous weeds and grasses; and, either when they succeeded or when they failed, they merely whetted the appetite or mocked the cravings of misery,—the people, in the one case, acquiring no higher an indulgence than coarse oaten cakes and whisky, and, in the other, subsisting themselves on broth of nettles, or the blood of living animals mixed with oatmeal, or whatever was digestible in the spontaneous produce of the mountains. Cattle—the chief article of wealth, the main resource for subsistence, and the object of frequent forays and cause of continual intestine commotion—were so overstocked upon the natural pastures common to a tribe or clan, that they were annually starved in large numbers to death; and in every position, they were jostled out of their rights by absurdly large establishments of horses, maintained nominally for the purposes of tillage and of carrying peats, but really, in a chief degree, for the pampering of laziness or the demonstrations of beggarly consequence. Farms were let on the monstrous principle of running to a whole community or township; they

passed, in their various subdivisions, successively from hand to hand of the co-occupants; they were the temporary grounds, distinctively of no one, but diffusively of all; they sucked down the labours of the industrious and the skilful to compensate their master for the idleness of the besotted and the blundering; and—as if to amass every conceivable element of absurdity—they were held, with all their monstrous conditions, not of the proprietor, to whom the tenants owed prime service, but of a principal middleman to whose underling authority they became doubly enslaved.

The introduction of the potato, from the eagerness with which the exotic was adopted and the delight with which its easiness of cultivation was observed, might, in other circumstances, have worked a favourable change; but, for a considerable period, it only facilitated early marriages, occasioned an increase of population, and, in years when the crop failed, made a distressing addition to the former aggregate amount of misery. Improvement on a great scale, or to an extent which marked either an era or a state of rapid progression, did not actually commence in the Highlands, till the formation of the parliamentary roads, or some years after the beginning of the present century. The substitution of carts for ponies, by the saving it caused of time and expense and labour, and the facility it afforded for carrying manure from a distance, gave a powerful impulse to sluggishness of movement. No sooner were the parliamentary roads opened than the people constructed small side-roads in every direction; and, finding how easily they could now bring fuel from their mosses, or sea-weed from the shore, or loads of manurial substances from the storehouses of the mountains, felt joyously aroused from their slothful indolence to a state of industrious energy—vying with one another in the substitution of the neat gardened cottage for the lumpish squalid hovel, and in the adoption of new and stirring doctrines which they found promulgated around them respecting the reclaiming of land and the improving of stock. The introduction of carts was so sudden, so general, and so wondrously inspiriting as itself to have formed an era; and it immediately led to the introduction, or at least to the multiplication from a few units to hundreds and thousands, of ploughs, iron-teethed barrows, and other implements of husbandry, which indicated both acquaintance with the best methods of working the soil, and determination to ply them. At the commencement of the century, stripes of land along the coast or on the frontier were almost the only scenes of cultivation; and even these continued to a great degree loaded with the absurdities of the ancient system, till the invasion of carts and ploughs effected a revolution.

In Ross-shire, where a barley-mill was unknown till 1813, where the arable grounds were formerly detached patches, irregularly worked, and free from the arrangement of either field or ridge, many a single farm came, in the course of about twenty years, to produce as much as had formerly been extracted from the area of the whole county. Wheat alone came to be produced to the amount of 20,000 quarters a-year, and grain came to be raised, not only for local consumption, and for Inverness, Dingwall, Tain, and other Highland localities, but for exportation, to the amount of 10,000 quarters a-year, to Leith and the great ports of England. Inverness-shire, though possessing a more limited field for agricultural operations than Ross-shire, was equal to it in the energy of improvements, and scarcely inferior to it in their extent. In Sutherlandshire, where so late as 1806 or 1807, the inhabitants retained nearly all their ancient uncultivated habits,

living in the most miserable huts, and strangers to every species of comfort and industry, and where the lower grounds were almost wholly neglected and uninhabited, the liberal exertions of the Marquis of Stafford and other proprietors effected a revolution as complete as it was sudden. The population were drawn down from their wretched and useless position in the upper parts of the county, to crofts or small portions of ground marked out for them near the coast, and incited, by the erection for their use of comfortable cottages, by the location of their lands in the neighbourhood most prolific of advantage, and by every encouragement of advice and motive, to ply the arts of husbandry productively for themselves and their country. The higher grounds, which they vacated, and which are as well adapted for pasturage as they were ill-suited to be the sites of man's residence, were converted into extensive sheep and cattle farms; and, in less than twenty years from the first act of innovation, the whole county, as to its modes of tillage, the appearance of its farm-buildings, and all its agricultural properties and appliances, was in a condition to bear comparison with not a few districts of the long-favoured and happily-situated Lowlands. In Caithness, in spite of many of the lands being harassingly fettered by entails, and in spite of the stimulating advantage of roads having been of later attainment than in other districts, improvement displayed her trophies as exultingly as elsewhere, and was not a little aided in obtaining them by the ludicrous blunder, so characteristic of a besottedly ignorant people, of the inhabitants who occupied the seaboard and naturally arable district, having driven the first and grand line of parliamentary road as far as possible from their dwellings, and procured it to be carried inland along the base of the mountains. The blunder—which, of course, was discovered immediately after the road was completed—led to the careful cultivation, both of every practicable corner of land below the road-line, and of every patch above it, on the face or among the interstices of the hills where the plough could gain admission; and it occasioned or aided the building of a village at Bonar bridge, the planting of a great tract of country by Messrs. Houston of Creich and Dempster of Skibo, the invasion of the mountain's side at Skibo to the amount of a whole farm, and the trenching of most of the arable part of the Creich estate, and the sheltering of all of it with the best enclosures. Nor have the southern Highlands been behind the northern in the race of improvement, or unmindful of their greater advantageousness of position; and, but for the tedium of prolonging instances, they might be exhibited, county after county, in aspects of renovation which excite pleasure and almost provoke astonishment.

"In my various journeys to the different parts of the country," says the superintendent of the parliamentary roads in 1826, respecting the Highlands in general, "I notice improvements extending in every direction; and during my short recollection, a considerable extent of moorland, in various places, has been enclosed and converted into cultivated fields. It may also serve to show how systematic farming has become, that societies for the promotion of agriculture and the rearing of stock have been established in all the northern counties. Nor have plantations been behind in this general state of improvement. Many thousands of acres have, within the last 25 years, been planted. Upon the Dunrobin estate alone, there have been planted, within the last 25 years, above 9,000,000 of trees; and although the climate is somewhat unfavourable for the growth of large trees, yet the attempts made

promise to be attended with profit and advantage in many situations incapable of any other species of culture. The rapid improvements in agriculture have been accompanied with a corresponding change in the habitations of all ranks in the Highlands. Proprietors have expended large sums in the erection and ornamenting of suitable mansion-houses; and, in the houses of gentlemen-tacksmen, every species of comfort and convenience is to be found; while the cottars are gradually exchanging their huts of mud or turf for neat and substantial cottages." No surer criterion of the vast amount of agricultural improvement which took place within a period of from 25 to 40 years can be found—even abating for the advantageous influence of the war-period upon landed property—than in the fact that the value of Highland estates underwent in that period a fourfold, a sixfold, and, in some instances, nearly a tenfold increase. The lands of Merkinch, in the vicinity of Inverness, rose in 25 years from a rental of between £70 and £80 to a rental of £600. The estate of Castlehill, belonging to the ancient family of the Cuthberts, was sold in 1779 for £8,000, and resold in lots in 1804 for between £60,000 and £70,000. The barony of Lenton was bought in 1787 for £2,500, and sold 25 years afterwards for £20,000. The property of Redcastle, in Ross, was sold, in 1790, after a short competition, for £25,000, and resold, in 1824, to Sir William Fetter, Bart., for £135,000. In Lord Reay's country, in Sutherland, property which formerly yielded a rental of £2,000 rose, in the course of a few years, to a rental of £15,000. The estates of Chisholm, in the romantic district of Strathglass, from being, in 1783, worth only £700 a-year, became, in 1826, worth upwards of £5,000. The lands of Glengarry at the death of their proprietor, Duncan Macdonald, in 1788, yielded him not more than £800; and, in 1826, they yielded between £6,000 and £7,000.

Owing to the very great extent of surface which is available only as grazing-ground and sheep-walk, much of the attention which was anciently paid in an engrossing way to stock, required to be perpetuated and enlightened. Great effort and skill have been employed in improving the black cattle, by diffusing over the region the best breeds of its choicest districts, and by importing cows from Ayrshire. The Highland cattle are small; but they furnish the shambles with beef of a peculiarly delicate quality; and are driven southward for sale to the number annually of about 20,000 from Inverness-shire, about the same number from the other northern counties, and a still larger number from the southern Highlands.—Besides due care being used, on account of the very fine flavour of its mutton, for the black-faced sheep which the commencement of the improving era found in possession of the sheep-walks, attention is universally given, on account of the fineness of their wool and the largeness of their size, to imported cross-breeds, and especially to the Cheviots. Caithness, in the face of agricultural distresses which were just beginning when the incitement of the parliamentary roads entered its limits, exported annually, for some years preceding 1826, 80,000 fleeces of wool and 20,000 Cheviot sheep. Sutherlandshire, for some time preceding 1834, furnished yearly about 180,000 fleeces, and 40,000 sheep. A report by a committee appointed, in 1832, to inquire into the state of traffic in sheep at Inverness, estimated the annual exportation of sheep from Inverness-shire to be 100,000, and that from all the other northern counties to be about the same number.—Considerable attention has been paid to the breed of horses, for the purposes both of tillage and of draught, and has even, in some instances, been

successfully directed to the rearing of horses of the finest description. Highland ponies are small, but strong, hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue; and are annually driven southward in large numbers for the uses of the Newcastle coal-mines, and for general disposal in the lowland and the English markets. The larger breed of horses, when properly cared for, are stout, hardy, and serviceable beasts of draught, and, for the purposes of the saddle, as well as of the cart and the plough, are now very generally the offshot of crossings with south-country horses. —Several valuable species of pigs, both pure and crosses, were introduced at an early period of the career of improvement; and though not a prime or a prominent object, have drawn considerable attention. —For the disposal of the stock of the Highlands, various trysts or markets are held in the interior, and along the southern borders of the region. To supersede the inconveniences of a scattered market, and of purchasers having sometimes to seek out their commodity at the homes and fanks of the farmers, a great annual sheep and wool market was established, in 1817, at Inverness; and here all the disposable fleeces and sheep in the north of Scotland, are usually sold or contracted for in the way of consignment.

The manufactures of the Highlands, except in the article of whisky, are so trivial as to be seen or estimated only by a minute statist. In commerce, however, or in the exportation of the produce of the soil and of the seas, and in the importation of the conveniences and the luxuries of life, the region exhibits an increase of importance quite sufficient to demonstrate that a process of enrichment, or at least of growing prosperity, is going on throughout its territory. The state of traffic by navigation will be seen by reference to our articles CALEDONIAN CANAL, CRINAN CANAL, and those on the various ports; and that of the fisheries, by reference to the articles, WICK, LYBSTER, HELMSDALE, CROMARTY, FINDHORN, INVERARY, LOCHCARRON, LOCH SHIELDAG, HEBRIDES, ULLAPOL, TOBERMORY, and STORNOWAY. The annual exportations from the whole of the Highlands and Western Islands, are estimated by the Messrs. Anderson, in their 'Guide to the Highlands,' at £1,100,000,—consisting of sheep and wool £250,000; black cattle £250,000; herrings £200,000; grain £100,000; whisky £200,000; salmon, kelp, wood, pork, &c. £100,000. Two remunerating productions of a kind not very likely to be generally adverted to, may be particularly specified,—timber and game. Highland timber consists principally of pine and birch. The former, when raised from planting, is disposed of chiefly in the form of preps for coal-mines; and the latter is sold as material for herring-barrels. Between 200 and 300 cargoes of preps, logs, and deals, are annually shipped from the Moray frith. Game, though not strictly an article of exportation, draws profits to the country as directly as if it were. Highland proprietors now so very generally let the right of sporting on their lands that moors, varying in their accommodations and resources to suit the different classes of bidders in the market, may be rented at all prices from £50 to £500. Partridges and hares in the low grounds, the ptarmigan and the mountain hare in the lofty uplands, the stately red-deer in the sequestered wilds, the roe in the lower coverts, the heath-fowl as a substitute for the pheasant,—these, and grouse, woodcocks, snipes, wild-ducks, and other game, are what attract the sportsman, and bring rental to the proprietor. The wild eagle, which still occasionally gyrates round the bleak summits of the pinnaled mountains, and builds its eyry in cliffs which claim communion with the clouds, is too sublime an object to be thought of by those

whose eyes are earthward even when they tread the outworks of nature, and may be profitably contemplated only or chiefly by those who desire to "mount up on wings as eagles" into an atmosphere purer and loftier than belongs to the every-day walks of life.

We have chosen, for the sake of continuity of topic, to trace Highland improvement in temporal matters to its limits, without adverting to the religious and the educational influences which were at work to stimulate and direct ameliorating changes; but we should utterly fail to give a correct view of the region, and of the means of its amelioration, were we not to show in detail how powerfully and steadily these influences have been bearing upon its welfare. Had constructors of roads and harbours, members of civil government and secular societies, exerted a tenfold greater force than they have actually done upon the Highlands, they would probably have recoiled in astonishment from the futility of their efforts, had not the Bible, the Christian minister, and the schoolmaster been abroad to mould the minds of the population into a coincidence with the object of their labours.

The Highlands and Western Islands, after the extinction of Culdeism and the full establishment of Popery, were distributed into the six dioceses of Dunkeld, Argyle, Moray, Ross, Caithness, and the Isles. The number of secular clergy who officiated as parish-priests and as chaplains, though it cannot now be ascertained, seems to have corresponded, so far as the resources of the region would permit, with the sumptuousness and the earthly pomp of the Romish ritual. The monastic orders of all classes appear to have had only 18 establishments, 6 of which were in the Western Islands. There seem to have been only 2 collegiate churches for regular canons, at Kilmun in Argyleshire and at Tain in Ross-shire, besides the cathedrals or diocesan churches of Dunkeld, Fortrose, Elgin, Dornoch, and Lismore. On the abolition of Popery in 1560, the first draft of the constitution of the Reformed church, portioned the Highlands and Islands, including the Orkneys, into the three districts of Argyle, Ross, and Orkney, and assigned to them 3 of the 10 superintendents which it provided for the kingdom. But there followed struggles between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, alternate ascendancies of the two systems, and shiftings of scene in the persons and character and creed of the officiating ministers, which operated with a most malign influence, and occasioned almost the whole region to send up rank and fetid crops of poisonous herbage from the manurings of Popery left upon its soil. In the earlier years succeeding the Reformation, the paucity of preachers which could be found for the whole kingdom, the obstacle of the Gaelic language, and the poverty, thinness of population, and physical obstructions of the Highlands, prevented many parts of the region from becoming the scene of any pastoral ministrations, or even occasional religious services. So late as 1650, Lochaber, and some other equally important districts, remained untrodden by any Protestant pastor. Even localities which were earlier and somewhat regularly supplied, received, in many instances, no advantage in consequence of the ministers' ignorance of the vernacular language. The people were profoundly ignorant of the art of reading; and, even though the schoolmaster had gone amongst them, they possessed not a single copy of the scriptures by appeal to which they could have reaped benefit from his labours.

Throughout the 17th century, Popery was allowed to riot nearly at will in the Western Highlands, and in those of the Hebridean islands which belong to the counties of Ross and Inverness; and Episcopa-

lianism, in the feeble and worthless form, or with the uninfluential and unenlightening appliances which characterized it in Scotland, maintained full possession of the south-east of Ross-shire, the shores of Loch-Linnhe, the districts of Strathnairn and Strathdearn, the vicinities of Inverness, Dunkeld, and Blair, and also exerted considerable dominion in Strathspey, Badenoch, and Morayshire. Presbyterianism, or the working department of the reformed community, even when in the ascendant, was met, therefore, with moral obstacles in the way of attempting to plant a regular ministry, quite as embarrassing as the physical resistance of mountain-barriers and intersecting arms of the sea. Yet, a century, all but 14 years, elapsed after the legal establishment of the Reformation, before the General Assembly seems to have made any very formal attempt either to exercise regular pastoral care over the Highlands, or to demonstrate a consciousness that the region was in existence. In 1646—reddening apparently with a sense of shame for former neglect, or with harassing apprehension as to the fate of the Reformation beyond the mountains—the Assembly at length resolved that a ministry be planted among the Highlands,—that ministers and exhorters who understood the Gaelic language, be sent to them,—that kirks be provided in them, as in the Lowlands,—and that, agreeably to act of parliament, schools be erected in all their parishes. But these resolutions were more easily made than attempted to be carried into execution. Back to the very year of their being adopted, indeed, the town records of Inverness bear evidence of salaries having been paid to schoolmasters of the burgh, and respectively, in 1662 and 1667, they prohibit all persons except the town-teachers from giving lessons in reading or writing within the royalty, and enacted that "Mary Cowie shall not teach reading beyond the Proverbs;" and, in these particulars, they may possibly bear out an inference that, in a rudimental and crude form, the educational part of the Assembly's purpose was immediately executed in a few of the more populous localities. As to the strictly ecclesiastical part of it, however, few ministers could be found who understood Gaelic, and the few who did declined to accept, amongst a barbarous people, situations "so poor as not to afford bread."

After the Revolution, in 1688, and the immediate subsequent settlement of the Established church upon its present basis, considerable solicitude was evinced to make more extensive religious and educational provision for the Highlands. Bodies of ministers and probationers were sent, in terms of successive acts of the General Assembly, to itinerate in the unprovided districts, and were supported, while on their missionary tours, by grants from the vacant stipends. All licentiates who understood the Gaelic language, if on the list of probationers, were prohibited from accepting settlements in the Lowlands; and, if already in possession of an incumbency, were obliged, in the event of receiving calls from Highland parishes, to accept them. Commissions having, in 1617, and at subsequent dates, been appointed by parliament to plant kirks, modify stipends, and remodel parishes, and all their powers becoming, in 1707, vested in the court of session, committees were now nominated to visit parishes which had been civilly settled, with a view to the erection of churches and schools. In 1701, an association was formed called "The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge" for "the increase of piety and virtue within Scotland, especially in the Highlands, Islands, and remote corners thereof;" and, after acquiring pecuniary strength, royal patronage, and a charter of incorporation,

commenced, in 1712, a series of enterprises, which gradually increased in extent, and afforded no mean aid in the departments at once of the missionary, the schoolmaster, and the religious publisher. In 1705, a grant was made by Queen Anne, from proceeds of the quondam bishopric of Argyle, of sums, whose annual interest, in 1838, amounted to £142 15s. 7d., to be expended by the synod of Argyle in supporting preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In 1725—in response to an application exhibiting the moral destitution of a people separated into thin and detached clusters by arms of the sea, impetuous torrents, lofty mountains, and extensive moors—£1,000 of annual royal bounty, increased at a later period to £2,000, was placed at the disposal of the General Assembly, and was immediately devoted to the support of 20 preachers and 20 catechists appointed to the most destitute districts. About this period, the Established church—somewhat aided probably, though in an incidental way, by the routings of Popish priests, and of Jacobitical Episcopalian ministers, which followed the rebellion of 1715—had considerably struck its roots into the thin soil of the Highlands, and begun to spread over them a numerous though stunted ramification of presbyteries and kirk-sessions. In 1724, the presbyteries of Lochcarron, Abertariff, and Skye were erected, and, along with the previously formed presbytery of the Long Island, constituted into the synod of Glenelg. In 1726, the presbytery of Tongue was established; in 1729, those of Mull and of Lorn were formed; and in 1742, that of the Long Island was divided into the two presbyteries of Lewis and Uist.

While the Highlands were thus becoming better provided with pastoral superintendence, they experienced the influence upon them of the schoolmaster and the press. In 1616, an act of the privy council, which had for its avowed object the promotion of "civilitie, godliness, knowledge, and learning," originated the system of parochial education; and, in 1633, the act was incorporated with the laws of the country. In 1646, the General Assembly—in the same act by which they ordered the supply of destitute districts with ministers—made an effort to enforce attention to the formation of parish-schools; and, two years later, they appointed every congregation to contribute an annual collection for aiding the attendance of Highland boys at school. In 1690—the Highlanders then receiving, for the first time, a book in their native tongue—a Gaelic version of the Psalms, and a translation of the Shorter Catechism, were published by the synod of Argyle. In the same year, the General Assembly published, for distribution in the Highlands, 3,000 copies of Bishop Bedell's Irish Bible, and 1,000 copies of an Irish version of the New Testament. In 1696, new and comparatively stringent laws were made, appointing a school to be set up in every parish in Scotland, and securing to every parochial schoolmaster a house and garden, and a salary of from 100 to 200 merks Scots. In 1699, a Gaelic version of the Confession of Faith was published by the synod of Argyle. In 1705 and 1706, 19 presbyterial and 58 local libraries were erected in various districts. In 1712, the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge commenced its operations by the erection of five schools; and, from that time, it has been in constant movement and increasing activity, extending its sphere of usefulness, both in adding to the number of its schools, and in strengthening its corps of catechists and missionaries. So rapidly did this society increase the momentum of its influence that, instead of only the 5 schools with which it commenced, it had, 7 years

afterwards, 48,—13 years later, 109,—and at the beginning of the present century, 200. In 1738, the society, in extension of its plans, instituted schools of industry for instructing females in spinning, sewing, and knitting; and it afterwards gradually augmented their number till, 30 years ago, they amounted to 89. In 1769, the first edition of the Gaelic New Testament, consisting of 10,000 copies, was published by the same society; and, in 1797, it was followed by an edition of 21,500 copies. Still, in spite of all the efforts of teaching and publishing which we have named, the 18th century closed without any considerable enlightenment of the Highland population having been effected. The monstrous mistake was acted on, all the way along, of attempting to educate the young through the medium, not of their vernacular tongue, but of the English language. Children were taught, not to read or to comprehend a book, or the words of which it was composed, but to imitate sounds and repeat the deciphering of signs belonging to a language of which they knew nothing; and when they left school, they found themselves possessed of acquirements which were utterly incapable of being turned to practical account. But even had the schools been framed and conducted on the most judicious principles, they were unspeakably too few in number to make a general impression on the population, and left many a large district—extensive patches and far-away nooks of the enormous parishes of the Highlands—practically as unprovided for as if there had not been a school in the land.

Since the commencement of the 18th century, however, the ecclesiastical, educational, and literary history of the Highlands partakes largely of the bright tints of improvement which depict the history of their agriculture and their political condition. In 1802, 5,000 copies of the Gaelic Bible—the first edition of the complete Gaelic scriptures—were published by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; in 1807, 20,000 copies were published of a careful translation, prepared under the direction of Dr. John Stewart of Luss, Dr. Alexander Stewart of Dingwall, afterwards of Canongate, Edinburgh, and the Rev. James Stewart of Killin. In 1811 a Gaelic school society was formed at Edinburgh, for the purpose of promoting education exclusively in the Gaelic language; and in the course of 16 years it raised the number of its schools to 77, attended by 4,300 scholars. In 1812 a similar society was formed in Glasgow, but with the object of promoting education both in Gaelic and in English; and, in 1818, another was formed in Inverness, of seemingly an energetic character; and this, jointly with the Glasgow society, had, in 1827, 125 schools, supposed to be attended by at least 5,000 scholars. In 1823 the sum of £50,000 was granted by Government for the purposes of church-extension in the Highlands and Islands. With this money were erected, under the superintendence of the inspector of Highland roads and bridges, 33 places of worship, each at a cost of £720, and with from 300 to 500 sittings, and 42 manses, each at a cost of £750, with the appendages of a garden and a small glebe,—the surplus number of manses being apportioned to churches previously in existence, but without resident ministers. Connected with these erections 42 additional ministers were provided for the Highlands, at an annual expense to the country of £120 each, or £5,040 in the aggregate. In 1825 a committee of their own number was appointed by the General Assembly to increase the means of education and religious instruction in the Highlands and Islands; and they went to work with such judgment and energy as very soon to set up numerous and effi-

ciently conducted schools,—giving to each school the valuable appendage of a library. In the same year—1825—was established at Inverness the Northern Institution, for the promotion of science and literature in general, and more particularly with the view of investigating the antiquities and the civil and natural history of the Highlands and Islands. In 1831 a Gaelic Episcopal society was formed for aiding the education of students for the ministry, publishing prayer-books and other productions in the Gaelic language, and providing catechists and schools for the poor of the Episcopalian communion throughout the Highlands. In 1836, and following years, the commissioners of religious instruction, appointed by parliament, in response to loud demands on the part of the General Assembly for church-extension, expended much time and laborious investigation in minute inquiry into the condition of the Highland and the Hebridean parishes; and, in consequence of their report, the parliament of 1838 enacted that if the heritors of any parish divided *quoad sacra* provide schools, they may be endowed. Under this act [1° and 2° Victoria, c. 87] the lords of the treasury assumed, as a fit endowment for the schools erected in 41 Highland parishes or districts which have been divided *quoad sacra* under the act 5° Geo. IV. c. 90, the interest of a sum equal in amount to double the estimated value or cost of the school, school-master's house and garden, so provided in each district. At various dates, from near the commencement of the century, the United Associate Synod, the Congregational Union of Scotland, and the Baptist Society, adopted measures for contributing influence and labour to the religious amelioration of the Highlands; but, except in instances which are too few in number or too inconsiderable in result, to loom out in a general statistical sketch, they have hitherto been hindered in their efforts by the great obstacle which so long obstructed the measures of the Established church after the Reformation,—the want of suitable men who are acquainted with the Gaelic language. In recent years, however, the movements of the Free church, together with some changes in the system of the public schools, have given a great momentum to moral improvement in almost every district of the Highlands.

Up to the year 1826, 35,000 copies of the Bible and 48,700 copies of the New Testament, in the Gaelic language, were issued by the British and Foreign Bible society, making, along with the issues of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, a total of 60,000 copies of the Bible and 80,000 copies of the New Testament; and since that period several large editions have been issued, particularly by the Edinburgh Bible society. In 1828 a large Gaelic dictionary, in two thick quarto volumes, and compiled by Mr. MacIachlan of Aberdeen and Dr. MacKay of Dunoon, to supersede two inconsiderable vocabularies which alone previously existed to direct the scholar, was published by the Highland Society of Scotland; and, about the same period, another Gaelic Dictionary, completed in one large octavo volume, and compiled by Dr. Dewar now of Aberdeen, and Dr. Macleod now of Glasgow, was issued in numbers. Other dictionaries also—a 4to one edited by Mr. Armstrong of London, and a pocket edition by Mr. Macalpine of Islay—have been published. In 1829 a monthly sixpenny miscellany, called 'The Gaelic Messenger,' and filled entirely with Gaelic composition, was commenced under the editorship of Dr. Macleod; but though it had, at the first, a considerable circulation, it rapidly declined, and, after about three years, became extinct; but

in 1835, it was revived under the title of 'The New Gaelic Messenger.' Other accessions to Gaelic literature, issued previous to 1836, and almost wholly since the commencement of the present century, are 11 original prose works, principally sermons,—10 separate collections of hymns on sacred subjects, that of Dr. Buchanan's hymns in 11 different editions,—5 editions of Alleine's Alarm to Sinners,—3 of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted,—2 of Boston's Fourfold State,—2 of Doddridge's Rise and Progress,—2 of Guthrie's Great Interest,—2 of Willison on the Shorter Catechism,—5 of Willison's Mother's Catechism,—2 of Willison's Communicant's Catechism,—2 of Thomson's Catechism,—single editions of about 40 religious treatises long known in the dress of the English language, and, for the most part, of highly approved character,—9 or 10 school books,—and about 50 secular works, almost all single editions, and chiefly in the department of Gaelic songs and poetry. According to the report of the General Assembly's Committee, in 1833, the Highlands and Islands, including the Orkneys and the Shetlands— or the synod of Argyle, the presbyteries of Alford and Kincardine O'Neil in the synod of Aberdeen, and the synods of Moray, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, Glenelg, Orkney and Zetland, comprehending 220 parishes, and a population, in 1831, of 504,955—contained 273 parochial schools, attended by 14,202 scholars,—315 societies' schools, attended by 18,085 scholars,—137 privately endowed schools, attended by 6,314 scholars,—372 unendowed or voluntary schools, attended by 13,728 scholars,—418 Sabbath schools,—20 week-day evening schools,—and about 80 schools of industry supported by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge; and according to the Report of the Commissioners of Religious Instruction, there were, in 1838, in the Highlands and Islands, 35 missionaries and 8 catechists supported by the annual royal grant to the General Assembly,—10 missionaries and 33 catechists supported by the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge,—and 3 preachers and 7 catechists assisted or maintained from the fund administered by the synod of Argyle. More recent statistics do not differ materially from these, except by the addition of the machinery of the Free church; and summaries of them, as ascertained in the Census of 1851, will be found in our articles on the several Highland counties.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity and power of the means of moral improvement with which the Highlands have been plied—notwithstanding a perfect amplitude or almost an excess of these means, in some districts, since the Free church went so warmly into competition with the Establishment—there still is, in many large tracts, particularly the less populous ones, a very serious deficiency. While the Highlands, too, have been emancipated to a delightful extent from the superstitious, immoral observances, and vicious customs which not long ago enthralled them, and while they seem to be, in a general way, rapidly progressing in a career of temperance and of proper behaviour at funerals, so contrasted to the character which they formerly bore, they still, in the more sequestered districts, are the scenes of folly, superstitious absurdities, and discreditable moral feeling which would be far more in keeping, in the present day, with the moral scenery of Spain or Brazil than with that of Scotland. Ample scope and verge enough exists in the Highlands for the enterprise of enlightened benevolence; and claims loud and urgent are made by them on the attention of both the patriot and the Christian.

HIGHTAE, a post-office village in the parish of

Lochmaben, Dumfries-shire. It is the largest of the **FOURTOWNS**: which see. It stands 2½ miles south-south-east of the burgh of Lochmaben, on the road thence to Annan. Here is a Reformed Presbyterian meeting-house. Hightae loch is a lake midway between the village and the burgh, covering a surface of 52 acres, and contributing its quota to the rich displays of water scenery, and the variety and abundance of fishy produce, for which the parish of Lochmaben is remarkable. Population of the village, 414.

HIGHRIDGE-HALL. See **EDNAM**.

HIGHTOWN. See **HEITON**.

HILLBANK. See **DUNDEE**.

HILLEND, a post-office village, partly in the parish of Dalgety, and partly in that of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. Here is a parochial school belonging to Dalgety. Population, 308.

HILLHEAD, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. Population, 76. Houses, 18.

HILLHEAD, Perthshire. See **DUNKELD**.

HILLHOUSE. See **DUNDONALD**.

HILL OF MENIE, a post-office station subordinate to Aberdeen.

HILLS (CASTLE OF). See **LOCHRUTTON**.

HILLSIDE, a straggling village with a post-office, in the parish of Montrose, 2 miles north-north-west of the burgh of Montrose, Forfarshire.

HILLSIDE, a post-office station subordinate to Aberdeen.

HILLSWICK, a post-office village and small seaport, in the parish of Northmaven, in Shetland. It stands on a creek or voe of St. Magnus bay, 12 miles south by west of the northern extremity of the mainland. The voe penetrates the land 3 miles north-north-eastward, is flanked on the west side by a narrow peninsula, terminating in a point called Hillswickness, and is considered a very safe harbour, and is comparatively much frequented by vessels. Population of the village, 211. Houses, 34.

HILLTOWN. See **DUNDEE** and **HILTON**.

HILLYLAND, a village in the parish of Tibbermore, Perthshire. Population, 202. Houses, 43.

HILTON, an ancient parish in Berwickshire, united, in 1735, to that of WHITSOME, which see. The old church stood on a small hill, and hence drew the name Hilton, or Hiltown, upon the hamlet in its vicinity. The church was anciently a rectory, rated in the Taxatio at 18 marks. In 1464, there appears to have been a litigation at the Papal court respecting this church. In 1362, David II. granted to William de Wardlaw some lands in the manor of Hilton; the manor having been forfeited to the Crown by Adam de Hilton's adherence to the English king.

HILTON, a fishing village in the parish of Fearn, on the east coast of Ross-shire. It is situated on the Moray frith, 6½ miles east-south-east of Tain. Population, 385.

HILTON, a village in the parish of Inverness. Population, 64. Houses, 10.

HINDIGARTH (HEAD OF), a headland, flanking the north side of the entrance of Mid-Yell voe, near the middle of the west coast of the island of Yell, in Shetland.

HIRSEL. See **COLDSTREAM**.

HIRST HILL, a hill in the parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire. Its summit is on the watershed between the Clyde and the Forth, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect. The head-stream of Almond water rises on the east side of the hill.

HIRTA. See **KILDA** (St.).

HOAN. See **DURNES**.

HORDWEEL. See **BUNKLE**.

HOBKIRK—anciently and properly **HOPEKIRK**—a parish in the district of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. It extends in a stripe north-north-eastward, from the watershed with Liddesdale to the centre of the county. It contains the post-office station of Bonchester-Bridge, 7 miles east-south-east of Hawick. It is bounded by Cavers, Bedrule, Southdean, Castleton, Teviothead, and Kirkton. Its length is nearly 11 miles; and its breadth varies from less than 3 miles to about $1\frac{1}{2}$. Rule water is formed by several head-streams in the southern part of the parish, and runs thence first some distance through the interior, and then along the boundary with Bedrule. It is strictly a mountain-stream, has a considerable declivity of channel, and, in consequence, is impetuous and subject to extremely sudden floods and ebbs in the volume of its waters. All the parish—except the south-west corner, which is watered by one of the head-streams of the Slitrig, and has a north-westerly exposure—consists of the vale of the Rule, scarcely on the average $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, and backgrounds of mountainous hills. Slightly more than one-fifth of the whole area is in tillage or parks; about 1,000 acres are under plantation; and all the remainder is waste or pastoral. The soil, all along the vale of the Rule, is a very fertile, deep, strong clay, some parts of it mixed with small channel, and other parts with sand; and, at a distance from the stream, it is light and sandy, lying upon a subsoil of cold till, and, in general, very barren. The most remarkable mountains are Winbrough, Fanna, Rubberslaw, and Bonchester. The first and second, situated in the southern extremity of the parish, rise to about 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, and have such breadth of base as to be each $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in ascent to the summit. Winbrough commands vistas among circumjacent mountains, and looks out over the great intervening distance, in each case of about 40 miles, upon the marine waters which gird both the western and the eastern coasts of Scotland. Rubberslaw, situated near the northern extremity, on the boundary with Kirkton and Cavers, and belonging partly to these parishes, lifts its dark, rugged, heath-clad form 1,420 feet above the level of the sea. Bonchester, on the east side of the parish, a little north of its middle, rises to the height of about 1,260 feet, and presents to the eye a round-shouldered and grassy mountain-form of beauty. The parish abounds with freestone,—in the upper district of a whitish colour, and in the lower of a reddish,—both suitable material for building. Extensive masses of limestone also occur in the south, and in several places have long been quarried and burnt. At Robert's Linn, near Limekiln-edge, is a stratum of agate or coarse jasper, out of which many seals and other trinkets have been cut. Parts of it are beautifully clouded and streaked, upon a reddish ground, with blue, crimson, and yellow. On Bonchester-hill, on Rubberslaw, at Wauchope, and in other places, are vestiges of encampments or fortifications. Those on Bonchester indicate a fortalice, round and square encampments, and, in some places, circumvallations of a more modern date intersecting others more ancient. The situation being naturally one of united strength and convenience, the Romans appear to have called it "the good camp," *Bona Castra*,—a name easily convertible by usage into Bonchester. The celebrated Elliott, Lord Heathfield, governor of Gibraltar, who defended that place with great heroism and military skill against the united naval and military forces of the house of Bourbon, was a native of Hobkirk. The Rev. Robert Riccalton, the author of two well-known volumes of Sermons, was min-

ister of the parish from 1725 to 1769. Thomson, the poet, spent some years with Mr. Riccalton, and is reported to have planned his "Seasons" in the parish, and borrowed from it and adjacent districts much of the scenery in his descriptions. One road runs up the vale of Rule water for about 7 miles, when it diverges into Southdean; another runs across the parish nearly at its centre; another intersects its south-west corner; and two branch ones run brief distances in its interior. The lands of the parish are distributed among nine heritors. The real rental in 1821 was £7,095. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1836 was £12,800. Assessed property in 1864, £9,008 14s. 9d. Population in 1831, 676; in 1861, 771. Houses, 133.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £240 17s. 8d.; glebe, £40. Unappropriated tithes, £420 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £47 with £22 fees, and £4 13s. 4d. other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools. The church was built soon after the beginning of last century, and contains 412 sittings. The ancient church—originally called Hopekirk, from its standing in one of those small vales to which the name Hope is generally applied in the south of Scotland—belonged, from an early date till the Reformation, to the canons of Jedburgh. United to Hobkirk is one-half of the ancient small parish of Abbotsrule on the east bank of Rule water; the other half being annexed to Southdean. See **ABBOTSRULE**. There is a Free church at Wolflee, with an attendance of 180; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £142 15s. 1d.

HODDAM, a parish, containing the post-town of Ecclefechan, in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Tundergarth, Middlebie, Annan, Cumertrees, and St. Mungo. Its length southward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It sends aloft, at its northern extremity, the beautiful and far-seeing hill of BRUNSWARK, [which see]; it thence subsides by a gentle slope into a fine central plain, about 2 miles square; from this, it glides off, on the east and south and south-west, into luxuriant haughs; and it is, on all sides, surrounded by gently swelling hills which, like a frame-work, enclose it, with its thriving hedges, its rows and clumps of flourishing wood, and its fascinating expanse of vegetation, as a picture of no common beauty. The river Annan, over a distance of nearly 4 miles, traces the south-western and southern boundary, rolling along a body of waters about 100 feet broad, flanked everywhere with wood-tufted banks, and tempting the fish-catcher by its stores of salmon, herling, and trout. The water of Milk comes down from the north, and after tracing the western boundary for $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile, falls into the Annan. A rill rises a brief way within the limits of Tundergarth, and coming in upon Hoddam, traces its eastern boundary over a distance of 3 miles. Mein water, coming down at this point from the east, drinks up the rill, traces the boundary for nearly a mile, and then runs across the parish—here only a mile broad—and then, nearly at right angles, falls into the Annan. Though a mere rivulet, and of short course, the Mein frequently overflows its banks, sometimes changes its channel, and, owing to the gravelly material of the embankments raised to confine it within limits, constantly, in rainy weather, menaces the fields in its vicinity with damage or desolation. The soil, in the haugh lands, is a rich alluvial loam, deep, and exceedingly fertile; in the central plain, it is light and gravelly, but comparatively free from stones, and, with proper culture and a fair proportion of moisture, produces rich crops both of grass and of corn; in the rising-

grounds and ascent toward Brunswark hill on the north, it inclines to clay, has in many places a sub-soil of cold till, and in a few places lies upon rock, yet, when properly cultivated, is nearly as productive as the soil of the low grounds. Excepting Brunswark, and one or two small patches of surface, all profitably used as sheep-pasturage, the entire area of the parish is arable, well enclosed, and in a state of high cultivation. Sandstone, limestone, slate-clay, and clay-ironstone are abundant. Coal is found in thin seams, and has induced the expenditure of a considerable sum in exploratory borings. Close on the Annan, about a mile below the point where the river first touches the parish, is Hallguards, the site of the ancient castle of Hoddam. This stronghold is reported to have been the seat of one of the families of the Bruces; and was demolished several centuries ago, in terms of the Border treaty. In the 15th century, it was rebuilt, or rather a new and now venerable structure bearing its name was erected by Lord Herries, but not on the same bank of the river, and, in consequence, beyond the limits of the parish: see CUMMERTREES. The chief modern mansion is Knockhill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the Annan. There are four landowners. The real rental, twenty years ago, was about £7,000. Assessed property in 1860, £7,538. The turnpike from Glasgow to Carlisle, and the main trunk of the Caledonian railway, pass through the parish; and the latter has a station at Ecclefechan. Population in 1831, 1,582; in 1861, 1,653. Houses, 294.

This parish is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch and Sharpe of Hoddam. Stipend, £259 8s.; glebe, £43 10s. Schoolmaster's salary is now £70, with £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1817, is situated upwards of a mile from Ecclefechan, and contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church at Ecclefechan; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £112 2s. 5d. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Ecclefechan, with nearly 600 sittings. There are three private schools.—The present parish of Hoddam comprehends the three ancient parishes of Hoddam, Luce, and Ecclefechan, which were united in 1609. In the charters of the 12th century, Hoddam is spelt Hod-holm and Hod-olm, and is composed of two Anglo-Saxon words signifying 'the Head of the Holm.' The ancient church stood on the laugh or holm on the east bank of the Annan, at some distance below the old castle; and near it was a hamlet called Hoddamtown. The lands and church belonged anciently to the bishop of Glasgow. Luce consisted of the portion of the united parish which lies south of Mein water. The church stood on the Annan below the influx of the Mein, at a place dotted with two or three houses, which still bears the name of Luce, and where anciently there was a hamlet; but, like the old church of Hoddam, it has been utterly demolished. The lands of Luce and the patronage of the church belonged, before the Reformation, to the noble family of Carlisle; and, in the 17th century, they passed to the Duke of Queensberry. Ecclefechan, or Eglisfechan, 'the church of Fechan'—an Irish abbot of the 7th century—consisted of the eastern part of the modern parish. The ancient church stood on the south side of the village, but has quite disappeared. Cemeteries around the site of it, and of the other two demolished churches, and glebes in three distinct territories belonging to the minister, continue to be memorials of the threefold parochial division of the modern parish.

HODDAM CASTLE. See CUMMERTREES.

HOGGANFIELD LOCH, a small lake in the barony parish of Glasgow, discharging itself through the Molendinar burn, and supplying water-power to the city mills.

HOLBURN. See ABERDEEN.

HOLBURN-HEAD, a magnificent headland, 2 miles north by west of the town of Thurso, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Dunnet-head, on the north coast of Caithness-shire. It flanks the west side of the entrance of Thurso bay. The rocks contiguous to it exhibit astonishing scenes of natural grandeur; and one, called the Clett, situated about 240 feet from its own extremity, rises to the height of 400 feet, is covered in summer by vast flocks of sea-fowl, and often sports sublimely with the wild seas which rush against it with tempestuous power.

HOLEHOUSE. See GILNOCKIE.

HOLEHOUSE-HILL. See GLENKILN.

HOLEKETTLE BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Kettle, Fifeshire. Population, 280. Houses, 70.

HOLEMILL-LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Craig, Forfarshire.

HOLE-OF-MURROES. See MURROES.

HOLLAND-BUSH. See TROQUEER.

HOLLAND'S BAY, a bay on the south side of the island of Stronsay in Orkney.

HOLLEE AND FAIRYHALL, two small contiguous villages, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfries-shire. Population, 114.

HOLLOCH BURN, a brook of the parish of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire.

HOLLOW-WOOD, or How-wood, a village in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. It stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of the town of Lochwinnoch, on the road thence to Paisley. Population, in 1861, 357.

HOLLOWS. See GILNOCKIE and CANONBIE.

HOLM, the name of many an estate or farm or other locality, comprising meadow-land or haugh, in the southern counties of Scotland; also the name of many a small low green island in the Orkneys.

HOLM, a parish containing the village of St. Mary, in Orkney. Its post-town is Kirkwall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the nearest part of the boundary, and 7 north-west of the parish church. The parish comprises a tract in the south-east of Pomona, and the island of Lambholm. The tract in Pomona is bounded on the east, the south, and the south-west by the sea, and on other sides by the parishes of Kirkwall and St. Andrews; it measures about 6 miles in length south-eastward, and about 3 miles in extreme breadth; and it sends out two promontories,—that of Roseness south-eastward in the extreme south-east, and that of Howquoy southward 4 miles west of Roseness. This tract is separated from the island of Burray on the south by Holm sound, in the middle of which lies the island of Lambholm. See HOLM SOUND. The shores of the parish, for the most part, are rocky; and the soil is a good thin loam, tolerably fertile, producing more oats and barley than are sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The principal landowner is Græme of Græmehill. Attention is given to the herring and cod fisheries. Population in 1831, 747; in 1861, 834. Houses, 183. Assessed property in 1860, £1,195.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £157 1s. 6d.; glebe, £4. Schoolmaster's salary, £35 10s. The parish church stands on the south shore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Roseness, and was built in 1818. There is an United Presbyterian church in the north-east corner of the parish, contiguous to St. Andrews. The present parish comprehends the an

cient districts of Holm and Paplay, the former on the west, the latter on the east. Paplay is a name which occurs also in some other of the Orkney parishes. It is always a comparatively fertile tract, and is supposed to have been the glebe land of the papt or priest in the times of Popery.

HOLM, a suburb of the north side of Stornoway in Lewis; also a small island at the mouth of Stornoway harbour.

HOLM, a small harbour in the parish of Dunnet, on the north coast of Caithness-shire. See **DUNNET**.

HOLM, a small island, contiguous to the middle of the east side of the island of Papa-Westray, in Orkney.

HOLM OF AUSKERRY. See **AUSKERRY**.

HOLM OF BALFRON. See **BALFRON**.

HOLM OF FARA, a small island contiguous to the south-eastern end of the island of Westray, in Orkney.

HOLM OF GRIMBISTER, a small uninhabited island belonging to the parish of Firth in Orkney.

HOLM OF HOUTON, a small island contiguous to the southern extremity of the parish of Orphir in Orkney. See **HOUTON**.

HOLM OF MIDGARTH, a small island, inhabited by a single family, contiguous to the north end of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

HOLM-BURN, a brook with small beautiful waterfalls, and pleasant woodland scenery, in the parish of Inverness.

HOLMFAULDHEAD. See **GOVAN**.

HOLM-NICK MOUNTAIN. See **HOLMS WATER**.

HOLM-POINT, a small headland in the parish of Stornoway, in Lewis.

HOLM-SOUND, the belt of water between the Holm district of Pomona and the island of Burray, in Orkney. It varies in breadth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It affords secure anchorage, and has on the north-west coast a pier where vessels of 50 tons may unload. The small circular island of Lambholm, about 3 miles in circumference, lies nearly in the middle of it, and affords much shelter. Another island of similar size, called Glim's holm, lies south-west of Lambholm, and contiguous to Burray.

HOLMS (THE), three small islands, near the north-west coast of Unst, in Shetland.

HOLMS OF HUIP, two small islands, contiguous to the north end of Stronsay, in Orkney.

HOLMS OF IYE, two small islands contiguous to the shore of the Durness district of the island of Sanday, in Orkney.

HOLMS OF SPURNESS, two small islands, nearly in the middle of the strait between the island of Stronsay and the island of Sanday, in Orkney.

HOLMS WATER, a rivulet of Peebles-shire, giving name to the ancient parish of Glenholm, and traversing its whole length. The stream rises at Holm-Nick mountain, on the boundary with Lanarkshire, pursues a direction to the east of north, over a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and then falls into Biggar water $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above the confluence of that stream with the Tweed. In the commencing part of its course it is pent up by the mountains within a gorge; but, as it proceeds, it has a gradually widening basin till it commands a strath of a mile in width, overlooked on both sides by gently ascending grass-clad hills; and it flows softly and sinuously along with such easy motion as is just sufficient to exempt it from the tameness of a sluggish stream. Over most of its course the rivulet and its basin, with their soft mountain frame-work, form one of the loveliest of those landscapes for which Tweeddale is celebrated. See **GLENHOLM**.

HOLTON-SQUARE, a collier village in the par-

ish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire. Population, in 1861, 377.

HOLY BUSH. See **DALRYMPLE**.

HOLYDEAN. See **BOWDEN**.

HOLY LOCH, an elongated bay, about 2 miles in length, and 1 in extreme breadth, penetrating the land west-north-westward, between the parishes of Kilmun and Dunoon, in Cowal, Argyleshire. Its north side is steeply flanked by the high heathy hill of Kilmun, yet has the villages of Strone and Kilmun on its shore; its south side has some little breadth of land before rising into mountain, and is adorned there with the village of Sandbed, the beautiful policies of Hafton house, and the villas contiguous to Hunter's quay; its head receives Eachaig water, and blends softly into the fine glen leading up to Loch Eck; its centre looks right across to Ashton, and the adjacent pleasant shores of Renfrewshire; its mouth folds round, on the one hand, direct into Loch Long, and on the other to the Kilm portion of the town of Dunoon; and its entire periphery is picturesque and joyous, gay with handsome dwellings, screened round with Highland scenery, and a favourite sea-bathing retreat of the citizens of Glasgow. It is traditionally said to have received its name from the stranding within it of a vessel freighted with earth from the Holy Land, for laying beneath the foundations of Glasgow cathedral.

HOLY ISLE, an island about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 mile broad, of an irregularly conical figure, and nearly 1,000 feet high, extending across the mouth of Lamlash bay, on the east side of Arran. Its surface is picturesquely variegated with heath-clad acclivities, grassy ridges, and columnar masses,—the last consisting of clinkstone on bases of sandstone, and rising tier above tier to the summit. Its height as seen from the water, immediately adjacent, looks almost grander than that of Goat-fell; and its summit is more difficult to be reached, and commands nearly as brilliant a view. It is said to have got its name from being the retreat of a Culdee anchorite, called Saint Maol Jos, whose hermitage, in the form of a natural cave, is still shown on its western side; and near this is a spring, "a holy well," which had a surpassing reputation among the superstitious during centuries, for curing all sorts of diseases. See **ARRAN**.

HOLY ISLES. See **GARVELLOCH ISLES**.

HOLYROOD. See **EDINBURGH**.

HOLYTOWN, a post-office village in the centre of the eastern division of the parish of Bothwell, middle ward of Lanarkshire. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh by way of Whitburn, and about a mile east of the transit of the Glasgow fork of the Caledonian railway, but has a station on the latter $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of the Motherwell junction, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-east of Glasgow. It is surrounded by a well-worked part of the Lanarkshire mineral field, and it partakes largely in the consequent industry. Here are a chapel of ease and a Free church. Population, 1,135.

HOLYWELLHAUGH. See **LADYKIRK**.

HOLYWOOD, a parish on the western border of Dumfries-shire. It contains the post-office village of Holywood; also the small village of Cluden. It is bounded by Kirkcudbrightshire, and by the parishes of Dunscore, Kirkmahoe, and Dumfries. Its length eastward is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. All the surface, except some soft-featured and inconsiderable hills on the west, is level, and forms part of the beautifully dressed and richly encinctured vale of lower Nithsdale. About 300 acres of moorland, and 350 of moss, embrown the gentle and limited uplands; about 120 of

meadow, and 550 of wood, variegate and beautify the fine stretch of lowlands; and all the rest of the area, amounting to upwards of 7,500 imperial acres, is arable. The river Nith, in stretches and folds of charming beauty, traces, for about 5½ miles, the eastern and southern boundary. Though fordable at three different places, and tranquil in its current during summer, it sometimes comes down in winter with such speed and bulk as nearly defy the opposition of embankments in the more exposed grounds. The Cairn—or, as it is here usually called, the Cluden—approaches, in a considerable body of waters, from the north, and has connexion with nearly the whole length of the parish, but chiefly along its western and southern boundary, generally in fine bends and with pleasing appearance, to a confluence with the Nith at the point where the latter takes leave of the parish. Glengabber burn and five other rills, which are noticeable only in the aggregate, water the parish, and lose themselves in the Cluden. Both the Nith and the Cluden are excellent trouting-streams, and produce salmon, herlings, sea-trout, and a few pike. Near the centre of the parish are limestone, and a hard red freestone; but they are not worked. On the lands which cover them considerable little blocks of lead ore have been turned up by the plough. The modern mansions are Newtonaids and Gribton-house on the Cluden, and Broomrig-house, Cowhill-house, and Portract-house, on the Nith. There are seven principal landowners. The real rental in 1837 was £7,436. The yearly value of real property, as assessed in 1860, was £8,662 0s. 0d. The parish is traversed by the turnpike from Ayr to Dumfries, by the turnpike from Glasgow to Dumfries, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the latter, 3½ miles from Dumfries. The village of Holywood stands on the Glasgow and Dumfries road, in the vicinity of the railway station; and is an agreeable modern place, with about 180 inhabitants. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,066; in 1861, 1,115. Houses, 206.

Holywood was anciently celebrated for its abbey. Though no traces of that pile are now visible, memorials of it exist in two excellently-toned bells, which continue to do duty in the belfry of the parish church. The abbey stood within the area of the present burying-ground, and was built in the cruciform style. A handsome semicircular arch spanned the entrance; and a fine Gothic arch strode across the body of the edifice, supporting the oaken roof. The upper part of the cross was used as the parochial place of worship so late as 1779; but it was then—with a taste and a parsimony worthy only of a miser—taken down to furnish materials for the present parish church. Before the abbey was built, and back to a very early age, there was on its site a cell occupied by a hermit. An Irish recluse of the name of Congal seems to have been the founder; and he bequeathed both to the cell and to the abbey the name of Dercongal, signifying ‘the Oakwood of Congal,’—the name by which even the parish itself is usually designated in the charters and bulls of the 13th century. The date of the founding of the abbey, though unascertained and disputed, must have been between 1121 and 1154. The founder is said to have been John, Lord of Kirkconnel, who was of the family of Maxwell. In 1257, the monks had a litigation with their rivals of Melrose, respecting the tithes of Dunscore. In 1290, the abbot sat in the great assembly of the Estates at Brigham. In 1296, Dungal, the abbot, with his monks swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick. In 1365, the abbot and convent received from David II. a protection, and certain privileges “de sacra nemore.” Thomas

Campbell, the last abbot, was prosecuted by the Regent Moray for assisting Queen Mary, after her escape from Lochleven; and he incurred forfeiture, in August 1568. The monks exercised complete jurisdiction over many lands in Nithsdale and East Galloway. In 1544, the rental of the monastery amounted to £700 Scots, 19 chalders 14 bolls of meal, 9 bolls of bear, and 1 chaldar of malt; but, at the Reformation, it was reduced by plunder to £395 18s. 8d. In 1587, what remained of the property, consisting of the churches and ecclesiastical property of Holywood, Dunscore, Penpont, Tynron, and Kirkconnel, was vested in the Crown; and in 1618, it was erected into a temporal barony, in favour of John Murray of Lochmaben, and his heirs. At the abbey of Holywood, in the reign of Robert I., Edward Bruce, the King's brother, and lord of Galloway, founded an hospital and a chapel, and endowed them with some lands in Galloway. The establishment was ruined during the wars of the succession; but in 1372, it was re-edified by Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway, and endowed with the Gallowegian lands of Crossmichael and Troqueer.—Opposite the bend of the Nith, at the eastern extremity of the parish, but on the west side of the confluent waters of the Cluden, and hence strictly within Kirkcudbrightshire, though sending their shade, and throwing their attractions upon Holywood, stand the ruins of the ancient college, or provostry, of LIX-CLUDEN: which see.—Within ½ a mile of the parish church, are a number of large stones arranged in the form of a Druidical temple, enclosing a space of about 80 yards in diameter. A grove of oak trees, with which this temple had intimate connexion, seems anciently to have stretched away from the spot 6 or 8 miles north-westward, into the parish of Glencairn; and this sacred grove, this “holy wood,” appears to have given name to the parish.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Otto of Skeoch. Stipend, £234 14s. 4d.; glebe, £10 10s. There are three parochial schools, with attached salaries of respectively £32 6s. 8d., £21, and £16 6s. 8d. There has for 56 years been a subscription library. The parish church was built in 1779, has a plain square tower, and contains 530 sittings. Previous to the Reformation, the church belonged to the abbey of Holywood, and was served by a vicar. Dr. Bryce Johnston, the author of a work on the Apocalypse, was long minister of Holywood, and furnished the article on the parish in the Old Statistical Account. The only other noticeable name is that of a native, Charles Irvine, surgeon, who received from government a grant of £5,000 for the discovery of the method of rendering salt-water fresh.

HOME. See HUME.

HOOD'S HILL. See TARBOLTON.

HOPE, a name in Scottish topography, designating a small narrow vale, whose hill-screens approach each other so closely at the bottom as to leave scarcely any level ground.

HOPE. See GARVALL.

HOPE (BEN). See BEN-HOPE.

HOPE BURN. See GIFFORD BURN.

HOPE-HOUSE. See SELKIRK.

HOPEKIRK. See HOBKIRK.

HOPE (LOCH), a sheet of water in the parish of Durness in Sutherlandshire, about 6 miles in length by half-a-mile in breadth. Its mean depth does not exceed 6 fathoms, and it is gradually filling up by deposits from the water of Strathmore which flows into its head. It has no claims to picturesque beauty.

HOPE (THE), a river in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. It may be regarded as a continuation of Strathmore water, which rises in Glengollie

It runs a course of about 11 miles due north, when it enters Loch Hope; whence, after a course of about a mile, it falls into the sea 3 miles east of Loch Eribole. There is good salmon-fishing here.

HOPEMAN, a post-office village and small seaport, in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire. It is situated in an open part of the coast, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by north of Burghhead, 6 west of Lossiemouth, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Elgin. It is quite a modern place, and has risen very steadily under the management of the proprietor, Admiral Duff. A Free church was recently built here, entirely at the expense of the inhabitants. There are $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet water up to good berths in the harbour, touching the pier at spring-tides; and the harbour is completely sheltered, having an entrance of only 36 feet, at right angles to the coast, leading from the outer to the inner harbour. There are 5 feet at low water spring-tides at the end of the pier, thus affording communication with steamers at all times of tide. At the top of the outer harbour is a sandy beach, where vessels may lie in a northerly gale, if unable to clear the land, with little or no risk to either vessel or cargo. Fishing-boats are on the fishing-ground when a mile outside the harbour or less; and all kinds of fish caught on the coast are found close to the entrance of the port. Some curious caves have recently been discovered here. Population, 1,070.

HOPETOUN HOUSE, the princely seat of the Earl of Hopetoun, in the parish of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire. It stands on a beautiful terrace, overlooking the frith of Forth, 3 miles from South Queensferry, and 12 from Edinburgh. This magnificent pile, commenced by the famous architect Sir William Bruce, and finished by Mr. Adam, may compare, in the graces of its architecture, with most palaces in Great Britain; and, in the scenic opulence of its demesne, and the gorgeous landscape of wood and vale, of burnished sea and emerald upland which it surveys, it has scarcely a superior and but few rivals. In August 1822, Hopetoun-house was the last festal-hall of royalty in Scotland; George IV. having been entertained there previous to his embarkation at Port-Edgar, in the vicinity, for England.

The Earls of Hopetoun are a junior branch of the family of Hope of Craighall and Pinkie. Sir Thomas Hope, their ancestor, who himself held the office of Lord Advocate, gave no fewer than three sons as senators to the college of justice,—Sir James Hope, his eldest son, who was appointed a senator by the title of Craighall in 1632 and 1641,—Sir Thomas Hope, his second son, who was appointed in 1641, by the title of Lord Kerse—and Sir John Hope, who was appointed in 1649, by the designation of Lord Hopetoun. In 1678, the last of these, Sir John, purchased from Sir William Seton the barony of Abercorn; and about the same time or earlier, he was appointed hereditary sheriff of Linlithgowshire. Having perished in 1682, in the same shipwreck which nearly proved fatal to the Duke of York, his sheriffalty lay in abeyance for his son, Charles, who was born only in the preceding year. In 1702, Charles became sheriff in his own right; and, in 1703, was created Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Airthrie, and Lord Hope. In 1742, he was succeeded in his office and titles by his son John. In 1809, James, the third Earl, was raised to the peerage of Great Britain by the title of Baron Hopetoun; and he was succeeded by his half-brother, the renowned General Sir John Hope, created, in 1814, Baron Niddry of Niddry castle, in Linlithgowshire. This distinguished nobleman, and hero in many battles—whose exploits figure largely in history, and are commemorated by monuments in

Edinburgh, in West Lothian, in East Lothian, and in Fifeshire—died in 1823, and was succeeded by his son John, the fifth Earl,—who died in 1843, and was succeeded by John Alexander, the present Earl.

HORDA, a small island of the Orkneys, lying in the Pentland frith, between Swina and South Ronaldshay.

HORISDALE, a small inhabited island, belonging to the parish of Gairloch in Ross-shire. Population in 1841, 27; in 1851, 24. Houses, 5.

HORNDEAN, a post-office village in the parish of Ladykirk, Berwickshire. It is an ancient place, and stands in the northern corner of the parish, 7 miles north-east of Coldstream. Here is an United Presbyterian church. Population, 124. Houses, 39.

HORNSHOLE. See **HASSENDEAN**.

HORSE-ISLAND, an islet of about 12 acres, with low surface and good pasture, about a mile north-west of the town of Ardrossan, in Ayrshire. It affords some shelter to the harbour, and is the site of a beacon-tower.

HORSE-ISLAND, a Hebridean islet, contiguous to Muck, in the parish of Small Isles, Argyshire.

HORSE-ISLAND, an islet, a little north of Copinsay, and 3 miles east of Deerness, in Orkney.

HORSE-SHOE, a safe and commodious harbour in the island of Kerrera, near Oban, Argyshire.

HOSELAW. See **LINTON**, Roxburghshire.

HOSPITAL FIELDS. See **VIGEANS** (St.).

HOSPITAL MILL, a village in the parish of Culter, Fifeshire. Here is a mill for spinning tow, which was transmuted out of a previous corn and flax mill, at the cost of about £4,000.

HOUGHWHARY, a small bay and a headland, at the south-western extremity of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. The bay is capable of being formed, at small cost, into a good local harbour.

HOUNA, or **HUNA**, a small headland, post-office station, and ferry-station, on the south side of the Pentland frith, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Duncansby-head, parish of Canisbay, Caithness-shire. See **CANISBAY**.

HOUNAM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the eastern border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by England, and by the parishes of Oxnam, Jedburgh, Eckford, and Morebattle. Its length, northward, is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A broad range of the Cheviot hills runs along the south, and sends offshoots so far inland as to make the whole parish hilly and pastoral. Where the hills are boldest, the surface is a mountainous undulation, beautifully rounded and verdured in its elevations, wearing occasionally a russet dress of heathy and moorland soil, and sinuously cleft into deep narrow dells, or romantic stripes of valley, watered by sparkling brooks. In the entire parish only about 900 acres are arable. At the north-eastern extremity, on the boundary with Morebattle, rises Hounam-Law, the loftiest elevation of all the Cheviots except that from which the ranges take their name, conical in form, 9 miles in circumference at its base, 1,730 acres in its superficies, 1,464 feet in height, accessible up its gently rising sides on horseback, and commanding, from its flat grass-clad summit, a brilliant view of Teviotdale and the Merse, till the far-spreading landscape sinks into the German sea. From this mountain, and the summits which concatenate with it along the east and south, the district declines in elevation toward the west and north-west, till, at these extremities, it becomes little more than a rolling plain. Kale water comes down upon the parish from the south, and traverses it over a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, nearly on the line of its greatest length. Capehope burn rises in three head-waters on the southern boundary, and runs 4 miles northward to the Kale.

Both streams have alternately a gravelly and a rough rocky channel, and tumble along with a strength and velocity befitting their mountain nurture; and a short way above their confluence, the Kale bounds over a precipice, and forms a little cascade called "the salmon leap." In the rocks of the parish, which are chiefly porphyritic, are found beautiful jaspers and agates, and veins of grey amethyst and rock crystal. Whoever combines the tastes of a mineralogist and an angler will find Hounam a delightful retreat. But the district is mainly remarkable for its pasturing and breeding of sheep. About 13,000 of the best variety of the far-famed Cheviot sheep usually occupy its pastures. Seventy years ago, they were known and celebrated as a distinct variety under the name of the Kale-water breed; and latterly they have been improved by crossing a portion of the ewes with Leicester rams. The parish produces annually about 39,000 pounds of wool. A Roman causeway, or "street," as it is here usually called, forms for 6 miles the western boundary-line. On the hills in its vicinity are traces of encampments and semicircular intrenchments. But the largest and most remarkable camp is on the summit of Hounam-Law. Little more than half-a-century ago, a large iron gate, taken down from the camp, was to be seen at Cessford castle, belonging to the Duke of Roxburgh. Greenhill-house, delightfully situated among the hills toward the south, and surrounded by a tastefully arranged and decorated demesne, is a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh. Most of the farm-houses are commodious and substantial. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £9,335. The value of real property, as assessed in 1860 was £6,907 12s. 9d. The village of Hounam, though of some antiquity, is small, having only about 50 inhabitants; but it has recently received some architectural additions, and may not improbably become a place of some rural importance. A little terrace of houses, in the immediate vicinity of the village, though not reckoned to belong to it, is whimsically called Thimble-Row, in allusion to the original proprietor having been a knight of the order. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Kale, at the base of gently ascending rising grounds, which lead off to a hilly and almost mountainous back-ground; and it maintains regular communication by carriers with Kelso. Up the vale of the Kale, an excellent road traverses the parish lengthways; and both it and some subordinate roads are provided with good bridges. Population in 1831, 260; in 1861, 289. Houses, 49.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Sir John Warrender, Bart. Stipend, £239 17s. 5d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £789 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £35, with £15 fees, and £9 other emoluments. The church was built in 1844, and contains 180 sittings. The former church was a very old building, originally cruciform, but, latterly much altered. From the 12th century till the Reformation, the church belonged to the monks of Jedburgh, and was served by a vicar.

HOUNDWOOD, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the western part of the quoad civilia parish of Coldingham, and traversed by Eye water, by the North British railway, and by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, in Berwickshire. It was originally constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1836, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in July 1851. Its church was built in 1836, at the cost of £800, and contains 500 sittings. The Patron is Home of Paxton. Here also is a Free church, with an attendance of about 325; and the

sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £189 2s. Population in 1841, 1,334. Houses, 282.

HOUNSLOW, a village in the parish of West-ruther, Berwickshire. It stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Lauder, on the road thence to Greenlaw. It was erected within these seventy years. Population, about 100.

HOURN (Loch), an arm of the sea, dividing the district of Glenelg proper from the district of Knoy-dart, in the parish of Glenelg, on the west coast of Inverness-shire. It enters from the Sound of Sleat, with a width of about 3 miles, and penetrates the land south-eastward and eastward to the extent of about 13 miles. Macculloch says that this inlet of the sea forms three distinct turns, nearly at right angles to each other. The characters of these three parts are different; and it is the innermost which contains the peculiar scenery that renders Loch-Hourn so remarkable. About the middle it appears to ramify into two branches; but one of these soon terminates in a deep and spacious bay, surrounded by magnificent but wild mountains. The other branch is continued for some miles, and from one end to the other displays a rapid succession of scenes no less grand than picturesque, and not often equalled in Scotland, but of a character so peculiar that it would be difficult to find a place to which they can be compared. The land, on both sides is not only very lofty, but very rapid in the acclivities; while, from the narrowness of the water, compared to the altitude of the boundaries, there is a sobriety in some places and a gloom in others thrown over the scenery, which constitutes a peculiar and striking feature. Where this arm of the loch terminates, a wild and deep glen conveys the road towards Glengarry. Pennant says, "The scenery that surrounds the whole of this lake has an alpine wildness and magnificence; the hills of an enormous height, and for the most part clothed with extensive forests of oak and birch, often to the very summits. In many places are extensive tracts of open space, verdant, and only varied with a few trees scattered over them. Amidst the thickest woods aspire vast grey rocks, a noble contrast! Nor are the lofty headlands a less embellishment; for through the trees that wave on their summit, is an awful sight of sky, and spiring summits of vast mountains. It is not wonderful, that the imagination, amidst these darksome and horrible scenes, should figure to itself ideal beings, once the terror of the superstitious inhabitants. In less enlightened times a dreadful spectre haunted these hills, sometimes in form of a great dog, a man, or a thin gigantic hag called *Glas-lich*. The exorcist was called in to drive it away. He formed circle within circle, used a multitude of charms, forced the demon from ring to ring, till he got it into the last entrenchment, when, if it proved very obstinate, by adding new spells, he never failed of conquering the evil spirit, who, like that which haunted the daughter of Raguel, was

"With a vengeance sent
From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound."

HOUSE, an island, about 5 miles long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to a mile in breadth, in the parish of Bressay, in Shetland. It extends north-east and south-west between Burra and the Mainland; and is so near the former in one place as to be connected with it by a bridge. Its coast is rocky; and the greater part of its surface is a hilly ridge. Population, about 145.

HOUSEHILL, an estate in the east of the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. Here are an iron-work, a brick-work, coal-mining, and an ex

tensive sandstone quarry. The mansion-house of Househill, a modern building, stands between the rivulets Levern and Brock, a little above their confluence. This estate, which for a long time belonged to a family named Dunlop, was purchased a few years ago by William Galloway, Esq. of Paisley.

HOUSE OF MUIR. See GLENCROSS.

HOUSTON, a parish near the centre of Renfrewshire. It comprises the two ancient parishes of Houston and Killallan, which inconveniently intersected each other, and were united in 1760. It contains the post-office villages of Houston and Bridge of Weir, and the village of Crosslee. It is bounded on the south by the river Gryfe, which separates it from Kilbarchan; on the west by Kilmalcolm; and on the north and east by Erskine. It is about 6 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 7,500 acres. In the upper or western district the soil is thin and dry, and the surface is uneven, mixed with rocks and heath, but affording in the intervals good pasturage. About the old church of Killallan there is a finely sheltered tract of fertile ground. The lower district is among the flattest and most fertile land in the county, the soil being partly clay and partly loam. Here there is a moss of about 300 acres, which, however, is every year becoming less, from cultivation,—the land thus reclaimed producing good crops. The minerals are, limestone, whinstone, coal, and sandstone. Two brooks, called Houston burn and Barochan burn, drain most of the interior south-eastward to the Gryfe. There are nine or ten principal landowners; but the only resident one is Freeland of Gryfe-castle. The real rental, twenty years ago, was about £9,000; and the assessed value of real property in 1860 was £12,330. The spinning of cotton, which was begun in 1792, is carried on at 4 mills, 3 of which are on the Gryfe, and 1 on Houston burn. On the latter stream also a small thread bleachfield has existed for more than half-a-century. In consequence of these works, an increased population, collected from all quarters, has gradually been formed. The parish lies adjacent to the Glasgow and Greenock railway, and has a station on it 3 miles from Paisley. Population in 1831, 2,745; in 1861, 2,490. Houses, 250.

Houston was anciently called Kilpeter, that is, 'the Cell of Peter,' the tutelary saint; whose name is preserved in a well to the north-west of the church, in a burn passing hard by, and in a fair, called St. Peter's day, which was annually held in the village in the month of July. In the reign of Malcolm IV. Hugh of Padruan obtained a grant of the barony of Kilpeter from Baldwin of Biggar, sheriff of Lanark. The barony was now called, from its proprietor, Hugh's-town, corrupted into Houston; which, in process of time, when surnames came into use, was assumed as the surname of his descendants. These Houstons were the chiefs of that name, and were for centuries of great consideration in Renfrewshire. They repeatedly received the honour of knighthood; and, in 1668, a baronetcy was conferred upon them. About the year 1740, after the family had held the estate for nearly six centuries, it was sold by Sir John Houston to his relation, Sir John Shaw of Greenock, and by him, soon after, to Sir James Campbell. From Sir James's heirs it was purchased by James Macrae, ex-governor of Madras, who left it to James M'Guire, eldest son of Hugh M'Guire of Drumdow, in Ayrshire, on condition that he should bear his name and arms. This James M'Guire, or Macrae, was succeeded by his son James, who, in 1782, sold the estate to Alexander Speirs of Elderslie. The frequent transmissions thus made in the course of

40 years contrast strikingly with the long tenure on the part of the Houstons. The castle of Houston was a large and ancient structure, surrounded with woods and gardens, and stood upon an eminence overlooking the extensive plain to the eastward. It formed a complete square, with a large area in the inside. There was a high tower on the north-west corner, which was the oldest part of the building, with a lower house joined to the east end of the tower, having vaults below, and a long and wide paved hall above, with antique windows in the front, and without plaster on the roof. The timbers of the roof were arched, and made of massy oak. The other parts of the building appeared to be additions made as they became necessary. On the front to the south were two turrets, between which was the main entry into the area, arched above and secured by a portcullis. This edifice—which was so interesting as an old baronial residence, and which was so much calculated to dignify the surrounding scenery—remained entire till the year 1780, when the whole, except the east side, was demolished by Mr. Macrae, who, in the true spirit of utilitarianism, caused the stones to be employed in building the new village of Houston.—In the north-east of the parish is the estate of Barochan, with an old mansion-house, pleasantly situated on a hill, and well-sheltered with wood. This estate belongs to the very ancient family of Fleming, who occur so far back as the reign of Alexander III., when William Fleming of Barochan appears as a witness to a charter granted by the Earl of Lennox. One of his successors, William Fleming of Barochan, was killed at Flodden, and it is said that six of his sons fell with him, a 7th son succeeding to the estate. On the left bank of the Gryfe, at the eastern angle of the parish, is the estate of Fulwood, which contains land of remarkable fertility. It was acquired by Mr. Speirs of Elderslie, about the year 1777, soon after which the mansion-house, a large modern building, was demolished. Blackburn, in this neighbourhood, was acquired by Mr. Speirs at the same time. North-west of Fulwood is Boghall, now belonging to Mr. Alexander of Southbar.

With regard to antiquities we have several to notice. On the estate of Barochan there stands a monument, called Barochan cross, which is evidently referrible to a remote period. It consists of a stone cross, which has been neatly hewn, set in a pedestal of undressed stone: the height, pedestal included, being about 11 feet. No letters appear, but there is much wreathed work all round, and two compartments on the east side, and two on the west, containing various figures. In the upper compartment of the east side four persons are represented, clad in garments reaching to the ground; and in the lower one other four appear, bearing spears, or other weapons, in their right hands. In the upper compartment of the west side a combat betwixt a knight on horseback and a person on foot is distinctly traced. The knight is in the act of couching his lance, and the footman is prepared to meet the attaint on his shield. In the under compartment there are three figures, the centre one being less in stature than the other two, between whom he appears to be the subject of dispute, the figure on the right evidently interposing a shield over the head of the little fellow to save him from the uplifted weapon of the one on the left. The sculpture is much defaced by the weather, which probably led to the vague and erroneous statement of Semple, that the objects represented are "such as lions and other wild beasts." When, by whom, or on what occasion this monument was erected, there is no record. The warlike appearance of the figures for-

bids the supposition, entertained by some, that it was a devotional cross for travellers. An engraving of it forms the frontispiece of Hamilton of Wishaw's Description of the shires of Lanark and Renfrew, printed by the Maitland club, in 1831. Appended to that work there is an article, written by Motherwell, in which it is ingeniously conjectured that this was the place where Somerled, Lord of the Isles, was defeated and slain in 1164, and that the monument is commemorative of that event; but as the chronicles of Man and of Melrose distinctly state, that Somerled landed at Renfrew, and that his defeat and death occurred at that place,—“*ibidem*,” and as Barochan is 7 miles distant thence inland, the conjecture seems groundless. There is a local tradition which ascribes the erection of this memorial to a defeat sustained here by the Danes. Whatever may have been the occasion, the sculptures evidently relate to some warlike achievement; and that a battle did occur here is rendered more probable by the fact, that there have, from time to time, been disinterred, in this neighbourhood, many stone-coffins, containing quantities of human bones, the remains, it may be supposed, of those who fell in the conflict.—In an aisle adjoining the east end of Houston church, there are several sepulchral monuments, respecting one of which the following curious information is given in the Old Statistical Account: “Upon the south wall of the aisle, there is a large frame of timber, on which [are] two pictures, seemingly done with oil colours, but much worn out. On the right side a man in complete armour, resembling that of a knight templar, with an inscription in Saxon characters over his head, some words of which are effaced,—‘*Hic Jacet Dominus Joannes Houstoun de eodem, miles, qui obiit anno Dom. m^o.cccc^o.*’ On the left hand a picture of his lady, also much effaced, and over her head the following inscription: ‘*Hic jacet Domina Maria Colquhoun, sponso quondam dicti Joannis, quæ obiit septimo die mensis Octobris, an. Dom. m^o.cccc^o. quinto.*’ This passage having attracted the attention of Pinkerton, he copied it in his Scottish Gallery, published in 1799, accompanied by the following remarks: ‘Thus it appears that in the commencement of the 15th century, A.D. 1400, 1405, painting was so prevalent in Scotland as to be employed in funeral monuments, not only of great peers, but even of knights of no great eminence nor fame.’” In the aisle, above mentioned, there is a tomb of neat workmanship, in freestone, containing two statues, the size of the life, reclining under a canopy. The one is an effigy of Sir Patrick Houston, who died in 1450, and the other of his lady, Agnes Campbell, who died in 1456. The knight is dressed in a coat of mail, his head lying on a pillow, and his feet on a lion, which holds a lamb in its paws. The lady is dressed as in grave-clothes. The hands of both are elevated, as in a supplicating posture. Round the verge of the tomb there is an inscription, in Saxon letters, now much effaced.—The cross of Houston is an octagonal pillar, 9 feet long, having a dial fixed on the top, crowned with a globe; the pedestal forming a kind of platform, with two steps all round. This cross is supposed to have been set up by the knights of Houston. The ruin of the church of Killallan is still standing. The font stone for holding the holy water long stood without the choir door, after the Reformation; but it is now built into the churchyard wall. Killallan seems to be a modification of Kilfillan, ‘the Cell of Fillan,’ the tutelary saint. This belief is supported by an inscription on the church bell, and by some names still preserved. Thus, in the vicinity of the church, there is a large stone, with a hollow in the middle, called Fillan’s

seat; and near that there is a spring of water, called Fillan’s well, issuing from under a rock shaded with bushes, in which the country women used to bathe their weak and ricketty children, leaving on the bushes pieces of cloth as offerings to the saint. Such was the force of ancient prejudice, that this superstitious practice was persevered in till the end of the 17th century, when the minister put a stop to it by filling up the well with stones. A fair held annually in January is called Fillan’s day.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, Speirs of Elderslie and Fleming of Barochan. Stipend, £300 2s.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £630 9s. 4d. Schoolmaster’s salary is now £60, with £24 fees, and £9 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1775, and contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church at Houston, with an attendance of 410; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £270 11s. 1d. There is also a Free church at Bridge-of-Weir; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £170 2s. 11d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the parish, built in 1841, and containing about 400 sittings. There are four private schools.

The VILLAGE OF HOUSTON stands in the south-eastern part of the parish, on Houston burn, and on the road from Paisley to Greenock, about 5 miles west-north-west of Paisley. It has arisen since 1781, when it was planned, and began to be fenced out in steadings for building upon by Mr. Macrae, then proprietor of the barony. It chiefly consists of two streets, one on each side of Houston burn, and has a neat appearance, the houses being of good mason work, and generally two stories in height and slated. The old village of Houston, a little farther down the rivulet, was mostly demolished by Mr. Macrae when the new one was commenced.—There is a library in the village. Fairs are held yearly in May for milch cows, young cattle, and Highland cattle. Population, 858.

HOUSTON, Linlithgowshire. See UPHALL.

HOULTON, a headland, a bay, and a small island, at the southern extremity of the parish of Orphir, 5 miles south-east of Stromness, mainland of Orkney. The headland rises about 300 feet above the level of the sea, and is pierced, at the height of 90 feet, by a cave to the depth of 14 feet. The bay is contiguous to the headland, forms a good natural harbour, and can be entered by ships at low water. The island shelters the bay, but is not quite a quarter of a mile long, and is entirely pastoral.

HOVA-HEAD, the south headland of Noss in Shetland. It is about 200 feet high.

HOW OF ANGUS. See ANGUS.

HOW OF ANNANDALE. See ANNANDALE.

HOW OF FIFE. See FIFESHIRE.

HOW OF MEARNES. See MEARNES.

HOWA SOUND, the belt of water, about 1 mile broad and 5 miles long, between the islands of Rousay and Eglishay, in Orkney.

HOWBURN. See HABBIE’S HOW.

HOWGATE, a village in the parish of Penicuik, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-east of Penicuik, and 11 miles south of Edinburgh. Here is an United Presbyterian church, built about the year 1750, and at present in the course of being rebuilt. Population, 81. Houses, 22.

HOWIESHILL, a small village district of Cambslang, in Lanarkshire, containing 10 houses, and about 62 inhabitants.

HOWMIRE. See PINKIE.

HOWMORE, a post-office station, subordinate to Lochmaddy, in North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides.

HOWQUOY. See HOLM.

HOW-WOOD. See HOLLOW-WOOD.

HOY, the largest of the Orkney islands, except Pomona. It lies at the south-west of the Orkney group, and extends from north-north-west to south-south-east. It is separated from the Stromness district of Pomona by Hoy Sound, which has a minimum breadth of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; from the islands of Burray and South Ronaldshay, by Scapa Flow, which has a breadth of from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 miles; and from Caithness-shire, by the western part of the Pentland frith, which has a minimum breadth of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The island measures about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and generally from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles broad; but is very nearly dismembered, near its south end, by an arm of the sea, called the Long Hope, penetrating it from the east-north-east, and forming one of the most magnificent natural harbours in the world. During the last war it was no uncommon thing for a fleet of upwards of a hundred large vessels to set sail together from this harbour; and a fine sight it was to behold so many ships spreading their canvass to the breeze, and moving majestically along the shores of the island. The part of the island round the Long Hope is principally a fine plain, in a state of good cultivation; but the parts to the north, constituting the great body of the island, are almost wholly occupied by three large hills, ranged in the form of a triangle, of which that to the north-east, called Wardhill, is the largest, rising from a plain, with a broad base, to the height of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. Except along the north shores—which are bordered with a loamy soil and a rich verdure—the soil is composed of peat and clay; the former of which commonly predominates. The ground destined for the production of grain, and that appropriated for feeding cattle, bear but a very small proportion to what is covered with heath and allotted for sheep-pasture. The township of Rackwick, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north end of the island, is beautifully situated in the extremity of a valley to which it gives name, being closed in on two sides by very lofty precipices of sandstone, but opening with a fine bay towards the western entrance of the Pentland frith, so that every vessel which passes the frith must necessarily come into view here. All the extent of coast which faces the Atlantic, from the south-western extremity of the island, but especially from Melsetter in the vicinity of the head of the Long Hope, all the way north, past Rackwick, on to the very entrance of Hoy Sound, is a series of stupendous rock-scenery, occasionally exceeding 900 feet in height,—sometimes perpendicular and smooth,—in other places rent, shivered, and broken down in huge fragments,—occasionally overhanging the deep, and frowning on the stormy surges of the Atlantic. And, at one place, a vast insulated rock, called the Old Man of Hoy, and shaped like an immense pillar, with arches beneath, stands so well apart from the adjacent cliffs as to be a conspicuous object even from points of view in Caithness, and has obtained its name from being fancied to present a rough outline of similitude to the human form.

"See Hoy's old Man: whose summit bare
Pierces the dark blue fields of air!
Based in the sea, his fearful form
Gooms like the spirit of the storm;
An ocean Babel, rent and worn
By time and tide—all wild and lorn,
A giant that hath warred with heaven,
Whose ruined scalp seems thunder-riven,—
Whose form the misty spray doth shroud,
Whose head the dark and hovering cloud;
Around his dread and lowering mass,
In sailing swarms the sea-fowl pass:
But when the night-cloud o'er the sea
Hangs like a sable canopy,

And when the flying storm doth scourge
Around his base the rushing surge,
Swift to his airy clefts they soar,
And sleep amid the tempest's roar.
Or with its howling round his peak
Mingle their drear and dreamy shriek!"

Hoy is the most interesting district of Orkney to either the geologist, the botanist, or the ornithologist; and well deserves the attention of any naturalist who may have an opportunity of leisurely examining it at different seasons of the year. It is the Highlands of Orkney, scarcely second to many parts of the Continental Highlands in various kinds of attractions, and opulently combining these with interesting features of vale and sea-beach. Some of its cliffs are of sandstone, intersected by amygdaloid and by other kinds of trap; while the parts inland consist variously of sandstone, clay slate, and calcareous strata. Grouse are abundant; hawks common; a beautiful, bold, fierce, large kind of falcon to be seen; and several kinds of eagles on the cliffs. The island is politically divided between the parish of Hoy and Graemsay on the north, and that of Wails and Flotta on the south.

HOY AND GRAEMSAY, an united parish in the south-west of Orkney. Its post-town is Stromness, within from $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its northern extremity. It comprehends the island of Graemsay and the northern part, to the extent of about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles each way, of the island of Hoy. See GRAEMSAY and HOY. There are four landowners; but the real rental is only about £300. Population in 1831, 546; in 1861, 556. Houses, 108.—This parish is in the presbytery of Cairnston, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £5 fees. The parish church was built about the year 1780, and contains 182 sittings. There are two non-parochial schools. Hoy was anciently a rectory, and Graemsay a vicarage.

HOY SOUND. See HOY and GRAEMSAY.

HUMBIE, a parish in the south-western extremity of Haddingtonshire, consisting of a main body, and a small detached section. The main body is nearly a parallelogram, stretching north-west and south-west, measuring 5 miles in length, and nearly 3 in average breadth; and is bounded by Ormiston, Salton, Bolton, Yester, Berwickshire, Soutra, and Edinburghshire. The detached part is wholly embosomed in Edinburghshire, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $\frac{3}{4}$, and lies about a mile south-west of the nearest part of the main body. The main body contains the village of Upper Keith, and approaches within 2 miles of the post-towns of Salton and Pencaitland, and the detached section contains the post-office hamlet of Blackshiels. The surface of the parish, at the south-eastern and south-western extremities, climbs up to the summits of the highest range of the Lammermoor hills, and, for some distance inward, descends in a somewhat rapid declivity; and then it stretches away in a gently inclined plain to the northern boundaries. In the immediate vicinity of its south-eastern angle rises Lammerlaw, the eminence which gives name to all the Lammermoors, and towers aloft as the king-mountain of the whole range. On the highest grounds, and for some way down the declivity, the parish is strictly pastoral. But in its lower grounds it partakes, in a degree, of the luxuriant and highly-cultivated character for which Haddingtonshire is distinguished as a county; and, as the result of recent and very vigorous agricultural improvements, sends the plough and its attendant implements of culture, a considerable way up the acclivity of the Lammermoor district. Sheltering plantations run athwart nearly two-thirds of

the area; and, near the north-east angle, a plantation of oak, birch, and other trees, covering several hundreds of acres, presses on the boundary with Salton, and forms, with a large contiguous plantation in that parish, a compact and extensive forest. This wood constitutes a beautiful feature on the foreground of the far-stretching landscape of the Lothians, to a tourist approaching the district over the Lammern Moor hills.

Keith water, or the longest head-stream of the Tyne, comes new-born from its source upon the detached portion of the parish, flows along its northern boundary, and through the intersecting part of Edinburghshire to the east, traces for half-a-mile the boundary of the main-body, and then traverses the parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward, and leaves it at its north-east angle. Humber burn rises near the south-eastern boundary among the highest of the uplands, and intersects the parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles nearly through its middle, flowing past the parish-church, and making a confluence with Keith water a little above Keith mill. Birns burn rises 5 furlongs east of the source of the former stream, and, after a course of half-a-mile, forms the north-eastern boundary-line along the whole side of the parallelogram, and then, at the point of leaving the parish, unites with Keith water to form the Tyne. All the streams afford excellent trouting, and have a sufficient quantity of water to drive machinery. Iron-ore abounds in many places; and there are appearances of coal. The principal landowners are the Earl of Hoptoun, Lord Polwarth, Lady Buchan, the Christian Knowledge Society, and Anderson of Whiteburgh. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £20,257; and the value of real property assessed in 1860 was £9,247. Keith-house, one of the seats of the Earl Marshall, though of no higher antiquity than 1590, and entirely dilapidated by subsequent proprietors, deserves special notice. Built in the form of a hollow square, one entire side of it, 110 feet in length, and 3 stories in height, was fitted up and used as a hall; and the edifice was, in other respects, suited to the splendour of a family who, at the period of its erection, were the most powerful and opulent in the kingdom. The timber employed in constructing it, was a present from the King of Denmark, as an expression of the high opinion he conceived of the Earl, when negotiating the marriage of the Princess Anne of Denmark with James VI. Whiteburgh-house, built about 50 years ago, is a fine mansion. On the estate of Whiteburgh are faint vestiges of a Roman castellum stativum, which consisted of 3 concentric circular walls 15 feet distant from each other, each 16 feet thick, and the exterior one enclosing an area of more than an acre. Population in 1831, 875; in 1861, 997. Houses, 189.

This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Hoptoun. Stipend, £287 16s.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated tithes, £849 4s. 6d. There is a parochial school with a salary of £60, and about £14 fees. There is likewise an endowed female school. The parish church was built in 1800, and contains about 400 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 130; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £62 6s. 4d. There are ruins of an ancient chapel. The parish comprehends the ancient districts of Keith-Hundebay and Keith-Marshall. The adjunct Hundebay was the name of a hamlet near the church of the former district, and has been vulgarized into Humber. The name Keith seems to be the British *Cæth*, 'confined or narrow,' and may have alluded to the strait channel hemmed in by the steep banks

of Keith water. David I. gave the district of Keith-Marshall, or the north-west half of the present parish, to Hervey, the son of Warin, and Keith-Hundebay, or the south-east half, to Symon Fraser. As the church stood within the latter district, Hervey erected a chapel in his own territory for the accommodation of his tenants, and, according to established custom, settled an yearly tribute to the mother or parish church. Keith-Hundebay being afterwards given to the monks of Kelso, a dispute so keen arose between them and the proprietor of Keith-Marshall respecting the amount of the tribute, that it could be decided only by a special adjudication on the part of Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, and Osbert, abbot of Paisley. By intermarriages, the manors of the two districts came, in the 13th century, to be united in one family. During the reign of Alexander II., Keith-Marshall was made a distinct parish with its chapel for a separate and independent church. In the reign of Charles I., William, Earl Marshall, who lineally held the patronage of this church by grant of Robert Bruce to his ancestors, and, at the same time, inherited the manors of both districts, sold the whole property in consequence of the inextricable difficulties in which he had become involved by his politics.

HUMBLE-BUMBLE (THE). See COMRIE and MAY (THE).

HUME, or HOME, an ancient parish at the southern verge of Berwickshire, now annexed to Stichel in Roxburghshire. See STICHEL. This parish was anciently four times its present extent, and, in the 12th century, comprehended a considerable part of Gordon and Westruther. The Earls of Dunbar, who were of old the lords of the manor, originally held the patronage of the church. But, in the 12th century, the monks of Kelso obtained possession, not only of the church, but of the whole parish; and they obtained the territory of Gordon and a large part of Westruther, to be erected into parochial independence. The old parish of Hume was, in consequence, reduced to nearly its present limits.

HUME, or HOME, a small village and an ancient castle near the centre of the abrogated parish of the same name, 3 miles south of Greenlaw, and 5 north-north-west of Kelso. They stand on the summit of a conspicuous hill, which rises 898 feet above the level of the sea. The village is in a decayed and decaying condition; but anciently it spread out to a considerable extent, and teemed with the retinue and the dependents of one of the most powerful baronial families of a former age. The castle, once the seat of the potent Earls of Hume, and one of the chief objects of antiquarian interest in Berwickshire, was about 70 years ago in so prostrate a condition as to exist only in vestiges nearly level with the ground. But it was, in a rude sense, restored from its own materials by the last Earl of Marchmont, or at least some walls of it were re-edified and battlemented; and seen from some distance, it now appears, on its far-seeing elevation, to frown in power and dignity over the whole district of the Merse, and a considerable part of Roxburghshire, and constitutes a very picturesque feature in the centre of the wide-stretching landscape. In its original form, it was a lofty and imposing structure; and from the end of the 13th century, when it became the seat of its proud barons, increased in strength with the gradual augmentation of their wealth. But as it could not resist the play of artillery, it was carelessly allowed, after the invention of gunpowder, to go to ruin. A drawing of it may be seen in Grose's antiquities.

The castle figured largely in the history of the times preceding the Restoration, and comes pro-

minently, or at least distinctly, into notice toward the close of the 13th century. The family of Hume or Home sprang, by lateral branches, from the powerful and noted Earls of Dunbar. Ada, the daughter of Patrick, the sixth of these Earls, obtained from her father in the early part of the 13th century, the lands of Home, and married her own cousin, William, the son of Patrick of Greenlaw, who was the second son of the 4th Earl of Dunbar, Gospatrick. William assumed the name of Home from the lands brought to him by Ada, and transferred it to his posterity. During the reign of Robert III. Thomas Home acquired by marriage the lordship of Dunglass. The family held Home, Greenlaw, Whiteside, and other lands in Berwickshire, under the Earls of March; and, after January 1435, when these Earls incurred forfeiture, they acquired independence, and became tenants of the Crown. As they had risen on the fall of their chiefs, and now followed the fortune of the Dunglasses, they were often appointed conservators of the peace with England. Sir Alexander Home, who succeeded to the property in 1456, was appointed, by the prior of Coldingham, bailie of the several lands belonging to the convent,—an office on which he and his successors placed a high estimate, which they found, by means of an alchemy of their own, to be not a little lucrative, and for the retention of which in their possession they strenuously and perseveringly contended. In 1465, Sir Alexander sat in the estates among the barons; and, in 1473, he was created a lord of parliament. Using with stringent vigour his power as bailie of Coldingham to seize the property of the convent, and make it his own, he was enraged by James III.'s annexation of the priory and its pertinents, in 1484, to the chapel-royal of Stirling, and now attached himself and all his strength to the party of traitorous nobles who plotted the King's death. In 1488, immediately after the unhappy monarch fell a victim to their machinations, Alexander Home, the heir of the first Lord Home, obtained a joint share of the administration of the Lothians and Berwickshire during the nonage of James IV., and was constituted great chamberlain for life; and, in 1490-1, he was appointed by parliament to collect the King's rents and dues within the earldom of March, the lordships of Dunbar and Cockburnspath, Stirlingshire, and Ettrick Forest; and he was thus made dictator of Berwickshire and a ruler of the land. In 1492, he—or a son of his of the same name, for there is inextricable confusion in the historical authorities—succeeded to the lordship of Home, on the death of the first Lord; and he soon after obtained from the infancy of James IV. various lands in the constabulary of Haddington.

In 1506, Alexander, the third Lord Home, succeeded to his father's office of great chamberlain, to his estates, and to his political power; in 1513, he engaged, as warden of the eastern marches, in a sharp skirmish at Millfield on the Tweed, and, leaving his banner in the field and his brother in captivity with the enemy, sought safety in flight; later in the same year, he led, jointly with Huntly, the left wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Flodden, and left many of his kinsmen and clansmen dead on the field, who fell in a strenuous defence of their valorous and unfortunate King; and immediately afterwards, he was declared one of the standing councillors of the Queen-regent, and appointed the chief justice of all the territories lying south of the Forth. After the expulsion of Margaret from the regency, and the accession to it of the Duke of Albany, Lord Home—who had been venially using his great power and influence for the

amassment of wealth and the promotion of miserly intrigues—plotted with the dowager queen and her husband Angus to seize the person of the infant King, and drawing upon himself the scourge of civil war, saw his fortlet of Fast castle razed, his seat of Home castle captured, and his estates overrun and ravaged, and was obliged to cross the border, and cry for help to the English. He afterwards made predatory incursions into Scotland, was ensnared by Albany and made prisoner, effected his escape from Edinburgh castle, became restored to the Regent's favour and to his own possessions, anew embroiled himself with Albany, and, being inveigled to Edinburgh, was convicted in parliament of many crimes, and, in October 1516, publicly and ignominiously put to death. His many offices of great importance were bestowed upon aspirants who had no connexion with his family; and his titles and large estates were forfeited, and, till 1522, remained vested in the Crown. His kinsman, however, took fearful revenge. Home of Wedderburn beset Anthony de la Bastie, who had obtained the office of warden of the marches, and put him to death at Langton in the Merse with circumstances of savage ferocity; and, heading a strong party of his border marauders, he seized the castles of Home and Wedderburn, and maintained possession of them in defiance of the government.

Though formally accused before parliament of treason, the Homes, partly by compromise, and partly by intrigue, were not only saved from conviction, but reinstated in political favour. In 1522, George Home, the brother of the attainted lord, was restored to the title and the lands of the family; and, though he repeatedly embroiled himself, and was twice castigated and imprisoned, by indulging the turbulent spirit which had ruined his predecessor, he did good service in 1542, first by repulsing, jointly with the Earl of Huntly, an incursion by Sir Robert Bowes and the Earl of Angus, and next by opposing and harassing the army led into Scotland by Norfolk. In 1547, in a skirmish which preceded the battle of Pinkie, he received a wound of which he died; and his son and heir being at the same time taken prisoner, Home castle, after a stout resistance by Lady Home, fell into the hands of the Protector Somerset, and was garrisoned by a detachment of his troops. In 1548-9, Alexander, the fifth Lord Home, distinguished himself in the campaigns against the English, and, retaking his family castle by stratagem, put the garrison to the sword. In 1560, he sat in the Reformation parliament; in June 1567, he signed the order for imprisoning Mary in Lochleven castle; and after the Queen's escape, he led 600 followers to the battle of Langside, and, though he received several wounds, is said to have there turned the fortune of the field. In 1569 he veered about, and joined the Queen's friends; in 1571, he was taken prisoner in a factional or party skirmish with Morton, in the suburbs of Edinburgh; in 1573, he was convicted in parliament of treason; and 1575, he died in a state of attainer. Alexander, his son, was put by parliament, in 1578, into possession of his title and estates; in 1589, when James VI. sailed to Denmark to marry the Princess Anne, he was named among those nobles to whom the conservation of the public peace could be confided; in subsequent years he struggled to defeat the seditious purposes of the turbulent Earl of Bothwell, and was rewarded with the grant of the dissolved priory of Coldingham; in 1599, being a Roman Catholic, he was sent by the King on a suspicious embassy to the Papal court; in 1603, he accompanied James VI. to England; and in 1605, he was created Earl of Home.

James Home, his son, succeeded him in his titles and estates in 1619; and he was, in his turn, succeeded, in 1634, by Sir James Home of Cowdenknows. During the civil wars which succeeded, he is said to have been distinguished for his loyalty; and he seems certainly to have been not a little obnoxious to Cromwell.

In 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh castle, Cromwell despatched Colonel Fenwick at the head of two regiments to seize the Earl's castle of Hume. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the Colonel at the head of his troops, Cockburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives, which have been preserved as specimens of the frolicking humour which occasionally bubbles up in the tragedy of war. The first was: "Right Honourable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Hume castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. COCKBURN." The second was expressed in doggerel lines, which continue to be remembered and quoted by the peasantry, often in profound ignorance of the occasion when they were composed:—

"I, Willie Wastle,
Stand firm in my castle;
And a' the dogs o' your town
Will na pull Willie Wastle down."

Home castle, however, when it felt the pressure of Colonel Fenwick's cannon, and saw his men about to rush to the escapade, very readily surrendered to his power, disgorged its own garrison, and received within its walls the soldiery of Cromwell. James, who was Earl when the civil wars began, survived all their perils, and, in 1661, was reinstated in his possessions. Dying in 1666, he was successively followed in his earldom by three sons,—Alexander,—James, who died in 1688,—and Charles, who did not concur in the Revolution, and opposed the Union. Hume castle and the domains around it passed afterwards into the possession of the Earls of Marchmont; a branch of the Hume family, who, for a considerable period, were wealthier and more influential than the main stock, but who failed toward the close of the last century to have male heirs, and, in consequence, ceased to perpetuate their titles. The earldom of Home still survives in the descendants of the ancient family, who now have their seat at Hirsell.

HUNA. See HOUNA.

HUNDA, an island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, lying contiguous to the west end of Burray, and belonging to the parish of South Ronaldshay, in Orkney. Population in 1841, 6; in 1861, 9. House, 1.

HUNIE, an islet, abounding with rabbits, near the south-west shore of Unst in Shetland.

HUNISH-POINT, or RHU-HUNISH, the north-western extremity of Trotternish, 3 miles west of Aird-point, in Skye.

HUNTERFIELD, a village in the parish of Cockpen, Edinburghshire. Population, 90. Houses, 12.

HUNTER'S BAY. See RIGG BAY.

HUNTER'S BOG. See SALISBURY CRAGS.

HUNTER'S QUAY. See DUNOON.

HUNTERSTON. See KILBRIDE (WEST).

HUNTHILL, a village in the parish of Blantyre, Lanarkshire. Population, 60. Houses, 16.

HUNTHILL, an upland tract at the northern

extremity of the parish of Knockando, in Moray shire.

HUNTINGTON. See HADDINGTON.

HUNTINGTOWER, an estate in the parish of Tibbermore, Perthshire. Here, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Perth, on a charming site amid wooded grounds, stands Huntingtower-castle, formerly called Ruthven-castle, the ancient seat of the Gowrie family, a very old building, but never apparently a place of great strength. This castle was the scene of the enterprise well known in Scottish history as the Raid of Ruthven,—the enticement of James VI. hither, and the detention of him here, by the Earl of Gowrie and others, with the view of detaching him from the influence of his two early favourites the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran. An extraordinary exploit of a fair lady has likewise added to the notoriety of the castle, and has given the name of the Maiden's Leap to the space between its two towers, which, though long ago united by late buildings, were originally separate. The lady was a daughter of the first Earl of Gowrie; and her exploit consisted in leaping, in a fit of terror, from the leads of the one tower to the battlements of the other,—said to be a space of 9 feet 4 inches over a chasm of 60 feet. After the forfeiture of the last Earl of Gowrie, the castle and the circumjacent estate were bestowed by James VI. on the family of Tullibardine; and they afterwards passed by marriage to the ducal family of Athole. But they are now famous, and have long been so, for something remarkably contrasted to the olden tricks of statecraft and warfare,—nothing less than the printing and bleaching of calico. The works are extensive; and they present the curiosity of being supplied with water through an artificial canal, nearly 18 feet broad and 3 feet deep, which debouches from the Almond, intersects the extensive meadow of Huntingtower-haugh, has altogether a length of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and was formed so very long ago as to rank among the most ancient extant works of utility in the kingdom,—Alexander II. having mentioned it in his charters as his mill-lead; and having, in 1244, granted a pipe from it to the monastery of Black friars of Perth.

HUNTLAW. See GALA (THE).

HUNTLY, a parish, containing a post town of its own name, in the Strathbogie district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Rothiemay, Forgue, Drumblade, Gartly, Glass, and Cairnie. Its length, north-eastward, is about 10 miles; and its breadth is about 4 miles. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Dumbennan and Kinore, which were united in 1727; and it took the name of Huntly in compliment to the Duke of Gordon's eldest son. Dumbennan is surrounded by hills, and is said to have thence got its name, which signifies "the foot of the hill." It is situated at the termination of the straths of the Bogie and the Deveron, and comprises the peninsular hill of Clashmach, of considerable height, above the confluence of these streams. Kinore extends about 5 miles along the right side of the Deveron, below the influx of the Bogie, but is separated from Dumbennan, for more than a quarter of a mile, from the confluence of the rivers upwards, by an intersection of Drumblade. The Bogie divides the united parish, for about 2 or 3 miles, from Drumblade; and the Deveron, from portions of Glass, Cairnie, and Rothiemay. The whole district is hilly, and was formerly bleak; but great improvements have been effected, and there are many acres, especially on the banks of the rivers, which are naturally fertile, and form fine arable land. The hills and eminences afford good pasturage; and many of them are adorned with

thriving plantations of oak, fir, elm, birch, and other trees. In particular, the whole of St. Mungo's hill, in the Kinore or eastern district, is enclosed and planted. On the west side of this hill is St. Mungo's well; and on the summit is a small lake, the bed of which resembles a crater; and abundance of hard porous matter, like lava, or the scoræ of a forge, with a light spongy stone like pumice-stone, has been found around it. The arable soil of Dumbennan is generally a good deep loam; while that of Kinore is of a cold clayey character. Granite is the prevailing rock. Limestone occurs in small quantity; some of it susceptible of a high polish, and not much inferior to marble. Plumbago, of very fine quality, but in such minute quantity as not to be worth working, has been found near the confluence of the rivers. Excepting a small portion of the lower part of Kinore, which belongs to Mr. Gordon of Avochy, the whole of the united parish is the property of the Duke of Richmond. The real rental is about £5,056. On the Avochy estate are a plain mansion and the ruins of an old castle. Near the bridge of Deveron and the town of Huntly stand the ruins of Huntly castle, the ancient residence of the Gordon family, which was destroyed after the battle of Glenlivet, in 1594; and in the same vicinity, on the opposite side of the Deveron, is their elegant modern mansion, Huntly lodge, surrounded by plantations and pleasure-grounds. The castle was built so late as 1602, but comprises some vestiges of the ancient castle of Strathbogie, which originally belonged to the powerful family of the Comyns, and was conferred on the Gordons, along with the surrounding estate, in guerdon of their services to Bruce in the wars of the succession. The lodge was at first but a shooting-box, but was enlarged, about the year 1832, into the present handsome and commodious edifice; and after the death of the last Duke of Gordon, it became the residence of the Dowager-duchess. See the articles GORDON and GORDON-CASTLE. The parish is traversed by the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness, adjoins the present northern terminus of the Great North of Scotland railway, and is a focus of communication for most of the main seats of population between the Moray frith and the Dee. Population in 1831, 3,545; in 1861, 4,329. Houses, 795. Assessed property in 1860, £8,061.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £185 13s. 9d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £60 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £8 other emoluments. The parish church is a plain structure, built in 1805, and containing 1,800 sittings. The Free church is a neat building, founded in 1840, in consequence of the celebrated Strathbogie proceedings. It contains 900 sittings; and its receipts in 1865 were £610 15s. 1d. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1809, and contains 340 sittings. The Independent chapel is a Gothic structure, with 480 sittings, built in 1851. The Scotch Episcopal chapel is a small elegant Gothic pile, with a spire, and was erected in 1850. The English Episcopal chapel was built in 1843. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1834, and has a curious tower, with a top in the form of a crown, and contains 350 sittings. A large and very handsome building was erected, about 16 years ago, on a situation looking down the principal street of the town, by the Duchess-dowager of Gordon, to serve the double purpose of being a monument in memory of her husband, and a place of accommodation for schools. The parochial school and the Free church school are held in it: so also are an infant school and

a girls' industrial school. There is likewise in the town a ladies' boarding and day school; and there are in the parish seven or eight adventure schools. Scott's hospital, on the south-east side of the town, is a fine building erected in 1854, by bequest of the late Dr. Scott, for behoof of aged men and women.

HUNTLY, a burgh-of-barony, and a neat modern town, in the above parish, occupies a dry, salubrious, and beautiful situation, in the centre of a fertile district, on the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Deveron and the Bogie, 18 miles south-east of Fochabers, 21 south-south-west of Banff, and 39 north-west of Aberdeen. It owes much, as a seat of trade and population, to the vicinity of Huntly lodge; much, to facility of intercourse with neighbouring villages and towns; much, to the transit through it of the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness; and still more, of late, to the construction past it of the Great North of Scotland system of railway. The circumjacent country, before the rise of the town, consisted of little else than barren heath and marshy swamps; but it is now in a state of high cultivation, adorned with artificial features of scenery. Even the hills in the less immediate vicinity are in general covered with thriving plantations. Having arisen since the beginning of last century, Huntly has been laid out on a neat and regular plan. The place has altogether an air, not only of comfort, but even of elegance. The town comprises a series of well-built streets; the two principal crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious market-place or square. The various places of worship, the public schools, a large edifice in the square containing one of the banking-offices, together with a number of very superior private buildings, give the town architecturally a pleasing appearance. The chief objects in the environs also blend with it into some fine scenes. The view from the south is especially beautiful, where, in addition to the general features of the town, the eye takes in the castle and the lodge with their embosoming plantations, and rests on the brilliant back-ground of Brimhill, whose surface of 2,500 acres, partly within the parish of Huntly, and partly within that of Cairney, is all one mass of forest. The streets of the town are lighted with gas. A considerable number of families of independent means reside in the town. At one time the chief manufactures were those of linen thread and linen cloth; and several bleachfields of great repute were long in operation on the Bogie. But all these have ceased. A tan work, an extensive distillery, and a brick and tile work, now give employment to a considerable number of people. A great amount of miscellaneous trade is done with the surrounding country, in supplying all sorts of goods by retail; and in receiving agricultural produce, particularly pork, eggs, and the produce of the dairy, for exportation to England. Of late also there has sprung up a large trade in grain; which has received a great stimulus by the opening of the railway. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs are held once a fortnight during the first half of the year, and once a month during the second half. The town has offices of the Union bank, the North of Scotland bank, and the Aberdeen town and county bank. Public communication is maintained by railway in three directions, toward respectively Aberdeen, Inverness, and Banff. There are in the town a reading-room, an agricultural library, an evangelical subscription library, a circulating library, a literary society, a farmers' club, a dispensary, a savings' bank, a total abstinence society, and several religious and benevolent societies. The town is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Richmond. The title of Earl of Huntly belonged to the noble family of

Gordon previous to their elevation to the dukedom, and was then raised into a marquissate; and the title of Marquis of Huntly was inherited, at the death of the last Duke of Gordon, by the Earl of Aboyne. During the great floods in August 1829, the town of Huntly was almost surrounded with water; but fortunately no lives were lost, and little damage was otherwise sustained. The ancient one-arched bridge across the Deveron in this vicinity, from the middle of which the views are very fine, withstood the pressure of the current, and still exists. Across the Bogie, and leading from the south-east side of the town, is another good bridge of 3 arches. Population of the town in 1831, 2,585; in 1861, 3,448. Houses, 634.

HUNTLY, Berwickshire. See GORDON.

HUNTLY COT-HILLS, a part of the Moorfoot range of mountain, on the southern border of the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire. It has an altitude of 1,606 feet above sea-level.

HURKLEDALE. See CUMMERTREES.

HURLET, a post-office village on the south-east border of the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire. It stands 3 miles south-east of Paisley, and 6 south-west of Glasgow. It is inhabited principally by colliers and other miners, employed in extensive works in its vicinity. Here coal has been wrought for upwards of 300 years. The seam is 5 feet 3 inches thick, declining eastward with a dip, which is variable, but may, on an average, be accounted 1 in 7. The coal at this place is nearly exhausted; but it still abounds on some neighbouring lands. The manufacture of sulphate of iron or copperas, was introduced into Scotland by Messrs. Nicolson and Lightbody of Liverpool, who established their works at Hurlet in 1753, having previously secured by contract a supply of the pyrites, and other material fit for their processes, found in working the coal, at 2½d. per *hutch* of 200 weight. Till 1807, when a similar manufacture was begun on the adjoining lands of Nitskill, this was the only copperas work in Scotland. In 1820, the Hurlet copperas works were purchased by Messrs. John Wilson and Sons, and converted into an extensive manufactory of alum. The alum manufacture was also first introduced into Scotland by Messrs. Nicolson and Lightbody, who prepared considerable quantities at Hurlet in 1766 and 1767; but their process being defective, it was abandoned in the course of two years; and it was not till 1797, when works were erected here by Mr. Mackintosh of Crossbasket, and Mr. Wilson of Thornly, and their partners, that the making of that article was successfully established. Since that period, the works now mentioned, as well as that established in 1820, have been producing a large and steady supply of alum, manufactured on correct chemical principles. Large quantities of muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia, are also made in connexion with this alum process. Ironstone abounds at Hurlet; and the working of it was some years ago actively commenced by Messrs. Wilson. Population of the village, 323.

HURLFORD, a post-office village in the parish of Riccarton, Ayrshire. It has a station on the Glasgow and South-western railway, 2 miles south-east of Kilmarnock. It is inhabited principally by colliers. Population, 1,978.

HURLY-COVE. See PENICUICK.

HURLY-HAACKY. See STIRLING.

HUSABOST, an isolated district of the parish of Duirginish, in Skye.

HUSKER. See HEISKER.

HUTCHESONTOWN. See GLASGOW.

HUTT. See ECKFORD.

HUTTON, a parish, containing the post-office vil-

lages of Hutton and Paxton, on the south-east border of Berwickshire. It is bounded by the liberties of Berwick, by England, and by the parishes of Ladykirk, Whitsome, Edrom, Chirnside, Foulden, and Mordington. It has an irregularly triangular outline, and measures 4½, 4½, and 3½ miles along its sides. The Whitadder is its boundary-line over the whole of the north, and 1½ mile of the east, and runs there partly between rocky banks of considerable height. The Tweed rolls its majestic volume of waters, in a beautifully curved line, 3½ or 3¾ miles along the south-eastern boundary, overlooked by gentle undulations of the surface along its banks, and brings up the tide with a sufficient depth of waters for wherry navigation. The inequalities of the surface along its banks, and similar inequalities along those of the Whitadder, possess capabilities, with the aid of more plantation than they now have, of producing a picturesque effect; and though rising, in the average, to only about 150 feet above sea-level, they beautifully diversify the luscious yet tame plain in the midst of which they rise, and relieve its luxuriant but flat expanse from an aspect of monotony. All the surface of the parish, inland from the rivers, is, with some scarcely noticeable exceptions, nearly a dead level; but everywhere it is thoroughly cultivated, and spreads out before the eye of an agriculturist the most pleasing of all features of scenery. The soil on the banks of the streams is a deep, rich loam, remarkably fertile, and well-adapted to wheat; but, over a breadth of about a mile in the interior, it is thin, and rests on a strong clay, and, though not infertile, demands the expenditure upon it of skill and labour. Sandstone, though at a considerable depth beneath the surface, everywhere abounds; and on the banks of the Whitadder, is a small stratum of prime gypsum. Paxton house and Tweed-hill, both situated on the Tweed, at a short distance from each other—the latter a neat mansion, and the former a massive pile constructed from a design by the famous Adams—send down their wooded demesnes to the margin of the river, and reciprocate with it enhancements of beauty. Spittal house, near the centre of the parish, is a neat new mansion; and Broadmeadows house, situated on the Whitadder, lifts up a Grecian front of fine white-coloured sandstone. Hutton hall, standing on the Whitadder, in the north-west corner of the parish, and now uninhabited, consists of a square tower of remote but unascertained antiquity, and an attached long mansion of patch-work structure and various dates. In its most ancient part it is a remarkable specimen of an old Border strength. There are seven principal landowners. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of £1,000 for fisheries in the Tweed, was estimated in 1834 at £19,657. Assessed property in 1865, £10,626 19s. 6d. On the estate of Paxton is a manufactory of bricks, house-tiles, and tiles for drains. In various localities are 3 corn-mills, whence flour and decorated barley are sent, in considerable quantities, to Berwick, for exportation. Near Tweed-hill house a suspension bridge, 360 feet in length, extremely light and elegant, and constructed, in 1820, at an expense of upwards of £7,000, conducts a carriage-way across the Tweed. The parish is intersected by the turnpikes between Berwick and Dunse, and between Berwick and Kelso, by way of Swinton; and has near access both to the North British railway and to the English North-eastern railway. The village of Hutton stands about the middle of the northern border of the parish, ½ a mile south of the Whitadder, 3 east-south-east of Chirnside, and 5½ west of Berwick. It contains about 260 inhabitants. Population of the

parish in 1831, 1,099; in 1861, 1,067. Houses, 229.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £245 5s. 5d.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated teinds, £74 13s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50. There are three non-parochial schools, and two small public libraries. The present parish comprehends the ancient parish of Hutton and Fishwick. Hutton, signifying 'wood-town'—was the northern district; and Fishwick—or 'the fishing hamlet'—was the district on the south and along the Tweed. The monks of Coldingham obtained Fishwick from the Scottish Edgar, and held it till the Reformation. The ruins of its church and cemetery still exist. The Rev. Philip Redpath, the editor of the *Border History*, and the translator of Boethius' *Consolations of Philosophy*, was minister of Hutton.

HUTTON and CORRIE, an united parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire. Its post-town is Lockerby, 7 miles south-south-west of the parish church. It is bounded by Moffat, Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Tundergarth, Dryfesdale, Applegarth, and Wamphray. Its length southward is $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and its average breadth is somewhat less than 3 miles. The mountain water-shed between Annandale and Eskdale, and that between the basins of the Dryfe and the Wamphray, form about one-half of the boundary-lines. Dryfe water rises nearly at the northern point of the parish, intersects all the northern division nearly along its middle, and, bending to the south-west, passes away into Applegarth, a mile below Hutton church. Milk water comes in from the north-east about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below its source, and, over a distance of 6 miles, traces the south-eastern and the southern boundary. Corrie water rises in a lochlet of its own name on the eastern boundary, flows south-westward $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the parish, and then, tracing the western boundary over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, falls into the Milk. Of 23,000 imperial acres, which the whole area is computed to comprehend, about 3,000 are arable, about 4,500 are employed for the rearing and grazing of black cattle, and about 15,000 are occupied as sheep pasture. The black cattle are Galloways; and the sheep, with some trivial exceptions, are all of the Cheviot breed. There are in the parish 3 inconsiderable hamlets. In various localities are remains of ancient fortifications, two of which only are noticeable. In an angle formed by the Dryfe, 6 miles from its source, Carthur hill, rising almost perpendicularly to the height of 400 or 500 feet, bears aloft on its pinnacled summit the vestiges of what seems to have been a strong fort.

On one side of the vestiges there is a well, which was evidently bored by artificial means in the rock, and which still holds water. A hill opposite to Carthur, immediately on the other side of the Dryfe, has similar vestiges, though no well; and between the two hills, on the banks of the stream, there appear to have been two strong square enclosures, which may have served as a connecting link between the elevated fortifications. The parish, though hilly and sequestered, and long treated as if but the outskirts of a wilderness, is now intersected by two important lines of road, and traversed by several subordinate roads. There are ten principal landowners, and four of them are resident. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £11,929 10s. Assessed property in 1860, £7,766. Population in 1831, 860; in 1861, 876. Houses, 153.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend, £260 7s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £47, with £20 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. A schoolmaster for the southern division of the parish receives a small salary from the heritors, and has altogether an income of about £55. The parish church was built about the year 1710, and enlarged in 1764, and contains 312 sittings. Hutton consists of the northern division of the present parish, or the part of it which is watered by the Dryfe. It was originally a chapelry dependent on the church of the old parish of Sibbaldby, now annexed to Applegarth; and after various disputes and settlements, was erected into a separate parish previous to the 13th century. In 1220 it was converted into a prebend of the chapter of Glasgow. Corrie, or the southern division of the united parish, was, as to its lands and ecclesiastical patronage, held in the 12th century by a vassal family of Robert de Bruce; and it continued in their possession, and gave them its name till the reign of James V.; and it passed then by marriage into the possession of the Johnstones, and was sold in 1853 to Jardine of Lawrick. Hutton and Corrie were consolidated into one parish in 1609.

HUTTON (LITTLE). See DRYFESDALE.

HYND CASTLE. See MONIKIE.

HYNDFORD, a barony near the centre of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It gave the title of Earl to the noble family of the Carmichaels of Hyndford. Sir James Carmichael of Hyndford was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Carmichael, in 1647, and his grandson was created Earl of Hyndford in 1701. The peerage became dormant at the demise of the 6th Earl, in 1817. See BRIDGEND, (HNYDFORD).

I

I. See IONA.

IASGAIR, or YESKER, a small island belonging to the parish of Kilmuir, in the extreme north of Skye.

IBRIS. See EYEBROCHY.

IBROT. See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.

ICOLMKILL. See IONA.

IDOCH (WATER OF). See DARA (THE).

IDRIGIL POINT. See DUIRINISH.

IDVIE. See KIRKDEEN.

ILAN, a prefix signifying "island." See ELLAN

ILAY. See ISLAY.

ILIE (THE). See HELMSDALE (THE).

ILLERAY, one of the Hebrides, about 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lying to the westward of North Uist, and insulated only at high-water. The soil is partly sandy and partly black loam, yielding tolerable crops of barley, and pasture for cattle.

IMACHAR. See KILMORE.

IMERSAY, an islet belonging to the parish of Kildalton, in the south-east of the island of Islay.

INAILITE, a suburb of the north side of the town of Stornoway in Lewis.

INALTERIE. See DESKFOED.

INCH, a word signifying an island, derived either from the British *Ynys*, or the Gaelic *Inis*. It is used in Scottish topography sometimes alone, and very frequently as a prefix; and when used in the latter way, it is sometimes written Inish or Innis. The word is said to occur with the same signification, in some of the aboriginal languages of North America. In Scotland, but more frequently in Ireland, the word is also used to denote level ground near a river.

INCH, a parish in Inverness-shire, united to that of KINGUSSIE; which see.

INCH, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Cairnryan and Lochans, and the hamlet of Aird, in the north-west of Wigtonshire. It is bounded, on most of the west, by Loch Ryan,—on the north, by Ayrshire,—and on other sides, by the parishes of New Luce, Old Luce, Stony Kirk, Portpatrick, Leswalt, and Stranraer. It measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length southward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in extreme breadth, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{4}$ in mean breadth. The southern division—comprising more than one-third of the whole area—has a surface so gently undulating, that when viewed from the neighbouring hills, it appears to be entirely level. All of it forms part—and that the larger one—of an isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce bay, and is believed to have been anciently covered by the sea; and it is bored at intervals into curious hollows, called by the peasantry “pots,” which vary in measurement from 1,000 feet in circumference and 100 feet in depth, to comparatively small dimensions, and are supposed to have been scooped out by an eddying motion of the retiring billows. North-eastward and northward of the plain, the parish rises into ranges of beautiful hills. The southern face of these is partly arable land and partly green pasture; their tops, and interior sides inland and toward the north, are rugged, heathy, and incapable of culture; and a declivity, which they make toward the whole of the eastern boundary, again becomes partly verdant and partly subject to the plough. The soil, on the west side of the plain, is a good loam; in the rest of the plain, and other arable parts, is light and sandy; and, on the hills, is to a great extent mossy. The cultivated acres of the parish as compared with the uncultivated, are nearly in the proportion of two to three. About 700 acres are under wood. Toward the end of the last century the face of the country underwent an entire renovating change, under the skilful agricultural improvements and incentives of the Earl of Stair. Main water, a rapid stream, on a rocky bed, comes down from Carrick on the north, traces the eastern boundary for 5 miles, is joined by Luce water from the east at Waterfoot, or opposite New Luce, and thence deposes to the new stream, with the aid of its own tribute, to trace the eastern boundary-line, over a farther distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The Piltanton comes down from the north-west, within the Rinn of Galloway, and, in a placid, and even sluggish course—during part of which it abounds in tiny sinuosities—traces the south-western and southern boundary, over a distance of 7 miles. No fewer than 12 lakes spread out their little expanses of water in the parish,—most of them in its level or southern division. They abound in

pike, perch, carp, tench, roach, and white and red trout; are frequented by wild ducks, teals, widgeons, coots, and cormorants; and during the winter-months, especially if the temperature be below the average, become the resort of immigrant swans from Ireland. Those of Saulseat and Castle-Kennedy are beautiful sheets of water, and possess, in a marked degree, the gentler features of fine lake scenery. The loch of Saulseat, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, formerly called the Green loch, during part of the year, is sheeted over with a substance which gives an appearance of watery verdure. It is of the form of the arc of a circle, has its concavity or peninsula covered with wood, and appears to have anciently had a deep fosse or trench stretching like a chord between its projecting points. In its vicinity stood an ancient abbey. See SAULSEAT. Castle-Kennedy loch is cut so very deeply by injecting peninsulæ, as sometimes to be reckoned rather two lakes than one. The parts run parallel to each other, the one a mile, and the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, from north-west to south-east, and are each about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. In each section is an islet; and on the western peninsula are the romantic edifice and demense of Castle-Kennedy, the property of the Earl of Stair. Castle-Kennedy, in its original form, was a spacious, stately, square edifice, built probably in the reign of James VI. It belonged at first to the Earls of Cassilis, who had extensive possessions in Wigtonshire; but, in the reign of Charles II., it passed, with its adjacent property, into the hands of Sir John Dalrymple, younger of Stair. The castle was burnt by accident in 1715, and has never since been habitable. The grounds and plantations around it were planned by Marshal Stair; and, if destitute of the graces which adorn more modish demesnes, possess attractions nearly peculiar to themselves. Along Loch Ryan, the parish has a coast-line of about 8 miles. This includes most of the southern part or head of the loch, and the whole of its west side, till within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its opening into the sea. In the northern part, the shore is bold and rocky, and is perforated with several caves, which run 80 or 100 yards under ground; but elsewhere it is flat, and covered with sand or gravel. The loch has an extensive fishery of salmon, haddock, whiting, cod, flounders, herring, and excellent oysters. A slate quarry is wrought on the estate of Loch Ryan. Repeated but vain attempts have been made to find coal. Granite occurs in detached blocks. There are eight principal landowners, but the only ones resident are Lord Dalrymple and General Sir J. Wallace. The average rent of arable land is about £1 per acre. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1839 at £30,240. Assessed property in 1860, £14,503.

Sepulchral cairns are very numerous in the uplands of the parish; on the average, about 60 feet in diameter, and 7 feet in height; consisting of stones which, in the case of many, must have been fetched from a distance of several miles; and generally found, on examination, to have a large interior cavity containing incinerated human remains, in some instances loose, in others in an urn. On the moorland farm of Cairnarran are nine of these cairns within the range of a Scottish mile. Burrows or tumuli occur in the lowlands, of exactly similar character to the cairns, except that they are formed of earth instead of stones; and they have the same interior cavity and sepulchral contents, and are supposed, in common with the cairns, to be monuments of the British tribes who inhabited Galloway during the early centuries of the Christian era. On the farm of Innermessan, on Loch Ryan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stranraer, stood the ancient Rerigonium, a

town of the Novantes, and in more modern times, the town and castle of Innermessan. Symson, in his 'Description of Galloway,' says "Innermessan was the greatest town thereabouts till Stranraer was built." Only faint vestiges of it, however, now remain,—such as cannot be detected except with the aid of a cicerone. In its vicinity rises a beautiful moat, 336 feet in circumference at the base, 60 feet in perpendicular elevation, 78 feet in sloping ascent, with a fosse encincturing its base, and an esplanade shaving off its summit, and commanding a fine view of the expanse and shores of Loch Ryan. "On the 24th November, 1834," says the Rev. James Ferguson, the minister of the parish, in his report in the New Statistical Account, "I caused a hole 3 feet deep to be dug in the centre of the plain on the top. After passing through a fine rich mould, we came to a stratum consisting of ashes, charred wood, and fragments of bone. In the days of the ancient Novantes, this was probably the public cemetery of the adjacent town, Rerigionium." On the farm of Larg, near Main water, are remains of an old castle, once the property and seat of the Lyns of Larg. The Castle of Craigcaffie, formerly the seat of the extinct family of the Nelsons of Craigcaffie, is still entire, and has been transmuted into a farm-house. The monthly Stranraer cattle-market, held from April to October, has for its arena a spot within the western limits of Inch. The parish is traversed along the whole of its western border by the turnpike between Glasgow and Portpatrick, and across its southern division by the turnpike between Dumfries and Stranraer. Sir John Ross, the celebrated arctic navigator, is a native of the parish, and adopts it, at his residence of North-west-castle, as the home of his advanced years. Population in 1831, 2,521; in 1861, 3,469. Houses, 578.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £258 12s. 3d.; glebe, £15 15s. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £20 fees and £6 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1770, stands on the south-west side of Castle-Kennedy loch, 3 miles east of Stranraer, and contains 400 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Cairnryan, with an attendance of 75. There is a Free church at Inch, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £179 2s. 10d. There is a Free church also at Cairnryan; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £56 4s. 2d. There are five private schools. The present parish comprehends most of the ancient parish of Inch, and all the ancient parish of Saulseat. On the island or "inch" in Castle-Kennedy loch, opposite the present parish-church, is supposed to have stood the earliest place of worship in the district; and from this circumstance the parish seems to have derived its name. Before the Reformation, the church of Inch belonged to the bishops of Galloway, and was served by a curate; by the annexation act of 1587, it was vested in the King; in 1588, it was granted for life to Mr. William Melville, the commendator of Tongueland; in 1613, it was returned to the bishop of Galloway; in 1641, it was transferred to the University of Glasgow; in 1661, it was again restored to the bishop of Galloway; and in 1689, it finally reverted to the Crown. In the old parish of Inch there were two chapels. St. John's chapel stood at the head of Loch Ryan and the east end of Stranraer; and, though in ruins in 1684, when Symson wrote his 'Large Description of Galloway,' it was commemorated in the names of various objects in its vicinity. A modern castle, or large building near its site, was called "the castle of the chapel;" a piece of land which had belonged to the chapel,

was called St. John's croft; the part of Stranraer lying east of the rivulet which intersects the town, was popularly called the Chapel; and a copious spring of water, which rises within flood-mark, is still called St. John's well. All these objects were detached from Inch, and included in the modern parish and burgh of Stranraer. A second chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, and giving name to the modern town of Portpatrick, stood on the west coast on the site of that town, and served the south-west division of the old parish, which was popularly called the Black quarter of Inch. This district was detached in 1628, and erected into the separate parish of Portpatrick. What the old parish lost by this dismemberment was afterwards compensated by the annexation to it of the parish of Saulseat. The church of Saulseat belonged, before the Reformation, to the monks of its abbey. When vested, by the act of annexation, in the Crown, a portion of the revenues was settled as a stipend on its minister; and in 1631, the remainder was granted by Charles I. to the minister of Portpatrick.

INCH, Aberdeenshire. See INSCH.

INCH (Loch), an expansion of the river Spey, about 2 miles long and upwards of a mile broad, 4 miles south of Alvie church, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire.

INCH-ABER, a small island in the south-east corner of Loch-Lomond, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south-west of the mouth of the river Endrick. It belongs to the parish of Kilmarnock in Dumbartonshire.

INCHAFFREY, an ancient abbey on the banks of Pow or Powaffray water, in the parish of Madderdy, Perthshire. The name is said to mean 'the Island of masses'—the island where masses were said; and certainly is written in Latin, *Insula missarum*. Its site is a small rising ground, which seems to have been insulated by the Pow. The abbey was founded in 1200, by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess Matilda, and dedicated to God, the Virgin Mary, and John the Apostle; and it was endowed with many privileges and immunities by David and Alexander, Kings of Scotland. The ruins have been nearly all carried away, as materials for modern houses and roads in the vicinity. A small adjacent territory, formerly attached to the abbey, belongs to the Earl of Kinnoull, and constitutes him patron of about 12 parishes, over which the abbots anciently had right. Mauritiu, one of the abbots, attended Robert Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, and carried with him, in the superstitious spirit of the times, an arm of St. Fillan. The abbey furnished the first of two titles of nobility, which were conferred on its commendator. James Drummond, a younger son of David, Lord Drummond, was first styled Lord Inchaffrey, and afterwards, in 1607, was created Lord Madderty. He married Jean, daughter of Sir James Chisholme of Cromlicks, and with her got the lands of Innerpefferay, she being heiress, through her mother, of Sir John Drummond, the owner of that property. From the first Lady Madderty sprang two sons, John, Lord Madderty, and Sir James, the first Laird of Machony.

INCHARD (Loch), an arm of the sea, projecting from the Minch east-south-eastward into the northern part of the parish of Edderachillis, in Sutherlandshire. It is about 2 miles wide at the entrance, and has there several islands, but contracts much in the interior, and has altogether a length of about 5 miles. It forms a fine natural harbour, is pretty well inhabited round the shores, and can boast some fine features of the picturesque; yet, on the whole, is rather bleak and desolate.

INCHARD (THE), a stream of about 5 miles in

length of course, expanding into two lakes, and terminating at the head of Loch Inchard, in the parish of Edderachillis, in Sutherlandshire. Its direction is north-westerly. It affords good salmon fishing, and is bestridden above its mouth by a large bridge, conveying over it the great west coast road.

INCHBARE, a small scattered village, with about a dozen houses, in the parish of Strickathrow, Forfarshire.

INCHBELLY, a locality on the northern border of the parish of Kirkintilloch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of the town of Kirkintilloch, in the detached district of Dumbartonshire. Here is a bridge over the Kelvin, on the road from Glasgow to Falkirk. This locality, together with Inchbreck in the same parish, and Inchterf, Inchwood, and Netherinch in the parishes of Campsie and Kilsyth, owes the prefix part of its name to its having been originally an island in the expanse of water which formerly occupied the great transverse valley, that now traversed by the ship-canal, between the Forth and the Clyde.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or ROSSIE ISLAND, a low flat islet of about 34 acres superficial area, in the channel of the Forfarshire South Esk, between Montrose basin and the German ocean. It belongs to the parish of Craig, but was included by the boundary-bill within the burgh of Montrose, and is becoming the site of a suburban appendage to that town. At its east end is a dry-dock. The currents which pass along its sides, owing to the narrowness of their channels compared with the expanse of Montrose basin, which is filled and emptied at every tide, are very rapid. Till the latter part of the last century, the great north road along the east coast of Scotland was continued across the South Esk only by the inconvenient expedient of a ferry below Inch-brayock, at Ferryden; but now, by means of connecting bridges, it is carried across the island, and cuts it into two nearly equal parts. The bridge on the south side—where the channel has greatly less breadth than that on the north side—is a work of solid and massive stone masonry. The original bridge on the north side was one of timber,—a great work of its kind, but constantly needing repair, and too fragile to resist fully the careering tide; and about 26 years ago, it was substituted by a suspension-bridge, which, if it want the intrinsic magnificence and the circumjacent splendour of scenery which distinguish the famous Welsh bridges across the Menai, is at least one of the most interesting public works in the lowlands of Britain. See MONTROSE.—Inch-brayock, together with some adjacent territory, was anciently a separate parish, but in the year 1618 was united with that of St. Skeoch or Dunnald to form the parish of Craig. The ancient church and cemetery were on the island; and the latter continues to be in use for the united parish. Inch-brayock, or *Inis-Breic*, means 'the Church or chapel island.' Population, 212. Houses, 35.

INCHBRECK. See INCHBELLY.

INCH-CAILLIACH, an islet in Loch-Lomond, 7 furlongs in length and nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-west of the mouth of the river Endrick, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. Its name signifies 'the island of old women.' Amidst the green and the golden islands of a landscape unsurpassed in its beauties by the most fairy districts of Scotland, Inch-Caillach is one of the most beautiful. It is the property of the Duke of Montrose, exquisitely wooded, and turned to some account in husbandry. In ancient times it was the site of a nunnery, whose inmates are

alluded to in its name; and down to a more modern period, it gave name to the parish which now wears the usurped title of Buchanan, and was the site of the parish-church and cemetery.

INCH-CLAIR, or CLAIR-INCH, an islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the eastern bank, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long from north-east to south-west, and runs parallel with Inch-Caillach, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant from it on its south-east side. The islet is finely wooded, and resembles in general appearance the larger and very beautiful islet in its vicinity.

INCHCOLM, an island belonging to the parish of Aberdour in Fifeshire. It lies in the frith of Forth, 5 furlongs south of the nearest part of the mainland, 2 miles south-south-west of the village of Aberdour, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of North Queensferry. It is scarcely a mile in length, and is of a bleak appearance, though partly arable. "A considerable portion of it is composed of greenstone, exhibiting either the earthy, syenitic, or common appearance, and which, by the felspar being replaced by steatite, frequently passes into an imperfect serpentine. On the south side of the island, a variety of greenstone occurs containing numerous scales of pinchbeck-brown mica; it is traversed by a number of contemporaneous veins of greenstone, which frequently passes into steatite. This mineral occurs also in minute strings without exhibiting any such transition, and in them sometimes there may be observed threads of amianthus. On the south of the island, where a junction of the trap and the sandstone is exposed, the latter dips to the north at 52° ; while the greenstone, as it approaches the sandstone, passes into a compact yellowish-white claystone, a vein of which occurs running parallel with the strata. With the exception of a body of sandstone, which is enveloped in the greenstone, the western half of the island is entirely composed of trap, having in some places a slightly columnar disposition." The island is inhabited by only one family.

Inchcolm, though destitute of scenic beauty, is rich in historical associations, and contains the ruins of an extensive monastic establishment. The ancient name of the island was *Emona*, which in Celtic means 'the Island of Druids;' so that it would appear that before the introduction of Christianity the Druids had a place of worship here. After Christianity had been introduced, the island seems to have been taken possession of by some of the followers of St. Columba, who here erected a small chapel dedicated to that saint; and from that circumstance the present name of the island is derived. About the year 1123 Alexander I., in consequence of having found refuge here from a terrible tempest while he was crossing the frith, and in fulfilment of a vow made by him at the crisis of his peril, founded on the island, and richly endowed, a monastery for Augustinian canons-regular, dedicating it to St. Columba. Allan de Mortimer, Lord of Aberdour, gave to the monks the moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour for a burying-place to himself and his posterity in their church. Walter Bowmaker, abbot of Inchcolm, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's *Scoti-Chronicon*. He died in the year 1449. James Stewart of Beith, a cadet of Lord Ochiltree, was made commendator of Inchcolm, on the surrender of Henry, the abbot, in 1543; and his second son, Henry Stewart, was, by the special favour of King James II., created a peer, by the title of Lord St. Colm, in the year 1611. The ruins of the monastery were described as follows in 1789 by Grose, and are now little different from what they were then:—"Great part of the monastery is still remaining. The cloisters, with rooms

over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire. The pit of the prison is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window. The refectory is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the abbot's seat. Adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney, probably the kitchen. The octagonal chapter-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black-letter, which began with *stultus*. The inside of the whole building seems to have been plastered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the chapter-house are the remains of a very large semicircular arch."

INCH-CONACHAN, or **COLQUHOUN'S ISLAND**, an islet in Loch-Lomond, a mile south-east of the village of Luss, one of a cluster of 3 islets of nearly equal size, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It has Inch-Tavanach immediately on the south-west, Inch-Moree immediately on the south, and Inch-Cruin, in Stirlingshire, not far distant on the east. The islet is nearly 6 furlongs long, and 3 furlongs broad, and comprehends 94 Scottish acres under natural oakwood and some fir, but is uninhabited.

INCH-CORMAC, an islet in the mouth of Loch Swin, on the west coast of North Knapdale, Argyshire. Here are remains of an ancient chapel, with an interesting sculptured sarcophagus.

INCH-CROIN, an islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-east of Inch-Murrin, 3 furlongs south-west of Torrinch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the bank of the south end of the lake, in the parish of Kilmaronock, Dumbartonshire. It is nearly a square, with the angles rounded off, measures about 3 furlongs on each side, and is finely wooded.

INCH-CRUIN, an islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north-east of Inch-Moan, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile north-west of Inch-Fad, and about mid-distance between the western and the eastern banks of the lake, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, and 3 furlongs broad, has little wood, and was formerly the site of an establishment for the insane. Its name signifies the 'round island.'

INCH-DRYNICH. See GLEXORCHY.

INCHEFFRAY. See INCCHAFFRAY.

INCHES, an estate and a burn, in the parish of Inverness. The burn has some beautiful small cascades.

INCH-FAD, 'the long island,' an islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the eastern bank of the lake, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-west of Inch-Caillach, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It is 7 furlongs in length, and nearly 3 in breadth, and stretches from north-east to south-west. The islet is but partially wooded, but has a very fertile soil, and is inhabited.

INCH-FRIECHAN, the 'shaggy island,' a rock in Loch-Lomond opposite the village of Luss, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire. The name alludes to the fern by which the appearance of the little islet is characterized.

INCH-GALBRAITH, an islet of only a few acres of area, in Loch-Lomond, 3 furlongs from the western bank of the lake, and the same distance south of Inch-Tavanach, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It is chiefly noticeable as having been the site of an ancient castle, once the residence of the family from which the islet derives its name. The ruins of the castle still exist amidst a few overshadowing trees, and are now the habitation of the osprey.

INCH-GARVIE, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, about 5 furlongs in circumference, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the southern shore of the frith, and 1 mile from the northern shore, immediately south of the passage at Queensferry. In the reign of James IV. a fort was erected upon it by Dundas of Dundas, which in later times was used as a state prison. Ruins either of the original fort, or of a castle afterwards built on its site, still grace the summit of the islet. In 1779, after the alarm occasioned by the appearance of Paul Jones and his squadron in the frith, the fortifications were repaired and provided with four iron 24 pounders, but they have since been dismantled.

INCHINNAN, a parish on the north border of Renfrewshire. Its post-town is Renfrew, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of its parish church. It is bounded, on the north, by the Clyde, which divides it from Dumbartonshire; on the east and the south, by the Cart and the Gryfe, which divide it from Renfrew and Kilbarchan; and on the west, by Houston and Erskine. Its length westward is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 3 miles. It takes the name of Inch from being peninsulated by the rivers, and the name of Innan from its old patron saint, St. Inan. Its area comprises about 3,060 acres, which may be classified thus:—arable in cultivation, 2,600; woodlands, 300; natural pasture, 100; sites of houses, roads, and waters, 60. The yearly produce is estimated at £14,000. The soil is excellent, consisting chiefly of strong productive clay; while on the banks of the rivers it is of a rich loamy quality. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The surface is diversified by rising grounds, some of them arable to the summit, others beautifully wooded, and all commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. Few parishes afford so many delightful situations for small country-seats. In the Clyde, adjacent to the farm of Garnaland, is an island, containing about 50 acres, called Newshot—corruptly Ushet—Isle. In the Cart, before its confluence with the Clyde, is a much smaller one, called Colin's Isle, which, according to tradition, originated in the stranding of a vessel. Limestone and coal abound. Freestone of superior quality is wrought at Park and Rashielee; and at the latter place large quantities of whinstone have, since 1760, been procured, forming excellent materials for the construction of jetties and other improvements on the Clyde. The population is chiefly agricultural. Towards the end of the 18th century, there was a distillery at Portnaul.

The lands of Inchinnan were granted by King Malcolm IV. to Walter the high steward, in 1158; and a portion of them remained in the possession of a branch of the Stewart family till the beginning of the 18th century, when it was sold by the Duke of Lennox to the Duke of Montrose. It now belongs to Mr. Campbell of Blythwood, whose ancestor purchased it from the Duke of Montrose in 1737. Mr. Campbell is the principal landowner in the parish. The mansion of Inchinnan—called a palace—was built by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in 1506. It stood near the site of the farm-stead of Garnaland, looking towards the Clyde. Crawford mentions that there were "some considerable remains" of it in 1710; but before the end of the century it had altogether disappeared, and the very foundations had become arable land. The greater part of the estate of Northbar was acquired in 1741 by Lord Sempill, who built a house upon it on the bank of the Clyde. In 1798 it was sold to Mr. James Buchanan, from whom it was acquired by Lord Blantyre, about 14 years afterwards. Southbar, the property of Boyd Alexander, Esq., was

acquired by his family in 1785. A splendid mansion now stands on the site of the old house, which was mostly destroyed by fire in 1826. The estate of Park was purchased in 1839 by John Henderson, Esq. At the church of Inchinnan the Gryfe and the White Cart unite. Here there was formerly a public ferry, which gave name to a property, still called Ferrycraft. In 1759 a bridge was built, a few yards below the point where the rivers join. It consisted of 9 large arches, with a communication from the middle of the bridge by an arch connecting it with the point of land between the rivers. It cost only £1,450. The foundations of this structure were so insecure, and the work so imperfect, that it gave way at a flood, in the spring of 1809. A new bridge on a different site was completed in 1812, at an expense of £17,000. It is composed of two divisions, which cross the streams 30 or 40 yards above their junction; an end of each division resting on the intermediate peninsula. They do not run in a straight line into each other; but the road takes a bend in the middle, where they join, and forms nearly a right angle, each of them crossing its own water at a right angle also. This structure is both substantial and elegant, and has a fine effect amidst the surrounding scenery, which is deservedly admired for its amenity and tranquil beauty. The old high-road from Glasgow to Greenock, by Renfrew, intersects the length of the parish; and two good roads communicate with Paisley. Population in 1831, 642; in 1861, 619. Houses, 80. Assessed property in 1860, £5,501.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Campbell of Blythswood. Stipend, £254 4s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £57 16s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £55, with about £22 fees, and £5 other emoluments. There are a school of industry and a parochial library. According to ancient historians, St. Conval, or Connal, taught Christianity at Inchinnan, where he died in 612. David I. gave the church of Inchinnan, with all its pertinents, to the Knights Templars, to whom it continued to belong till their suppression in 1312, when all their property in Scotland was transferred to the Knights of St. John, who enjoyed the rectorial tithes and revenues, and had the cure served by a vicar of their own appointment, till the Reformation. The former church of Inchinnan—which was pulled down in 1828—was a very ancient fabric, 50 feet in length, by only 18 in breadth, with an antique scarcement to throw off the rain from the foundation. The walls were of great thickness. "In the churchyard all the old tomb-stones, of which many remain, have crosses of different forms sculptured upon them. The parishioners point out what tradition has taught them to call the Templars' graves. The stones covering them, now reduced to 4 in number, are not flat, but ridged; and upon their sloping sides, figures of swords may be distinctly traced. If ever there were stone coffins under them, it is long since they have disappeared, and the graves themselves have been appropriated, from time immemorial, to the use of the parishioners." The present church is Gothic, with a massive square tower, and is much admired. It occupies the situation of the former one, upon the Gryfe, near its junction with the White Cart. There is a neat place of worship in the parish, erected by Mr. Henderson of Park, and hitherto supplied by preachers of the Free church.

INCH-KEITH, an island belonging to the parish of Kinghorn in Fifeshire. It lies in the frith of Forth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Pettycur, and 17 west-south-west of the Bass. It is rather more than half-a-mile in length, and about an eighth of a mile in

breadth. Its surface is very irregular and rocky, yet is in many places productive of rich herbage. Near the middle, but rather towards the north end, it rises gradually to a height of 180 feet above the level of the sea; and here stands a lighthouse. There are abundant springs of the most excellent water, which is collected into a cistern, from which the shipping in Leith roads are supplied. Inch-Keith is supposed to be the *Caer Guidi* of Bede, and must have been fortified previous to his time. In Maitland's 'History of Edinburgh' there is an order from the Privy council to the magistrates of Edinburgh, dated September 1497, directing "that all manner of persons within the freedom of this burgh, who are infected of the contagious plague called the *grangore*, devoid, rid, and pass furth of this town, and compeer on the sands of Leith at ten hours before noon; and there shall have and find boats ready in the harbour, ordered them by the officers of this burgh, ready furnished with victuals, to have them to the Inch (Inch-Keith), and there to remain till God provide for their health." It early belonged to the family of Keith, afterwards Earls Marischal, and from them received the name it now bears. How long it continued in possession of this family does not appear, as it afterwards belonged to the Crown, and was included in the grant of Kinghorn to Lord Glamis. With this family it remained till 1649, when, according to Lamont, it was bought, along with the mill of Kinghorn and some acres of land, by the well-known Scot of Scotstarvet, for 20,000 merks. It afterwards became the property of the family of Buccleugh, and formed part of their barony of Royston, in the parish of Cramond, in Mid-Lothian. In 1549, Inchkeith was fortified by the English, then in Scotland, under the Duke of Somerset. But the French, then in possession of Leith, dislodged them, threw down their works, and erected a better fort. In 1567, by command of the Scottish parliament, this fort was demolished, to prevent its being seized and turned to account by the English. The island is manifestly a strong point in the frith, for giving cover to the shipping of Leith and to everything westward up to Stirling; and since the commencement of the present war with Russia, it has, in that view, drawn attention from the authorities, both local and governmental. The lighthouse on it was erected in 1803. The light at first was a stationary one; but in 1815, it was changed to a revolving light, to distinguish it from the fixed light on the Isle of May. It is elevated 235 feet above the medium level of the sea, and can be seen at the distance of 18 nautical miles. In 1835, it was changed from a reflecting character to a dioptric one; and now it consists of seven annular lenses, which circulate round a lamp of three concentric wicks, and produce bright flashes once in every minute, and of five rows of curved mirrors, which being fixed, serve to prolong the duration of the flashes from the lenses. In clear weather, the light is not totally eclipsed between the flashes, at a distance of 4 or 5 miles. Population, 9.

INCH-KENNETH, a very fertile little Hebridean island, belonging to the parish of Kilfinichen in Argyshire. It lies in the mouth of Loch-na-Keal, adjacent to the west coast of Mull, 12 miles west-south-west of Aros, and 13 north-east of Iona. "This island," says the New Statistical Account, "is about a mile long, and less than half a mile broad, and supposed to take its name from Kenneth, a friend of St. Columba, whom he is said to have rescued by prayer from drowning during a storm 'in undosis Charybdis Brecani.' This Kenneth is supposed to have died abbot of Achabo, in Ireland, in 600. According to Donald Monro, Dean of the

Isles, who visited this amongst other islands in 1549, Inch-Kenneth at that time belonged to the prioress of Iona; and he says, "It is a fair ile, fertile and fruitful, inhabit and manurit, full of cunnings about the shores of it, with a paroch kirk, the maist parochin being upon the main shoar of Mull, being onlie an half myle distant from the said ile, and the hail parochin of it pertains to the prioress of Colmkill." The ruins of the parish church, or it may be chapel, are still very entire; they stand about 60 feet in length by 30 in breadth. Near to the ruins are the remains of a cross. The cemetery around the chapel is covered with tombstones of chieftains and other personages, and still continues to be used as a place of sepulture. The remains of Sir Allan Maclean's cottage, where, with his two daughters, he so hospitably entertained Dr. Johnson and his friends, are yet to be seen. The description which their learned guest has given of his visit is one of the most interesting and pleasing passages in his narrative. The ashes of Sir Allan rest near the spot where he related to the Doctor his American campaign; but the estate has long since gone from the family. It is now the property of Colonel Robert Macdonald, who has built a mansion-house on the island; and like Sir Allan, resides there in agreeable retirement, after having fought and bled in the cause of his country." Population, 7.

INCHLAW-HILL, a hill about 600 feet high, in the east end of the parish of Logie, about 5 miles from the shore of the German ocean, in Fifeshire.

INCH-LONAIG, an islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the village of Luss, and 5 furlongs from the eastern bank of the lake, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It is about a mile long, stretching from north-east to south-west, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad; and contains an area of 145 Scottish acres. About one-half of its surface is covered with a natural forest of very old yew-trees. This islet has long been used as a deer-park by the Colquhouns of Luss, and has about 150 deer. Its only human inhabitants are the inmates and keepers of a boarding-establishment, or place of restraint and cure, for persons who have been addicted to drinking.

INCHMAHOME, the larger of two islets in Monteith-loch, parish of Port-of-Monteith, on the southern verge of Perthshire. This islet possesses such historical and antiquarian interest as to have been the subject of a quarto volume, by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor of Stirling. In itself it has an area of only about 5 acres, and is an object of simple beauty,—an emerald gem on the bosom of the smiling lake. But it was the site of an extensive and noted priory, the ruins of which still sufficiently indicate its ancient grandeur. One arch of very elegant Gothic architecture, a considerable extent of wall, and the dormitory and vaults, are embosomed in a grove of large and somewhat aged trees. The vaults have long been used as sepulchres by several ancient families; and in the choir of the church are sculptured figures of the last Earl and Countess who bore the dormant title of Monteith. Immediately to the south-west lies the smaller islet of Tulla, the site of a ruined castle, anciently the principal residence of the Monteith family. Inchmahome united with Tulla to form the castle's insulated demesne; and it still bears memorials, in an intermixture of aged fruit-trees with its little forest, of having been laid out in garden and orchard. Several of its forest-trees are chestnuts, planted before the Reformation, one of them having a girth near the ground of 18 feet. The priory belonged to the canons regular of the Augustinian order, and was founded by Edgar, king of Scotland. It had four dependent chapels, and was represented in 1562 to

Government as having property of the annual value of £234, besides tithings in grain. Originally it was connected with the abbey of Cambus-Kenneth; afterwards it was attached by James IV. to the royal chapel of Stirling; and eventually it was bestowed by James V. upon John, Lord Erskine, as commendatory abbot. In 1310 it was visited by King Robert Bruce, and was the scene of his exercising some royal prerogatives. In 1547, when the English invaded Scotland with the view of forcing a marriage-contract between Edward VI. and Mary, the infant Queen, then 5 years of age, she was carried to the priory, and remained there, protected by her attendants, till she was sent off to France. The priory was visited likewise by James VI., and was occasionally honoured with the presence of many distinguished subjects.

INCH-MARNÖCH, an isle in the frith of Clyde, on the south-west of the isle of Bute, to which it is politically annexed. It is about a mile long; and lies 2 miles west of St. Ninian's point. On the west side are vast strata of coral and shells. The ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoch are still to be seen upon it. This island belonged, in former times, to the monastery of Sadell in Kintyre; it is now in the parish of Rothesay.

INCH-MARRIN. See **INCH-MURRIN**.

INCHMARTIN. See **ERROL**.

INCH-MICKERY, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, 2 miles and a furlong from the southern shore, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the northern shore, lying a little south of Crarnond island and Inchcolm, and at about mid-distance between them. It is only about 3 or 4 furlongs in circumference, and is chiefly remarkable for an extensive oyster-bed on its shore, and for the profusion of sea weeds, lichens, and mosses on its beach and surface.

INCHMILL. See **VIGEAN'S (St.)**.

INCH-MOAN, or **MOSS-ISLAND**, a low, flat, boggy islet in Loch-Lomond, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the western bank of the lake, and immediately south of Inch-Tavanach and Inch-Conachan, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It stretches from east to west; is $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in length, and 3 furlongs in breadth; contains 99 Scottish acres, chiefly moss; and supplies the villagers of Luss with turf-fuel.

INCH-MURRIN, or **INCH-MARRIN**, an islet in Loch-Lomond, the largest, and, with one exception, the most southerly of the beautiful earth-gems which are sprinkled on the bosom of that brilliant and joyous sheet of water; lying $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the western bank, the same distance from the southern bank, and upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the efflux of the river Leven. It forms, with Inch-Croin, Torrinch, and Inch-Cailliach, a belt of islets from south-west to north-east, on a straight line across the broadest part of the lake; and lying direct in front of the navigation from Balloch, is the first object on which the eye of a nautical tourist rests when commencing a trip upon the lake from the south. The islet is upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. It is beautifully wooded, is used as a deer park, and has a hunting seat and offices on it belonging to the Duke of Montrose. At its south-west end, in a grove of venerable oaks, are the ruins of an ancient castle, once the residence of the Earls, and afterwards of the Dukes of Lennox. The islet, as regards position, adjoins decidedly to Dumbartonshire, and might be competed for with nearly equal claims by the parishes of Luss, Bonhill, and Kilmaronock; but it belongs politically to the parish of Buchanan, in Stirlingshire.

INCH-NA-DAMPH, a hamlet on the shore of Loch Assynt, in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday of

January, on the Friday in August before Kyle of Sutherland, and on the Monday of September before Beaully. See ASYNT.

INCHRORY. See AVEN (THE), Banffshire.

INCH-TAVANACH, or *MONK'S ISLAND*, an islet, in Loch-Lomond, stretching north and south at about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile's distance from the western bank of the lake, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-east of the village of Luss, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire. It measures nearly a mile in length, 3 furlongs in breadth, and 135 Scottish acres of superficial area. Its sides are steep; its surface is higher than that of any other islet in the lake; and 127 of its acres are covered with natural oakwood. One family resides on it.

INCHTERF. See INCHBELLY.

INCH-TORR, or *TORR-INCH*, an islet, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, and beautifully covered with oaks and lofty beech-trees, in Loch-Lomond; lying between Inch-Caillach and Inch-Croin, and forming with these islets and Inch-Murrin, a belt across the broadest part of the lake. It is situated upwards of a mile respectively from the southern and from the eastern bank, and within the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire.

INCHTURE, a parish in the carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. It contains the post-office village of Inchture, and the villages of Ballendean and Balledgarno. It is bounded by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Errol, Kinnaird, Abernethy, and Longforgan. Its length, southward, is about 4 miles; its greatest breadth is about 3 miles; and its coast-line, or line of beach upon the Tay, is only about 1 mile. A rill rises in the interior, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile down to the western limit, traces for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile the boundary with Errol, and, aided almost at its mouth by a brook of more than twice its own length of course coming in from Errol, forms at Powgavie, a small but not unimportant harbour. Another brook, coming down from the north-west, forms for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the north-eastern and eastern boundary-line, and diverges into Longforgan. The parish, with very trivial exceptions, is a dead level, but commands a delightful view of water and hill scenery; and is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the exulting district in which it lies. The soil is opulent carse-land, well-improved by lime and other appliances suited to clay; and, in general, produces heavy crops of prime grain. The area is embellished with fine enclosures, sheltering plantations, and gentlemen's seats. Rossie priory, a superb monastic-looking pile, spacious and elegant within, imposing in aspect without, and surrounded by extensive pleasure grounds, lifts up its fine form near the northern extremity of the parish. This mansion belongs to the noble family of Kinnaird, whose ancestor, Sir George Kinnaird of Inchture, was raised to the peerage in 1682 by the title of Baron Kinnaird of Inchture; and was built by Charles, 8th Lord Kinnaird, in 1817. Drimmie house, the predecessor of the priory, stood within the limits of Longforgan, but spread out most of its attendant pleasure-grounds in Inchture. Near the south-eastern extremity of the demesne, and close on the eastern boundary of the parish, stand the ruins of the ancient castle of Moncur, embosomed in shrubbery and plantation. Ballendean house is delightfully situated, near the northern boundary, at the foot of the rising ground which bounds the Carse of Gowrie on the north. It was built chiefly by the late Mr. Trotter, and is characterised by fine taste. The parish has several quarries of whinstone and of good freestone, and a complement of mills and thrashing-machines. A good many of the inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving. The Perth and Dundee railway traverses the parish, and has a station in it. The road from Perth to Dundee

also traverses it. The village of Inchture stands on this road, 13 miles from Perth and 9 from Dundee. It is a cheerful place on the summit of a rising ground, in the centre of a luxuriant expanse of the carse-lands. Its name was originally Inchtower; and its site was probably an island, bearing aloft a tower, on the bosom of the sheet of sea-water by which the carse of Gowrie is believed to have been covered. There is in the village an extensive brewery. Population of the village, 243. Houses, 67. Population of the parish in 1831, 878; in 1861, 659. Houses, 160. Assessed property in 1866, £7,569.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £224 10s. 7d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary is £62 10s., with about £27 fees, and £8 other emoluments. The parish church, a neat Gothic edifice, was built in 1834, and is situated at the village of Inchture. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Inchture and Rossie, which were united in 1670. The church of Rossie, upwards of sixty years ago, was a ruin.

INCHWOOD. See INCHBELLY.

INCHYRA, a small district and a village on the north bank of the river Tay, between the parishes of Kinfauns and St. Madoes, Perthshire. The district measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the course of the river, but only 1 mile direct east and west, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north and south, and is a detached part of the parish of Kinnoul. The village is a port, 8 miles distant from Perth, and a little south of the road between that town and Dundee. It has a good harbour, which admits vessels of considerable burden, and a ferry which communicates with Fingask in the parish of Rhynod.

INELLAN, a post-office village in the parish of Dunoon, Argyshire. It stands on the coast, 3 miles south of the town of Dunoon. It was founded only a few years ago, and is already a fashionable watering-place; and, being on the route of the Glasgow and Rothsay steamers, has very abundant facilities of communication. Here are a chapel of ease and a Free church preaching station.

INGANESS BAY, a bay, about 4 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, penetrating the mainland of Orkney south-westward, between the parish of Kirkwall and the parish of St. Andrews. It is entered 3 miles to the east of the entrance of Kirkwall bay, and forms a fine natural harbour for vessels of any size. The headland on the west side of it is called Inganess head.

INGANS (THE). See CLEISH.

INHALLOW. See ENHALLOW.

INISH. See INCH.

INISHAIL. See GLENORCHY.

INISH-FRAOCH. See AWE (LOCH).

INISH-KENNETH. See INCH-KENNETH.

INNER, or *INVER*, a Celtic topographical name, signifying a tract of ground contiguous to the mouth of a river. It is used, in a few instances, by itself, and very extensively as a prefix. It is compounded of two words, which jointly mean 'what is worthy of being tilled;' and indicates that, in the opinion of the pristine agriculturists, the tracts of land round the mouths of rivers were the most suitable for cultivation.

INNERCHADDEN. See FORTINGAL.

INNERDALE. See ENDRECK (THE).

INNERGELLY. See KILRENNY.

INNERKIP, a parish, containing the post-towns of Innerkip and Gourack, at the western extremity of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, the frith of Clyde, and the parishes of Greenock and Kilmacolm. Its length westward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The coast is in-

dented, but not deeply, by the bays of Gourcock, Lunderstone, Innerkip, and Wemyss. There are several rivulets, the principal of which are Shaw's burn, the water of which is turned from its proper course towards the sea for the supply of the works at Greenock; Kelly burn, which forms the boundary on the side of Ayrshire; and the Kip and the Daff, which unite at the village of Innerkip, and then fall into the sea. From the shore to the south-east is a gradual ascent, beautifully varied with plains, gentle declivities, winding streamlets, and heath-covered hills. There are fine fertile tracts, embellished with plantations, around the bays of Innerkip and Gourcock. The other arable lands are nearly limited to narrow stripes along the shore, or by the sides of the rivulets. The greater part of the parish consists of bleak moors and pasture ground. It contains 12,540 English acres, which may be thus arranged: moss or moors, 5,860; arable, 4,500; sound pasture, 1,500; woodlands, natural or planted, 540; sites of houses, roads, and rivulets, 140. The principal landowners are Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart., J. Scott of Kelly, Macfie of Langhouse, and Darroch of Gourcock. Ardgowan-house, the seat of Sir M. R. S. Stewart, on the coast immediately north of the Kip, surrounded by beautiful plantations, is a stately structure, built about the beginning of the present century. Elevated on a terrace overhanging the frith, it commands an extensive prospect of the shipping, and the surrounding scenery. Near the house is an ancient square tower, probably a portion of the castle of Innerkip, which was held by the English in the time of Robert Bruce, and to which Sir Philip de Mowbray escaped, after being discomfited by Sir James Douglas. Barbour in his poem distinctly indicates the course of the flying knight as having been by Kilmarnock and Kilwinning, to Ardrossan:

"Syne throw the Largis, him allane,
Till Innerkyp,"

which (says Barbour) was "stuffyt all with Ingless-men," who received him 'in daynté.' Kelly house, the seat of James Scott, Esq., is another beautiful mansion upon the Clyde, erected in 1793. The Wallaces, for 60 years till lately, were proprietors of Kelly, and have for many ages been connected with Kenfrewshire. In this neighbourhood is the range of braes mentioned in a fantastic old song, altered by Burns:

"There lived a carle on Kelly-burn-braes,
(Hey and the rue grows bonnie wi' thyme!)
And he had a wile with the plague o' his days,
(And the thyme it is withered and rue is in prime!)"

On an eminence, overlooking the coast, stand the ruins of a large square tower, called Laven castle. The lands of Laven, of old, belonged to a family named Morton, from whom they passed, in 1547, to the noble house of Sempill. They are now the property of the Shaw Stewarts, to whom also belong the lands of Dunrod, an ancient possession of the branch of the Lindsays, who, from the time of Robert Bruce, made a considerable figure, but came to an end, in 1619, in the person of Alexander Lindsay, who alienated the estate to Sir A. Stewart. See DUNROD. On the brow of the rock, at Cloch-point, stands a light-house, consisting of a circular tower, 80 feet high, with a stationary light of a star-like appearance. It bears north-east 4 miles from the Point of Wemyss, and 6 miles north-east by east from Toward-point. The jurisdiction of the river-bailie of Glasgow terminates at this point. In the immediate neighbourhood is a ferry across the frith, which is here much narrowed, to the opposite shore at Dunoon. Before the introduction of steam-boats this was the princi-

pal means of communication with the West Highlands. One road, coming up from Largs, wends along all the coast; and another defects from this near the village of Innerkip, and goes transversely through the parish, up the course of the Kip, direct toward Greenock. The village of Innerkip stands in a beautiful ravine, at the mouth of the Kip, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by water south-east of Dunoon, and 6 south-west of Greenock. It was made a burgh of barony before the Union, and has the privilege of holding three annual fairs. It is so pleasant a place that it might have been expected to take high rank as a sea-bathing retreat; and always since the commencement of steam navigation, it has been a regular place of call for the Largs steamers; but, through some popular caprice, it has failed to come into favour. Population of the village, in 1861, 449. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,088; in 1861, 3,495. Houses, 417. Assessed property in 1860, £21,973.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart. Stipend, £284 7s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £536 4s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary is £50, with about £26 fees. In the 12th century the church of Innerkip, with all the land between the rivulets where it stood, was granted to the monastery of Paisley by Baldwin of Biggar, who appears to have held these lands under Walter, the first Stewart; and to the monastery the church continued to belong till the Reformation. At Christwell there stood a chapel, which was founded in the reign of Robert III., and was endowed with lands in this parish. In 1594 Innerkip was deprived of part of its territory by the formation of the parish of Greenock, which had previously been comprehended in it. A new church having been built at Greenock at that time, the old place of worship at Innerkip was termed 'the auld kirk,' which, by a natural figure of speech, is now the name popularly applied to the village of Innerkip itself. There is a chapel of ease at Gourcock. There are two Free churches, respectively at Innerkip and at Gourcock; attendance at the former, 150,—at the latter, 650; receipts of the former in 1865, £186 9s. 5d.,—of the latter, £500 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Gourcock, with an attendance of 600. There is an Independent chapel at Innerkip. There are an endowed school and two public libraries at Gourcock, and a public library at Innerkip.

INNERLEITHEN, a parish partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly in Peeblesshire; and containing, in the latter section, a post-office village of its own name. It is bounded, on the north-east, by Edinburghshire and the Selkirkshire part of Stow; on the south, by the Tweed, which divides it from Yarrow parish in Selkirkshire and Traquair parish in Peeblesshire; and on the west, by the parishes of Peebles and Eddlestone. It has a somewhat triangular outline; and measures, along the north-east side, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles,—along the south side, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles,—and, along the west side, 6 miles. The Selkirkshire section is a stripe on the south-east side, ascending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Tweed, with a breadth of from 7 furlongs to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface of the entire parish gradually rises from the Tweed to the northern extremity, and has, in general, a broken, rugged, and precipitous appearance. Hills, forming part of the broad range which diverges at an acute angle from the central chain of the southern Highlands at the Hartfell group, and runs north-eastward to St. Abb's head, and attaining here, in many of their summits, the elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, crowd nearly the whole area, and, in some places, leave, in their interstices, scarce-

ly sufficient space for the breadth of a road. The highest ground is Windlestrae-law, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the boundary with Edinburghshire, and $\frac{3}{4}$ from the nearest point of the north-east boundary of the parish, yet standing on the boundary-line between Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire. The hills are cloven asunder from north to south by several deep glens, each bringing down the tribute of a crystal stream to the Tweed. The largest of the rivulets is the Leithen, which, rising within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the north-west angle, and running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, cuts the parish into two not very unequal parts, and contributes the main quota of its name. Craighope-burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length of course, Woodlandslee-burn, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and Blakehopebyre-burn, also $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, all rising close on the north-eastern boundary, come down in a south-westerly direction upon the Leithen in the upper or south-easterly part of its course, and, in common with their mimic tributaries, find their way along cleughs or glens. Spittlehope-burn rises on the side of Carcsman hill, and after a course of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in the parish, forms, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the boundary with Peebles, and then falls into the Tweed. Another streamlet, parallel to this, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward of it, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length of course; Walker's burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward of the Leithen, and 3 miles in length; and Gatehope-burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther to the east, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length,—all pursue a southerly course to the Tweed, and, along with Leithen water and Spittlehope-burn, cleave the lower part of the parish into nearly regular sections, divided from one another by parallel glens. The course of the Tweed, in majestic sweeps along the southern boundary, especially for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the influx of the Leithen, and over some distance below it, is exquisitely beautiful. Along its banks, and also along those of the Leithen for 3 or 4 miles above the confluence of the rivers, are level stripes of very rich haugh; behind these are narrow borders of gravelly loam, skirting the foot of the hills; and farther back, gentle ascents, waving with corn or covered with plantation, lead the eye gradually upward to an array of rocky or heath-clad summits, chequered and patched on their sides with verdure. Though, in passing along the Tweed from Kelso to Peebles, a stranger might suppose the interior to be a hilly wilderness of rocks and desolation, yet the southern exposure of the general surface occasions the growth of much succulent herbage, and the carpeting of much excellent sheep-pasturage. Estimating the whole area at somewhat more than 30,000 acres, nearly 26,000 are enclosed and constant sheepwalk, about 2,500 have been occasionally in tillage, nearly 550 are under wood, chiefly plantations of oak, larch, and elm, and about 1,500 are in a waste condition, or carelessly open for sheep.

All the farms of the parish, with two exceptions, are pastoral, having either limited scope or none for the use of the plough; and, for the most part, are of large extent. About 16,000 black-faced and Cheviot sheep, much improved in the breed, and nearly 400 black cattle, feed upon the pastures. The sheep-walks, though elevated, are much valued by the farmer as sure spring-ground, and produce a vegetation which, both for its earliness and its succulency, gives sustenance to the sheep just at the time when they most need to be rallied from the wasting effects of the winter, and when the dam needs nourishment for her tender brood. In the arable parts of the parish the most fertile soil is that part of the haughs formed by the subsidence of the Tweed and the Leithen; and, in consequence of this being occasionally flooded by the rivers, the most man-

ageable is the gravelly loam on the hanging plains behind, formed, in the course of ages, by the decomposing action of the atmosphere on the rocks and the decay of vegetable substances, but obstructed at intervals by blocks of stone, and curiously traversed by what are called 'blind springs' bursting from fissures in the subjacent rocks. A quarry of pavement slate, which finely combines with the Arbroath stone to form a tessellated stone floor, was wrought for some time at Holylee; and a quarry of clay-slate for roofing was wrought at the eastern angular extremity below New Thornylee. Peat is abundant at the north-west angle, and occurs in smaller patches on Windlestrae-law; but is so difficult of access as not to prevent a demand on the Lothian coal-mines for fuel. At the mouth of almost every defile tower-houses are met with in a ruinous condition; and if similar scenes of iniquity were practised in all of them to some which the archives of the presbytery of Peebles ascribe to one of their number, they have deservedly become the habitation of owls. On a rising ground in the immediate vicinity of the village, are vestiges of the fossum and the circumvallating lines of a strong fortification. The lines appear to have been formed without cement by a compact masonry of a vast mass of stones, fetched from a distance; and the third of them encloses a space of rather more than an English acre. Horsburgh castle, the property of the Horsburgh family, about the origin of whose possessions in the parish a gossiping tradition points to a romantic hawking expedition of a king of Scotland, is an ancient edifice on the Tweed, near the mouth of Spittlehope-burn. The most noticeable modern mansions are Glen-Ormiston and Holylee, both on the Tweed, the former near the village. The principal landowners are Chambers of Glen-Ormiston, Ballantyne of Holylee, Horsburgh of Horsburgh, and the Earl of Traquair. The valued rental is £7,298. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £14,653. Assessed property in 1860, £9,616. Population in 1831, 810; in 1861, 1,823. Houses, 232. Population of the Selkirkshire section in 1831, 64; in 1861, 73. Houses, 9.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweedale. Patron, Patrick Booth. Stipend, £289 11s. 9d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £113 12s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £70, with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1786, and contains 350 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 130; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £46 17s. 4d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 140. There is also an Independent chapel. In 1674, the parish of Innerleithen was enlarged by the annexation to it of about one-third of the old parish of Kailzie. See KAILZIE. The church of Innerleithen was given by Malcolm IV. to the monks of Kelso, and endowed with a power of giving refuge to persons fleeing from justice; but, as the village and the circumjacent district continued to be a part of the royal demesne during the reign of Alexander II., it must have been given to them without its appurtenances. A natural son of Malcolm IV. was drowned in a pool near the mouth of the Leithen; and his body, during the first night after his decease, was deposited in the church. William, an ancient parson of the parish, was one of the witnesses to a charter of William Morville, who was constable of Scotland from 1189 to 1190.

The VILLAGE OF INNERLEITHEN stands on the road from Kelso to Glasgow, on the haugh-ground of Leithen water, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above the influx of that stream to the Tweed, 6 miles east-south-

east of Peebles, and 28 south-south-east of Edinburgh. Till toward the close of last century, it was a tiny sequestered hamlet, comprising only a few thatched houses, a mill, and a church; but it acquired importance, first, by the erection in it of a large woollen factory, and next by the attraction of visitors from a distance to drink the waters of a spa in its vicinity. Three other factories have been erected in the vicinity within the last 9 years, and another 2 miles to the east; so that the place is now a well-famed seat of the same kinds of manufactures which have in recent years brought such large well-being to Hawick and Galashiels. The spa does not appear to have been remarked for its medicinal properties till about the commencement of the present century. Till then it was noted chiefly or altogether as the resort of pigeons from the circumjacent country, and bore the name of the Doo-well. Had any saint in the Romish calendar been acquainted with it, the priests of the age preceding the Reformation would have pictured him to their gullible flocks as performing a far different exploit in connexion with its waters, than that which Meg Dods ascribes to the patron saint of 'the Aulton' in reference to St. Ronan's Well, and would hardly have failed to send down to posterity the fame of miracles achieved by the naturally salutiferous properties of its waters. Even after it came into late notice, the well was a trivial, repulsive-looking fountain, bubbling up amidst a little marsh; and had no better appliance than a rude bench placed at its side for the accommodation of the infirm invalids who crept or were carried to it in quest of health. A simple pump afterwards rose gauntly from its mouth, amidst the wet miry puddle around it. But about 35 years ago, or not much earlier, the spa, with remarkable suddenness, and in a way nearly unaccountable, became celebrated among valetudinarians of all classes in Edinburgh and throughout the south of Scotland. The well, in the decorations built over and around it, in the character assigned it by popular opinion, and in the influence it exerted on the village in its vicinity, now rose, as if by magic, from the status of a watery hole in a quagmire, to that of an infant competitor with the proud spas of England. In 1824, the publication of Sir Walter Scott's tale of St. Ronan's Well, greatly enhanced its celebrity, and poured down upon it some rays of that lustre which popular opinion then assigned to 'the Great Unknown;' for nearly all the readers of light literature, in spite of the utter difficulty which a topographer would have felt to discover resemblances, unhesitatingly identified the Marchthorn and the St. Ronan's of the tale with Peebles and Innerleithen. The well springs up at the base of the Lee-pen, about 200 feet above the village. In its original state, it issued in small quantities, and at only one spring; but, when the ground was dug to its source, in order to clear away admixtures near the surface, it became emitted in two streams of different strength. On analysis, a quart of the less impregnated stream was found to contain 5.3 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 9.5 grains of muriate of lime, 21.2 grains of muriate of soda,—in all, 36 grains; and a quart of the other stream, 10.2 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 19.4 of muriate of lime, and 31 of muriate of soda,—in all, 60.6 grains. The waters, jointly with the salubrious influence of the fine climate, are efficacious chiefly in cases of ophthalmic complaints, old wounds, and dyspeptic and bilious disorders.

The village is overlooked on the east and the west by high and partially wooded hills, and commands especially toward the south, a limited but

delightful prospect. It stands partly on the estate of Pirn, on the east side of the Leithen, but chiefly on the estate of the Earl of Traquair, on the west side of the stream. It consists principally of one neatly edified street along the public road, winged with detached buildings, and little clusters of houses. Most of the structures have been erected as accommodation for summer-rusticators and invalid visitors to the spa, and are not unworthy to receive as inmates the persons to whom mainly the village looks for support,—those accustomed to the delightful city-homes of the metropolis of Scotland. In the village are some good shops,—two large and commodious inns,—one inn of secondary spaciousness,—a circulating library, with an attached reading-room,—and appliances for concerts, balls, public recitations, and occasional histrionic exhibitions. Over the medicinal well is an elegant structure erected by the late Earl of Traquair; and the pump-room combines with its proper character that of a public news-room. Across the Leithen is a stone-bridge, connecting the two parts of the village, and carrying over the Glasgow and Kelso turnpike. Over the Tweed, in the immediate vicinity, is a beautiful wooden bridge, affording a ready communication with the grounds of Traquair, and with the northern section of Ettrick Forest. A club, formed in 1827 by upwards of forty noblemen and landed proprietors, managed under the auspices of the most distinguished individuals connected with Tweeddale, Selkirkshire, and the Border districts, and bearing the name of the St. Ronan's club, patronized for some time at Innerleithen a great annual celebration of athletic sports, called "the Border games;" and though the club no longer exists, and the interest which it excited has in a very great degree subsided, yet the games on a diminished scale are still held. The village altogether, when viewed in connexion with its environs, is well worthy of all the fame it has acquired as a retreat for fashionable rusticators and for invalids. To persons who are fond of angling it offers the teeming waters of the Leithen and the Tweed, and is within an easy distance of the Quair, St. Mary's loch, and various other trouting waters. To lovers of ease and quiet, who, while they enjoy the luxuries of rustication, deprecate the toils of travelling, and the dulness of far removal from the busy scenes of life, it presents, at the distance of a comfortable ride from Edinburgh, a retirement almost Arcadian, stilly and delightful in pastoral repose, where walks at will and solitary rambles are liable to hardly an intrusion. To persons who luxuriate in drives or pedestrian incursions among the beauties of landscape, it offers in profusion the romantic dells and softly highland expanses of green Tweeddale,—a gorgeous stretch westward to Peebles, and eastward to Abbotsford and Melrose, of the magnificent Tweed,—the retreats of Elibank and Horsburgh wood,—the classic scenes of 'the bush aboon Traquair,'—and, above all, at no great distance, those thrilling charms of the braes and waters and 'dowry dells' of Yarrow, which have drawn melodious numbers from so many of Britain's poets. To invalids it presents a dry and healthy climate,—the medicinal properties of its well, in various appliances expressly framed to bear salutiferously upon visitors,—and, what persons who are really or judiciously in quest of health will highly prize, comparative freedom from the fashionable dissipation which absurdity has contrived to make ascendant in some watering-places of Britain. Even to men of intellectual pursuits or of a literary taste, it possesses a sufficient character for attracting persons of their class, to afford a hope that they

will not want suitable society; and it offers, on the spot, enough of books and periodical literature to prevent habits from becoming rusted; and everywhere in its vicinity, it holds out objects of antiquarian and scientific research. Population in 1861, 1,130.

INNERMESSAN. See **INCH**, Wigtonshire.

INNERPEFFRAY, a small district on the left bank of the Earn, 3 miles south-east of Crieff, belonging politically to the parish of Trinity-Gask, but ecclesiastically to that of Muthill, Perthshire. Here are a public library, founded by Lord Madderty, a school, an old church, now used as the burying-place of the Perth and Strathallan families, and the old castle of Lord Madderty. See **INCHAFREY**.

INNERTIEL. See **FIFESHIRE**.

INNERTIG, a locality at the mouth of the rivulet Tig, in the parish of Ballantrae, Ayrshire. The ancient name of that parish was Kirkcudbright-Innertig; and the ruins of the former parish church are still standing at Innertig.

INNERWELL, a small headland and a small bay, the former called Innerwell-point and the latter Innerwell-port, in the parish of Sorbie, 2 miles north-north-west of Eagerness, Wigtonshire. There is a fishery at the bay for salmon, herrings, mackerel, and cod.

INNERWICK, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and the village of Thorntonloch, in the east of Haddingtonshire. It is bounded, on the north-east, by the German ocean; on the east, by Oldhamstocks; on the south, by Berwickshire; and on the other sides by Spott and Dunbar. It is of somewhat a horse-shoe form, with the convex side facing the west, and measures about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in average breadth. Two-thirds of the surface stretch across the Lammermoor hills. The highest ground is about mid-distance between the sea and the southern boundary. Upward by a slow ascent, from the south to this point, and downward by a considerable descent from it, till within 3 miles of the sea, the surface is in general heathy and wildly pastoral, yet contains some patches of arable soil, and is occasionally relieved by verdure on the hills, by the cheerful aspect of the cottage and the farm-stead, and by the lively movements and green banks of its pastoral streamlets. Along the northern side of the Lammermoors, in a belt which connects them with the plain, are ravines which break precipitously down in dresses of wildness and of hanging woods, to brooks which trot noisily along their stony bottoms, and dells clothed in verdure and various herbage, and disclosing here and there a pleasing prospect over a richly cultivated valley to the sea. Intervening between this chequered belt and the sea is a luxuriant and very fertile plain,—rich in all the features of scenery which kindle the enthusiasm of a keen farmer, variegated in three instances with plantation, but, in general, not sufficiently tufted with wood to awaken a sensation of unqualified pleasure in a person of taste. The coast—which, followed along its indentations, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent—partakes, in a general way, but tamely, of the rocky boldness with which the ocean is confronted from Dunbar to St. Abb's Head. About five-ninths of the area of the parish are in natural pasture; nearly four-ninths are in tillage; and about 350 acres are under plantation. There are seven principal landowners. The real rental toward the close of last century was about £4,000; it afterwards rose to about £15,000; and before 1836 it fell to about £9,500. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £30,558. Assessed property in 1860, £19,861.

Monynut water rises in a peat-moss in Innerwick common, near the centre of the highest ground of the parish, flows southward alongside of the hilly ridge called Monynut edge, and, assuming now a south-easterly direction, traces for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the eastern boundary,—performing from its source to the south-eastern extremity of the parish, a course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Philip-burn rises on Peat-law, and, not far from its origin, begins to trace for two miles the southern boundary, when it falls into the Monynut. Craig-burn rises at the central heights of the parish, and forms, from its origin to its junction with the Whitadder at St. Agnes, over a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the western boundary-line; and, in its progress it is joined generally at right angles, by a surprising number of brief rills, whose cleugh-beds or glens form, with its valley, a sort of rib-work of vales. Back-burn rises within 3 furlongs of the former, has about the same length of course, and, like it, forms all the way the western boundary-line; but flows in an opposite direction, and cheerily moves along the plain to the sea. Thornton water rises within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the source of Monynut water, flows 2 miles eastward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ northward, and 3 north-eastward,—receiving several indigenous little tributaries among the hills, turning a grinding mill about the middle of its course, and curving round the village of Innerwick at a brief distance on the plain,—and falls into the sea at the village of Thorntonloch. Numerous springs, welling up in a plenteousness quite in keeping with the profusion of streams, supply the inhabitants with abundance of excellent water. Limestone abounds on the lands of Skateraw, and is there burned in such quantities as supply a large part of the circumjacent agricultural district. Coal seems to have been anciently worked, but has ceased to draw attention. Sandstone is abundant, but is quarried only for local use.

On a steep eminence overhanging a rocky glen, near the village of Innerwick, stand the venerable ruins of Innerwick castle, an ancient strength of considerable importance. Grose gives a drawing of it in his *Antiquities*. Originally, it was the property of the Stewarts; but afterwards it passed into the possession of the Hamiltons of Innerwick. On an eminence opposite to it, on the other side of the glen, anciently stood Thornton castle, a stronghold of Lord Home. Both of the fortresses were attacked and beaten into ruins by Protector Somerset, during his invasion of Scotland. A short way south of their site are slender remains of a bridge variously called Edirkens, Edinkens, Edincain, and King Edward's—a name which has been connected by antiquarian criticism sometimes with Edward of England, and more frequently with Edwin of Northumbria, to whom the metropolis of Scotland is supposed to owe her designation. Near the bridge stood, till a modern date, four grey stones, which were conjectured to indicate the sepulchre of some ancient person of great note. In a field near Dryburn bridge, two stone coffins, containing a dagger and a ring, were not long ago discovered. The parish is intersected along the coast by the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and by the North British railway; and it has a station on the latter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dunbar. A small harbour on the Skateraw property serves for some small purposes of export and import. The village of Innerwick stands at the base of a steep but cultivated hill, about a mile west of the Edinburgh and Berwick road; and, though clean, and not displeasing in appearance, is planless and straggling. Population of the parish in 1831, 987; in 1861, 937. Houses, 190.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunbar, and

synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Lady Mary N. Hamilton. Stipend, £277 18s. 4d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £480 6s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with £40 fees, and other emoluments. The parish church is a plain structure, built in 1784, and situated on an elevation in the village of Innerwick. There is also a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £70 4s. 4d. There are a private school for girls, and a parochial library. Walter, son of Alan, the first Stewart, received a grant of the extensive manor of Innerwick from David I.; and he gave to the monks of Paisley, at the epoch of their establishment, the church of Innerwick, with its pertinents, a mill, and a carrucate of land. Various English vassals settled within the manor. The second Walter, the Stewart, gave to the monks of Kelso some land, and pastures within the manor, and liberty to erect a mill. In 1404 the barony, jointly with all the possessions of the Stewarts, was erected into a free regality as a principality for the eldest sons of the Scottish kings. As part of that regality, it was annexed to Renfrewshire at the erection of that district into a county. In 1670, and 1671, Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford obtained grants of the rectory, vicarage, and tithes of Innerwick, and the baronies of Innerwick and Thornton. Anciently, there was within the parish a chapel dedicated to St. Dennis. The ruins of the building existed till a recent date on a small promontory on the Skateraw coast, but they have now entirely disappeared.

INNERWICK, Perthshire. See GLENLYON.

INNES. See URQUHART.

INNIS. See INCH.

INNISHAIL. See GLENORCHY.

INISKENNETH. See INCHKENNETH.

INNOVAL, a headland on the west coast of the island of Westray in Orkney.

INORD (LOCH), a sea-loch, nearly 3 miles long, at the south end of the district of Trotternish, in the island of Skye. It enters opposite Scalpa, and penetrates the land in a south-westward direction.

INSCH, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Drumblade, Fergie, Culsalmond, Oyne, Premnay, Leslie, Kennethmont, and Gartly. Its length south-eastward is 5 miles; and its breadth is 3 miles. Shevock water runs on the western and southern boundary, taking leave about a mile above its confluence with the Ury. Several rills, of sufficient power to drive thrashing-machines, water the interior. The parochial area is a diversity of hill and dale, classified, according to the New Statistical Account, into 5,312 imperial acres of cultivated land, 2,196 of uncultivated land, about 200 capable and worthy of cultivation, 5 of undivided common, and about 47 under wood. Part of the Foudland hills is within the northern district, rising 1,100 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a fine prospect of the valley of Garioch, and containing valuable slate quarries. See FOUNDLAND HILLS. Dunnideer hill, in the southern district, is a conical eminence about 3,000 yards in circumference at the base, and rising, insulated from the level plain of the Garioch, to the height of 600 feet. According to that voracious historian, Hector Boethius, the pasturage of this hill was wont to turn the teeth of sheep, in cropping it, to the semblance of gold. We need scarcely say that though the sheep themselves are turned into gold, the pasturage has now no such effect on the teeth in particular. On the summit of this hill are the vitrified ruins of a castle said to have been erected by King Gregory. The other hills of the parish, though rising abruptly from the low grounds, are comparatively

so small as, when seen from the summit of Foudland, to look like mere hillocks or knolls. The soil of the arable lands is chiefly loamy. The principal rocks are gneiss and granite. A good many Druidical remains, and several old standing stones, occur on the hills. There are six principal landowners. The average rent of the arable land is not more than 18s. or 20s. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of £1,000 for slates, was estimated in 1842 at £18,050. Assessed property in 1860, £6,542. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Huntly, and by the Great North of Scotland railway; and it has stations on the latter at Insch and Wardhouse, respectively 26 and 29½ miles north-west of Aberdeen. The village of Insch stands at the southern extremity of the parish, about a mile east of the base of Dunnideer. It is a burgh of barony, and had formerly a weekly market—it has now only a monthly market, and that only in the months of winter and spring; and fairs are held at it on the Friday before the 18th of May, and on the third Tuesday of October, old style. Population of the village, in 1861, 411. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,338; in 1861, 1,565. Houses, 306.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £204 7s. 9d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £47 0s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £16 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1613, and repaired in 1793, and contains 413 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £180 10s. 0d. There is also a Baptist place of meeting. There are an Assembly's school, two other schools, a savings' bank, and a total abstinence society. The name of the parish is supposed to have arisen from the insulation of the site of the village by water; though the evidence of such insulation is in part conjectural, and in part suggested by the appearance of the ground.

INSCH, a district, with a government church, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It politically belongs in part to the parish of Kingussie, and in part to the parish of Alvie; and is ecclesiastically within the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray. It was constituted a quoad sacra parish, under the act 5° Geo. IV. c. 90, in 1828. Its church is an old building, situated on the Spey, at the foot of Loch Inch, 8 miles north-east of Kingussie, and contains 300 sittings. Stipend, £120, paid by Government, with a manse and glebe. The post-town is Kingussie. Population in 1841, 613. Houses, 141.

INVER. See INNER.

INVER, a village in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire. It stands on the river Braan, immediately above its confluence with the Tay, on the great road from Perth to Inverness, opposite the town of Dunkeld; and, previous to the erection of Dunkeld bridge, it was the ferry station to that town. Inver was the birth-place of Niel Gow. Population, 106. Houses, 28.

INVER, a fishing village in the parish of Tain, south side of the Dornoch frith, Ross-shire. Cholera in 1832 made extraordinary ravages here. Population, 337.

INVER, or LOCHINVER, a post-office village in the parish of Assynt, Sutherlandshire. It stands at the head of Loch Inver, at the foot of a zone of craggy hills, on the west coast of Scotland, nearly due west of Golspie on the east coast, through which it holds its postal communication, 245 miles north-north-west of Edinburgh. It consists of only a few scattered houses and cottages, yet has a good inn and a considerable pier, conducts a good salmon

fishery, and is the resort of a great number of herring busses during the fishing season. A large block of buildings was erected here, sufficient to accommodate the curing of 800 barrels of herrings at a time; but it has been converted into a temporary residence for the Duke of Sutherland when visiting the circumjacent parts of his estates.

INVER (Loch), a small arm of the sea, penetrating the land eastward, in the parish of Assynt, near the south-west extremity of Sutherlandshire. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and about 3 miles long, affords good natural harbourage, has the village of Inver at its head, and is surrounded by grandly picturesque scenery. A stream, called the Inver, enters it at the village of Inver, bringing down west-south-westward the superfluity of the beautiful Loch Assynt. See **ASSYNT**.

INVER (THE). See **INVER (LOCH)**.

INVERALLAN. See **CROMDALE**.

INVERALLOCHY, an estate in the parish of Rathen, on the north-east coast of Aberdeenshire. Here is an old castle which belonged to the Cumines, and which formerly bore an inscription recording that it and the estate around it were obtained for building the abbey of Deer. There was recently erected on the estate a chapel of ease.

INVERAN, a post-office station in the parish of Crieche, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Bonar-Bridge, on the road thence to Scourie, in Sutherlandshire.

INVERARITY, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Fotheringham and Kincaldrum, in the Sidlaw district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Kinnettles, Forfar, Dunnichen, Guthrie, Monikie, Murroes, Tealing, and Glamis. It has a somewhat circular outline, of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in diameter. Arity water, a large tributary of Dean water—so large, and so greatly longer in course than that sluggish drain of Loch-Forfar, as to be really the parent stream—comes in upon the parish from the east, and intersects it right through the middle; and about halfway across it is joined on its left bank by Corbie burn, which rises in several head-waters at and beyond the south-western boundary, and comes bending round, first eastward, and next northward, to the point of confluence. Where the streams unite, or a little eastward, a little strath commences, and stretching thence to the western boundary, forms a sequestered level, overlooked and encinctured by an amphitheatre of hills. Ascending gently on almost all sides from this valley, the surface rolls upward to the boundaries in soft hills, variegated, and, in some instances, covered with plantation. But though the parish seems not naturally favourable to the plough, two-thirds of it are cultivated, and one-sixth under plantation, only another sixth being left in a waste or uncultivated condition. The soil, in the valley, is chiefly alluvial; on the high grounds, is extensively a hard loam; but, in numerous districts, is clayey or various. Sandstone and grey slate abound, and are plentifully worked. There are three principal landowners. The mansions are Fotheringham and Kincaldrum, both in the central valley. The average rent of the arable land is about £1 per acre. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1835 at £17,341. Assessed property in 1866, £9,726. On the eastern boundary, and partly in the parish of Guthrie, are traces of the outer ditch and rampart of a Roman camp, called 'Haer Faads.' The parish is traversed northward by the great western road between Dundee and Aberdeen, and is otherwise well provided with roads. It also has easy access to the railways at Forfar. Population in 1831, 904; in 1861, 961. Houses, 192.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Fotheringham of Powrie. Stipend, £245 7s. 10d.; glebe, £18, Unappropriated teinds, £65 13s. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £25 fees, and about £7 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1754, and repaired in 1854, and contains 600 sittings. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Inverarity and Meathie. The old church of Inverarity stood on Arity water immediately above its confluence with Corbie burn; and hence the name Inverarity. There is an industrial school.

INVERARNAN, an inn in Glenfalloch, a short distance above the head of Loch-Lomond, on the road thence to Killin.

INVERARY, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, in the Argyle-proper district of Argyleshire. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the parish of Innishail; on the east, by Dumbartonshire and Loch Fyne; on the south, by Loch Fyne; on the south-west, by Kilmichael-Glassary; and on the west and north-west, by Dalavich and Kilchrenan. Its length, southward, is about 15 miles; and its breadth is from 3 to 6 miles. Its extent of coast, along Loch Fyne, is about 10 miles, and presents a series of projecting points and retiring bays. The coast, for the most part, is flat and sandy, but, in the south, is high and rocky. There are two headlands, Kenmore and Stronshira, which command remarkably fine views. The interior of the parish commences, on the north and north-east, in the crests of a lofty water-shed, and extends southward to Loch Fyne mainly in the two glens of the Ary and the Shira, which converge at the burgh, but has a crescental outline, and a diversity of feature. "Its general appearance is mountainous, presenting that diversity of form which is always the result of the meeting and mingling together of two different mountain rocks. Here a mountain of micaceous schist may be seen rising upward to the height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, a huge and isolated mass, or stretching along in uniform height and unbroken surface, with its sloping sides clothed with heath and verdure; and there, collected around the base of their prouder and older brethren, ridges of porphyry are grouped, sometimes in masses of naked rock 700 or 800 feet high, and sometimes in low and gentle hillocks, mantled with trees or covered with soft succulent herbage. The result of the whole is an outline so diversified, so waving, and so beautiful as is sufficient to delight the eye, and to give noble and characteristic features to the scenery. Benbui is the most lofty of the mountains, being about 2,800 feet high; and Dunquoich and Duntorvil, which rise perpendicularly in front of the Duke of Argyle's castle to the height of 700 and 800 feet, are the most remarkable of the porphyritic elevations."

Both the Ary and the Shira are picturesque streams, with rich diversity of character, commencing in the wildly highland, with abundant cascades, and subsiding into the gently lowland, with rich amenities. In the lower part of the Shira is the curious lacustrine expansion of the Douloch; which see. Springs are exceedingly numerous; and some of them are slightly chalybeate. The rocks, in addition to the prevailing mica slate and porphyry, comprise roofing slate, limestone, chlorite rock, and greenstone. The soil of the arable lands adjacent to Loch-Fyne is, for the most part, a thin light loam on a gravelly bottom; and that in the best part of the valleys, particularly Glenshira, is a deep dark loam on either a sandy or a clayey bottom; but much of that elsewhere is moss, mingled with

a small proportion of detritus from the hills. The land continued till the middle of last century in nearly its pristine state; inasmuch that tenants were then difficult to be found who had sufficient capital and enterprise to attempt to cultivate. Extensive improvements were commenced at that time by the then Duke of Argyle, and others have since been carried on; yet, up to the present time, cultivation has neither been extended over so large a surface, nor been ripened into such good agricultural practices, as might have been expected. Plantations, at various times since 1746, and even at an earlier date, but especially since 1831, have been formed to so great an extent that they now occupy about 12,000 acres; and the timber of them, as cut down and sold, is of great value. Cattle-rearing and the sheep husbandry engage large attention. The local fisheries also are of great importance. One of the old military roads, to the extent of 10 miles, traverses the parish; a county road to the extent of 8 miles, also traverses it; and about 36 miles of road within the parish, exclusive of walks and paths, are maintained by the Duke of Argyle. Population in 1831, 2,133; in 1861, 2,095. Houses, 331. Assessed property in 1860, £7,973.

A short distance above the burgh, on a level space on the south bank of the Ary, slightly elevated above the sea, stands Inverary castle, the principal seat of the Duke of Argyle. Very noble avenues lead up to it from the burgh; and the lawns, woods, drives, and decorations of the surrounding grounds have a character and an extent, harmonizing well with the magnificence of the natural scenery, and quite worthy of the greatest palatial residence in the west of Scotland. The castle is a large quadrangular building, with a round tower at each corner, and a high glazed pavilion, by which the staircase and saloon are lighted, shooting up above the towers in the centre. It was founded in 1745, and is built of a talcose chlorite slate, brought from the other side of the lake, which is extremely soft, but will, in all probability, long stand the effects of the weather. This stone is of a blue grey colour; a single shower of rain turns it almost black, but a gleam of the sun restores its original colour. The hall is hung round with arms very neatly arranged, and other ornaments suited to the grandeur of a Highland castle; but the rest of the house is fitted up in a modern style, and some of the rooms are hung with fine tapestry. Both the castle itself, the park, and the burgh displayed high splendour on occasion of a brief visit of the royal family in August, 1847, when on their way to Ardvreikie. The scenery in view from the lawn is very fine. The Ary, with its beautiful cascades,—the expanded bay of Loch-Fyne, which here forms an irregular circle of about 12 or 14 miles in circumference,—the hill of Duniquoich, rising in the form of a pyramid to the height of 700 feet, clothed to near its summit with a thick wood of trees, and surmounted with a rude watch-tower,—the richly wooded banks towards Essachossan, and the distant screen of mountains,—form a noble assemblage of grand and beautiful objects. A winding walk leads to the summit of Duniquoich, whence are seen, in gorgeous picturesqueness, all this landscape, all the ornamented ducal grounds, nearly 30 miles in circumference, and a rich encirclement of glen and mountain. The former castle was a very large strong edifice, in the vicinity of the site of the present one, nearer the river, and was taken down within these forty years. The Argyle family did not settle in the parish till the 14th century; and, when they worked their way into it, they found it distributed in possession among no fewer than eight septs

or families, some of whom have not now a descendant in it. "By what right, whether of purchase or the sword, or by grant from the sovereign, they first obtained their possession here, is uncertain; but it was not till a recent date that the whole parish became their property, by that gradual and natural process by which talent, intelligence, and power extend their influence."

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Argyle. It was originally under the charge of one minister; but by the commission of parliament in 1650-1, it was placed under two, with separate kirk-sessions, and presiding respectively over what are called the Highland and the Lowland congregations, or the English and the Gaelic churches. Both churches were built under one roof, in 1794, at the expense of the Duke of Argyle, the patron and only heritor. Stipend of the English minister, £168 15s. 8d.; glebe, £45; of the Gaelic minister, £157 15s. 7d.; glebe, £30. The churches were much injured by lightning in 1837, but repaired at great expense in 1838; they form a long elegant structure, with a spire rising from the centre of the roof, but look well at a distance, and make a handsome termination to the street, as seen from the approach to the town; and the English one contains 450 sittings,—the Gaelic one, 470. There is a Free church, which was built in 1844, and contains 480 sittings; and its receipts in 1865 were £158 6s. 4d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1836, and contains 205 sittings. There are a town parochial school, with a salary of £40, a country parochial school, 3½ miles west of the burgh, with a salary of £27; a Free church school; two town female schools, salaried by the Argyle family; and four country schools, all of them aided by the Argyle family, and two salaried also by the Society for propagating Christian knowledge. The present parish comprehends the ancient districts of Kilmilieu and Glenary; and it anciently had churches at Kilmilieu, Glenary, Auchantobart, Kilbride, Kilblane, and Kilmun, and burial-grounds at most of these places, and also at Glenshira and Kilian. At Auchantobart were not long ago several stone crosses of considerable size and in good preservation. On the Duke of Argyle's lawn, close to the castle, is a large stone resembling the relics of Druidical times. On the farm of Benbui, at the inner extremity of the parish, stands the house in which Rob Roy M'Gregor received wood and water from the Duke of Argyle while he lived at the expense of the Duke of Montrose. Among eminent natives of the parish, or persons connected with it, are the Rev. George Campbell, Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh, the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, of East Indian celebrity, Generals Charles Turner, Dugald Campbell, and Duncan Campbell, and above all the Earls, Marquis, and Dukes of Argyle, whose deeds and greatness belong to the national annals.

INVERARY, a royal burgh, a post town and sea-port, the county-town of Argyleshire, and one of the assize-towns of Scotland, stands on a small bay, at the mouth of the Ary, 7 miles south-west of the head of Loch-Fyne, 22½ north-north-east of Lochgùlphhead, 39 south-east of Oban, 39 north by west of Rothesay, 71½ north by east of Campbeltown, and 60 north-west by west of Glasgow, by way of Arrochar and Dumbarton, but a less distance either by way of Hell's glen and Loch Gail, or by way of Loch Eck and Kilmun. It consists principally of a row of houses fronting the bay, and a street diverging from this at right angles, and terminating at the parish church. The houses are well-built and covered with slate. The county court-house is a neat edifice, constructed of the common porphyry of

the district. The jail was recently improved and enlarged; and the number of prisoners confined in it in the year 1853, was 118, at the average net cost per head of £15 8s. 10d. There are two very good inns. In a garden beside the parish church stands a small obelisk, erected to the memory of several gentlemen of the name of Campbell, who were put to death, for their opposition to Popery, during Montrose's inroad to Argyle. In the principal street, near the quay, stands a beautiful stone cross which is believed to have been brought from Iona, and which served for many years as the town cross of the old town of Inverary, and, after being long thrown aside and neglected, was drawn again into notice and placed in its present position. The old town stood on the lawn immediately before the old castle, and never acquired a higher character than that of a dirty ill-built village; and, about the year 1742, at the time of the commencement of the improvements on the ducal estate, it was entirely removed, and the greater part of the present town built as a substitute.

The trade of Inverary, either as a place of inland traffic or as a seaport, is not great. The tract of country for which it serves as a depot is not populous; and the trade through it is little more than the exchange of Highland produce for general merchandise. Its main support is derived from its fisheries, from its steam-boat communication with Glasgow, from the transaction of the county law business, and from the residence of the Argyle family. A wool market is held on the third Thursday of July, and a cattle market on the last Friday of May, and on the last Thursday of October. A herring fishery appears to have subsisted here from time immemorial. The bay, which served as a natural harbour, was anciently called *Slóch Ichopper*, 'the gullet where vessels barter fish;' and the arms of the town represent a net with a herring, with the motto, 'Semper tibi pendeat halec.' It appears also, that the merchants of France were in use to come here and barter their wines for herrings; and a point of land, called the Frenchman's point, is stated by tradition to have been the place where the merchants transacted their affairs. The harbour is not suited for ships of heavy burden. Only a very rude pier existed prior to 1809; but it was then improved and enlarged; and in 1836, it was further improved by the addition of a slip to suit every state of tide, at an expense of £1,200, paid jointly by the Fishery board, the Duke of Argyle, and the burgh. In the year 1853, the number of barrels of herrings cured in the fishing district of Inverary was 23,739, the number of persons employed in the fishery was 4,466, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines employed was £37,156. The town has branch offices of the National bank and the Union bank. It has also a public library, a circulating library, a gas company, and a corps of archers. Communication is maintained daily with Glasgow, both by steamer by way of the Kyles of Bute, and by ferry-steamers and coach by way of Hell's glen and Loch Goil; and daily during summer, by coach, with Oban, Tarbet, and Loch Lomond.

Prior to the 14th century, Inverary probably was never more, or little more, than a fishermen's hamlet. But when the Argyle family came to reside at it, as the hereditary jurisdictions of sheriff and justiciary were vested in them, it became the seat of the courts and the county town. In 1472, it was erected into a burgh of barony; and in 1648, into a royal burgh. The territory belonging to it for municipal purposes is more extensive than that belonging to it for the parliamentary franchise. By

the charter, the council comprised a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors; but under the reform bill, it comprises a provost, 2 bailies, and 16 councillors. The magistrates possess both civil and criminal jurisdiction; and the council controls all matters of police. Great improvements have in recent times been made in drainage, in the supply of water, and in other matters. The only corporate revenue arises from the right of ferrying passengers and cattle to the opposite side of the loch, certain petty customs, and the rent of a common, called the moor of Auchenbreck. But in 1750 Duke Archibald, seeing how inadequate this revenue was for the occasions of the burgh, added to it a perpetual annuity of £20, secured on his estate of Stronshira. The total revenue in 1839-40 was £157; in 1857-8, £199. Inverary unites with Oban, Campbellton, Irvine, and Ayr, in returning a member to parliament. The constituency in 1862, both municipal and parliamentary, was 46. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 1,233; in 1861, 1,075. Houses, 130. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 972. Houses, 104.

INVERAVEN, a parish partly in Morayshire, but chiefly in Banffshire. The lower part of it contains the post-office station of Ballindalloch; and the upper part, the post-office station of Glenlivet. The parish extends north-westward from the Grampian watershed with Aberdeenshire, quite across Banffshire, to the Spey, and approaches within 3 miles of the market villages of Tomantoul on the south-west, and Charleston of Aberlour on the north-east. It is bounded by Knockando, Aberlour, Mortlach, Carchach, Glenbucket, Tarland, Strathdon, Kirkmichael, and Cromdale. Its length is about 20 miles; and its breadth varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9. The river Livet intersects the upper part of it, rising from numerous sources within its limits, and flowing north-westwardly through the celebrated Glenlivet—which occupies a considerable portion of this parish—to the Aven, whence the name Inveraven is derived. The Aven, however, only skirts the parish on the west, in its course to the Spey, which runs across the north-western boundary. See articles AVEN and GLENLIVET. Most part of this parish consists of moor and mountain, giving the district a bleak aspect, except along the banks of the rivers, where the land is arable, and occasionally adorned with attractive and picturesque scenery. Much waste land, however, has been redeemed; particularly in Glenlivet. There is a considerable extent of oak wood on the banks of the Spey; and copses of birch and alder abound on the banks of the other streams. Inveraven-Propser is studded with plantations. The woods of Ballindalloch are extensive, and contain some noble trees, particularly two silver firs near the mansion-house, and a number of splendid trees adorning the lawn. Roe deer are numerous on this estate, and game is abundant throughout the parish. Benrinnes, noticed in the article ABERLOUR, is partly in this parish. On its top is a small basin usually filled with water, and a cave in which Grant of Carrion—'James of the Hill'—is said to have made his hiding-place. The chief mineral production of this parish is the peculiar limestone of Glenlivet, imbedded in gneiss. It is extensively burnt with peat by the farmers. Many of the houses here—two storied and slated—are of a highly respectable order. The house of Ballindalloch was formerly a fine specimen of the old Scottish stronghold. It comprised a square building flanked by three circular towers, the central and largest of which, containing the gateway, was surmounted by a square watch-tower, called the cape house, built in 1602. But the edifice was, a few years ago, much enlarged in the castellated

style, and is now a very splendid mansion. At Kilmachlie there are some ancient firs, the trunk of one of which measures no less than 11 feet in circumference at the base. At Blairfindy are the ruins of a hunting-seat of the Earls of Huntly; and at the confluence of the Livet with the Aven are the ruins of the ancient castle of Drummin. There are traces of three Druidical temples. The old bridge over the Livet at Upper Downan was destroyed by the great floods of 1829; but in 1835 an elegant one was built a little further down the river. Three miles higher up is Tomnavoulen bridge. Over the Aven at Crag-Achrochan, and over the rapid burn of Tommore there are also bridges. Roads go down the streams and across Glenlivet; but excepting in the vicinity of Ballindalloch and the church, they are all bad. The principal landowners are the Duke of Richmond and Grant of Ballindalloch. The real rental is about £6,500. Assessed property in 1860, £8,539. Population in 1831, 2,648; in 1861, 2,639. Houses, 515. Population of the Banffshire section in 1831, 2,484; in 1861, 2,487. Houses, 488.

This parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £251 6s. 11d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £126 13s. 4d. The parish church stands on the Spey, about a mile below the influx of the Aven; and it was built in 1806, and contains about 550 sittings. There is a chapel in Glenlivet, 8 miles distant from the parish church, served by a missionary of the Royal bounty, built in 1825, and containing 300 sittings. There is a Free church of Inveraven; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £81 19s. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in Glenlivet; and one at Tombia, pretty far up the Glen, containing about 900 sittings,—the other at Chapelton, in the Braes of Glenlivet, containing about 300 sittings. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is now £35, with about £18 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. There is a Society's female school in the lower end of the parish; and there are three Protestant schools and two Roman Catholic ones in Glenlivet, most of them either supported by public bodies, or aided by private beneficence. Previous to the Reformation, Inveraven was a parsonage held by the chancellor of the diocese of Moray, and having the vicarages of Knockando and the Inverness-shire Urquhart dependent on it. Four cattle and feeing fairs are held yearly a little to the east of the parish church.

INVERAWE. See GLENORCHY.

INVERBERVIE. See BERVIE.

INVERBROTHOCK, a quad sacra parish on the sea-board of Forfarshire. It comprises the greater part of the suburbs of Arbroath, or northern division of the parliamentary burgh of Arbroath; and belongs politically to the parish of St. Vigean's. It was constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities in 1834, and reconstituted by the Court of Teinds in 1854. It is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The parish church was built in 1828, at the cost of about £2,200, and contains 1,224 sittings. There are two Free churches, called the Inverbrothock and the Maule-street churches; and the receipts of the former in 1865, amounted to £500 13s. 10d.,—of the latter, to £102 16s. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, which was built in 1772, and contains 405 sittings.

INVERCANNICH, a post-office station—also two hamlets, called Easter Invercannich and Wester Invercannich—at the convergence of Glencannich with Strathglass, 14 miles south-west of Beaully, Inverness-shire.

INVERCARRON, a part of the territory of Stonehaven, round the mouth of the Carron, on the sea-board of Kincardineshire.

INVERCAULD. See BRAEMAR.

INVERCHAOLAIN, a parish in Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded, on the north-west, by Kilmopan; on the north-east, by Kilmun; on the south-east, by Dunoon; on the south-west, by the East Kyle of Bute; and on the west, by Loch Riddan. Its length southward is about 15 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. Its post-town is Greenock. It is intersected for 8 miles by Loch Striven, an arm of the sea, and watered by a small rivulet which flows into the head of that loch. The surface is for the most part rugged. A ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast. In some places there are small flat fields nigh the shore; but, for the most part, the ascent from the sea is immediate. About half a mile inland, the soil is thin and sandy, only adapted for pasturage. All the mountains formerly were covered with heath, but many of them are now clothed with a rich sward of grass. There is a considerable extent of natural wood, which forms an article of importance to the proprietors. The only plantations are around the seats of South-hall and Knockdow. The total extent of arable land is about 1,300 acres. The scenery from South-hall to the head of Loch Riddan is brilliantly picturesque, in the same style as the entrance to the Trosachs, and regarded by some persons as finer; and South-hall itself, situated near the eastern extremity of the Kyles, both luxuriates in beauty, and commands an excellent prospect. There are seven landowners. The real rental is about £3,400. Assessed property in 1860, £4,081. A road goes from South-hall to Kilmopan, and is kept in the best order. An annual fair is held in the parish. Sepulchral tumuli occur in various places. ELLAN DHEIRIG [which see] belongs to Inverchaolain. Population in 1831, 596; in 1861, 424. Houses, 73.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £169 19s. 5d.; glebe, £13 10s. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 250 sittings. The ancient church stood on the side of a hill, about 200 yards above the present one. There is a Free church for South-hall and Kilmopan: attendance, 100; sum raised in 1865, £73 14s. 9d. There are two parochial schools, with salary of respectively £35 and £40, and about £10 fees.

INVEREBRIE. See EBRIE (THE).

INVERERNAN. See ERNAN (THE).

INVERERINE. See FINDHORN and FORRES.

INVERESK, a parish in the extreme north-east of Edinburghshire. It contains the post-town of Musselburgh, the town of Fisherrow, the villages of Inveresk, Cowpits, Craighall, Monktonhall, and Stonyhall, and part of the village of New Craighall. It is bounded, on the north, by the frith of Forth; on the east, by Haddingtonshire; and on other sides, by the parishes of Cranston, Dalkeith, Newton, Liberton, and Duddingstone. Its length, westward, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Along the shore stretches a broad belt of pleasant downs, formed by the subsidence of the sea, and only a few feet above the level of highwater, furnishing a charming field for the exercises of golf and walking. Behind this plain—which is about half a mile in breadth—the surface rises in a very slow ascent of verdant fields, variegated with soft and irregular undulations, and sending up across the south-western extremity the hills of Fallside and Carberry, 546 feet above sea-level. Beginning at the eastern extremity, the ascent immediately behind the plain, extends westward in a swelling curve to the beautiful rising ground, called the Hill of Inveresk, ou

which has stood, from time immemorial, the parish-church, commanding a most brilliant prospect, and forming itself, in its present form, with its tall spire, an attractive object from many points of view, in a limited but opulent part of the landscape of the Lothians. This rising ground—which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the sea, and a little westward of mid-distance between the eastern and the western boundaries—has the form of a crescent, with the concave side toward the south, and the rich vale of the river Esk ploughed curvingly round its southern and western base; and, though of very inconsiderable elevation above the level of the sea, it has so free an exposure on all sides, except the east, as both to seem conspicuous from a little distance, and to command, for the town which hangs on its sides, delightful prospects and healthful ventilation. On the concave side, in particular, the clustering town, with its adjacent ornamental woods, sloping gardens, and elegant villas, gives to the view from its south side one of the finest village landscapes in Britain; and, in its turn, commands such a prospect of the luxuriant haugh and beautiful water-course of the Esk, the splendid park of Dalkeith-house, and an expanse of richly clothed country stretching away to the Moorfoot hills, as affords an almost perennial feast to the taste. The situation of the village, and of places adjacent, is as healthy as it is agreeable, and long ago obtained for the locality the name of the Montpelier of Scotland.

The river Esk, combining just at the point of entering the parish the waters of the North Esk and the South Esk, comes in on the park of Dalkeith-house from the south, and bisects the parish into considerably unequal parts, in a beautifully winding course northward to the sea between Musselburgh and Fisherrow. An unimportant rill begins to touch the parish a few yards from its source in Haddingtonshire, and forms the eastern boundary over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea. The celebrated Pinkie burn rises a little south-east of Inveresk hill, and flows first northward and then north-westward to the Esk, between Musselburgh and the sea; but being little more than a mile in length of course, it derives all its interest from historical association with the disastrous battle to which it gave name. Pinkerton burn comes in upon the parish from the south-west, and flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward to the Esk near Monktonhall. Springs, though none of a medicinal kind, are abundant, and supply the parish with excellent water. The soil, on the flat grounds round Musselburgh and Fisherrow, is sandy, but having been for ages in a high state of cultivation for gardens and small fields, is abundantly fertile; on the fields above Inveresk, on both sides of the river, it is of a better quality; and toward the highest ground on the south-eastern district, it is clayey, and, when properly managed, carries heavy crops of grain, especially of wheat. Almost the whole surface of the parish exhibits a highly cultivated appearance, and is well enclosed with stone fences or thriving hedges; and, though probably less planted than comports with fulness of beauty and shelter, it is adorned on the south-west by the extensive woods of Dalkeith-park, and on other sides by the fine plantations of New Hailes, and the rising woods of Drummorie. Freestone abounds, and is worked in several quarries. Limestone also abounds, but is not much worked. Coal, of remarkable aggregate thickness of seam, of comparatively easy access, and of good quality, stretches beneath the whole parish. It is, at present, mined chiefly at Monktonhall, New Craighall, and Edmonstone, and produces, with the labour of upwards of 550 persons, nearly 55,000 tons a-year. Under Eskgrove-house, and

terminating in the circumjacent plantation, is a subterranean aqueduct or tunnel, which was cut with enormous labour a little before the middle of last century, as a channel for a stream drawn from the Esk to drive a wheel for draining the coal mines at Pinkie. The manufactures, fisheries, garden-produce, and commerce of the parish, are of considerable importance, and will be seen by reference to the articles on its towns and villages. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Wemyss, Sir Archibald Hope, Bart., Elphinstone of Carberry, Aitchison of Wallford, and three others. The real rental is about £17,000. The yearly value of raw agricultural produce is about £37,000. Assessed property in 1860, £33,901.

Carberry-hill, Pinkie, and Pinkie-house are objects of deep historical interest. See articles CARBERRY-HILL and PINKIE; See also HAILES (NEW). Carberry-house, on the northern slope of Carberry hill, in the south-eastern part of the parish, is a modernized mansion of unknown antiquity, and curiously combines, both in its exterior and in its interior, the massive and gloomy character of a baronial strength, with the sprightliness and comfort of a modern gentleman's seat. Monkton-house, situated at the south-western verge of the parish, a mile west of the river Esk, is a modern mansion, the seat of Sir Archibald Hope, but it has attached to it as farm-offices an ancient structure, reported to have been the erection and the favourite residence of the celebrated General Monk. Stonyhill-house, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, situated half-a-mile south-west of Fisherrow, seems, in its present form, to be the offices of an ancient mansion, which, in former times, was the property and the residence successively of Sir William Sharpe, the son of Archbishop Sharpe, and of the inglorious Colonel Charteris; and it has remnants in its vicinity, especially a huge buttressed garden-wall, the fit accompaniments of a very ancient mansion. Antiquities of an interesting kind occur; but they chiefly fall to be noticed in the article MUSSELBURGH. The beautiful hill of Inveresk, so exquisitely adapted to their object, did not escape the notice of the Romans as a fit place for fortifying their hold of the circumjacent part of their province of Valentia. Repeated exposure of ruins, the finding of coins, and some hints in history, indicate their having covered the whole northern face of the rising ground with fortifications. Even the site of the pretorium has been conclusively traced to the summit or apex of the hill now occupied by the parish-church. The village of Inveresk consists chiefly of cottages, ornees, villas, and neat houses, all of modern structure, concatenated on both sides of a round along Inveresk hill, commencing with the parish-church and Inveresk-house, at the west end, sweeping gracefully round the concavity of the rising ground—a curve corresponding to a beautiful bend in the Esk—and extending altogether to a length of about half-a-mile. The tout-ensemble, however, presents the aspect rather of a pleasing and rapidly occurring series of rural and garden dwellings, than of compact or continuous ranges of buildings. The parish church is a lumpish edifice, built about the beginning of the present century, and originally looking more like a huge barn than an ecclesiastical structure. To relieve the ungainliness of its appearance, a spire was afterwards added, so beautiful as to have been proposed—though not eventually followed—as a model in the erection of the exquisitely fine spire of St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh. What the present church of Inveresk—for it is not a little spacious—has gained in the important property of accommodation, it has lost in the properties

which most interest the antiquarian. Its predecessor was an edifice of which its last and enlightened incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, speaks with enthusiasm. The church was dedicated to St. Michael, and was built, as Dr. Carlyle supposes, soon after the introduction of Christianity, out of the ruins of the Roman fort, the site of whose pretorium it usurped. In its main part, it was 102 feet long, and only 23 feet wide within the walls; but it had four aisles, two on each side, built at different periods; and, in its ends, it had double rows of galleries. So antique a structure, though ill suited to the legitimate objects of a modern place of worship, would now be a feast to the eye which loves to look upon the venerable monuments of a far-away age. In minds of the most hallowed cast, too, it would excite a thrill of emotion, from the associated idea of its having been ministered in by the reformer Wishart on the eve of his martyrdom. In 1745, the army of the Chevalier erected a battery in the churchyard, but abandoned it on their commencing their march toward England. The parish is cut from west to east near the shore, through Fisherrow and Musselburgh, by the great road from Edinburgh to London. It is traversed also by the North British railway, and has a station on it for Inveresk, and a branch diverging to Musselburgh. Population in 1831, 8,961; in 1861, 9,525. Houses, 1,438.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £352 11s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £2,374 17s. 6d. The parish church contains 2,400 sittings. There is a chapel of ease in Fisherrow, called North Esk church, built in 1838, containing 1,000 sittings, and under the patronage of trustees. There is a Free church, containing 1,000 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £570 2s. 1½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches,—the one called the Mill-hill church, with 800 sittings,—the other called Union church, built in 1820, with 600 sittings. There are also an Episcopalian chapel, built about 55 years ago, with 200 sittings; an Independent chapel, built in 1800, with 320 sittings; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built about the year 1833, with 250 sittings; and a small Evangelical Union chapel, built in 1845. There is no parochial school; but the rector of a grammar-school, and the teachers of two English schools, receive from the town-council of Musselburgh salaries respectively of £27 5s. 4d., £20, and £10. At the grammar-school, two boarding-schools, and an academy, all the branches of a classical and commercial education are taught. There is likewise a comparatively large number and diversity of other schools; and altogether the parish, or at least Musselburgh, is famous, and deservedly so, for its educational establishments. There is likewise a fair amount of other institutions; which, however, will better fall to be noticed in the article MUSSELBURGH.

At the epoch to which record goes back, there were two manors of Inveresk,—Great Inveresk and Little Inveresk. Malcolm Canmore and his queen Margaret granted Little Inveresk to the monks of Dunfermline. David I. gave to the same monks Great Inveresk, which included the burgh and port of Musselburgh; he gave them also the church of Inveresk, with its tithes and other pertinents. The monks got "a free warren" established within the manors by Alexander II.; and they had, in virtue of David I.'s grants, a baronial jurisdiction over them, which they afterwards got enlarged into a regality. The church was in early times of great value; and even the vicars who

served it, while the monks enjoyed the revenues of the parsonage, appear, among men of consequence, as witnesses to many charters. In the church were several endowed altars, with their respective chaplains. In Musselburgh were anciently three chapels, one of them of great note for the pilgrimages made to it, and its historical associations, and dedicated to "Our Lady of Loretto." See MUSSELBURGH. Within the grounds of New Hailes was another chapel, dedicated to Mary Magdalene. From this chapel, Magdalene-bridge, and the hamlet of Magdalene-Pans, corruptly called Maitland-bridge and Maitland-Pans, at the north-western angle of the parish, have their name. The patronage of the church and of its various subordinate chaplainries, and the lordship and regality of Musselburgh, or of the whole of the ancient Great Inveresk and Little Inveresk, were granted by James VI. to his chancellor, Lord Thirlestane, the progenitor of the Earls of Lauderdale. Much of this vast estate, notwithstanding the profusion of the noted Duke of Lauderdale and the dangers of forfeiture, came down to Earl John, who died in 1710. From him Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, purchased, in 1709, the whole property, with some inconsiderable exceptions.—Inveresk parish claims, among its eminent men, either as natives or as residents, Lord Hailes the historian, Logan the poet, Professor Stuart and his son Gilbert, and David Macbeth Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood's Magazine, in the walks of literature; Walker, Burnet, and the Ritchies, in the fine arts; and Sir Ralph Abercromby, Lord Clive, Major-General Stirling, and Admiral Sir David Milne, in the walks of warlike enterprise.

INVERESKAGAN. See ESRAKAN.

INVEREY (THE), an affluent of the Aberdeenshire Dee, descending from the mountains on the southern skirts of Braemar, and flowing north-eastward to the Dee a little above Mar bridge. The ruins of Inverey castle are still visible, a little to the right of the mouth of the stream.

INVERFARIGAG (PASS OF), a beautiful defile, leading up toward the head of Strathnairn from the middle of the south side of Loch Ness in Inverness-shire.

INVERGARRAN. See GIVAN.

INVERGARRY, a post-office station on the left side of Loch Oich, near the mouth of the Garry, 7½ miles south-west of Fort Augustus, on the road thence to Glenelg, in Inverness-shire. In the vicinity stands Invergarry-castle, the ancient stronghold of the Macdonalds of Glengarry. It consists of an oblong square of five stories, of which the walls only are now standing, the whole having been sacked and burnt after the rebellion in 1745. Near it is the modern mansion-house of Glengarry, a plain, narrow, high-roofed building. See GARRY (THE), and GLENGARRY.

INVERGORDON, a small post-town and seaport in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire. It stands on the west side of the Cromarty frith, on the road from Inverness to Thurso, 6 miles west of Cromarty by water, 11½ south by west of Tain, and 13 north-east by north of Dingwall. It is a place of considerable mark, substantially built, well situated for traffic, and of growing importance for the shipment of the farm produce of the surrounding country. It has an excellent inn, a fine pier, a harbour with 16 feet water at spring tides and 13 at neap, and a ferry across the frith, connecting the post-road from Inverness to Thurso with that through the Black Isle. Regular communication is maintained, by both smacks and steamers, with Aberdeen, Leith, and London. A market is held

on the first Thursday of every month, under the auspices of the Easter and Wester Ross Farmer societies, for the disposal of corn, cattle, sheep, pigs, and all sorts of produce, to suit the sailing of the London and Leith steamers. Fairs also are held on the third Tuesday of February, on the second Tuesday of April, old style, on the first Tuesday of August, on the second Tuesday of October, and on the second Tuesday of December, old style. The town has branch-offices of the Commercial bank and the North of Scotland bank, three insurance agencies, a subscription library, and a connexion with the Art union of Scotland. In the town or its neighbourhood are the Rosskeen parish church, a Free church, a parochial school, a Free church school, and a ladies' boarding and day school. Sheriff circuit small debt courts are held quarterly; and justice of peace small debt courts, on the first Wednesday of every month. In the vicinity is Invergordon-castle, the seat of Macleod of Cadboll, in the midst of very beautiful and extensive pleasure-grounds. Population of the town, in 1851, 998; in 1861, 1,122.

INVERGOWRIE, an ancient parish, a bay, a burn, and a village, at the south-western extremity of Forfarshire. The parish was of small extent, and is now incorporated with Liff and Benzie. The bay is a small indentation into the Carse of Gowrie, on the boundary between Forfarshire and Perthshire, affording facilities for the landing of lime and coals from the opposite coast of Fife. The burn is formed within less than a mile of the frith, by the confluence of two streamlets from respectively Fowls Easter in Perthshire and the north side of Dundee-law; it runs southward, within Forfarshire, to the head of the bay, but is often, by popular mistake, regarded as running on the county boundary; and it waters the bleachfield of Bullion, and drives the flour-mills of Invergowrie. The village stands at the mouth of the burn, and head of the bay, 3 miles west of Dundee; and it has a station on the Dundee and Perth railway. It is a small place, but ancient, and figures in history as a place of royal embarkation. Alexander I., having had a donation made to him at his baptism of the adjacent lands of Invergowrie and Liff, by his godfather, the Earl of Gowrie, began, as soon as he succeeded to the throne, to build a palace in the vicinity; but some of his people from Mearns and Morayshire having formed a conspiracy, and attacked him in his newly-finished residence, he took shipping at the village, and sailed away to the southern parts of his kingdom to gather forces for quieting and punishing the north. In expression of his gratitude for having escaped the conspirators, he made over to the monks of Scoon the lands of Invergowrie and Liff. These lands, in the usual style of ancient manors, had their respective churches. The church of Invergowrie is remarkable for being traditionally reported to have been the earliest Christian structure north of the Tay. The original edifice is said to have been built at the village in the 7th century, by Boniface, a legate or missionary, who landed there with some attendants from Rome, and who afterwards penetrated the interior of Forfarshire, and founded various other churches. Apparently a much later erection than the original one survives in the form of a commonplace mouldering ruin, half-covered with ivy, near the brink of the water. The churchyard is on an eminence, a mound of singular shape, washed on one side by the Tay. From the variety of mould which is turned up in digging, all or great part of the mound is supposed to be forced earth. Population of the village, 108. Houses, 22

INVERIE. See GLENEIG.

INVERINATE BAY, a small bay in the parish of Kintail, south-west of Ross-shire.

INVERKEILOR, a parish near the middle of the east coast of Forfarshire. It contains the post-office station of Chance-Inn, and the villages or hamlets of Inverkeilor, Chapelton of Boysack, March of Lunanbank, Millfield, Leysmill, and Ethiehaven. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of St. Vigeans, Carmylie, Kirkcenn, Kinnell, and Lunan. Its length eastward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Keilor burn, from which the parish has its name, rises on the southern boundary, and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile flows along it eastward; and then runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther, still eastward, through the expanded coast-district of the parish, to Lunan bay. Lunan water comes in from the west, after traversing the south-west part of Kinnell; flows 3 miles across the expanded northern wing of the parish; traces for 2 miles the boundary with Lunan; and falls into the sea at Redcastle. In its progress it turns the wheels of numerous mills; it flows with a clear current, and as it approaches the sea, frolics in many beautiful sinuosities. Gighty burn comes down from the north-east, forms for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the boundary-line with Kinnell, and falls into the Lunan. The coast, including curves, is between 5 and 6 miles in extent, and makes a considerable recession, over a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the northern limit, to admit the waters of Lunan bay. Along this bay—which, except in easterly winds, affords a safe anchorage for ships—the coast is flat, sandy, and overgrown with bent; but thence, southward, it is high and rocky, and, in its progress, sends out the remarkable headland, called Redhead. Northward of Lunan water, the surface of the parish rises in a beautiful gently ascending bank of good arable land; between the Lunan and the Keilor, it recedes from the coast away westward, in a level expanse of fertile ground; and south of the Keilor, it gradually rises into heights which slightly partake the character of the southern part of the coast. The soil varies, but is, in general, dry and fertile. About 250 imperial acres are under plantation; about 126 are scarcely, if at all, fit for cultivation; and all the rest of the surface is arable ground. At Leysmill, in the extreme west, is a quarry for what are called Arbroath-stones, which are here dressed by machinery propelled by steam. At Redhead is an inexhaustible quarry of fine freestone; and below the rocks, Scotch pebbles, some possessing the colour and density of amethyst, have been numerous gathered. On the sands of Lunan bay, and on the estate of Ethie to the south, are considerable salmon fisheries. The landowners are the Earl of Northesk, Lord Panmure, and Messrs. Carnegie, Rait, Finlayson, and Skair. The mansions are Anniston, Kinblythmont, Lawton, and Ethie-house,—the last the seat of the Earl of Northesk, situated on the coast, and built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton.

On an eminence, at the mouth of Lunan water, stands a venerable ruin, called Redcastle. Chalmers, in his Caledonia, ascribes the erection of it to Walter de Berkeley, called the Lord of Redcastle, in the reign of William the Lion. But tradition asserts it to have been built by King William himself, and to have been used as a royal hunting-seat; and it seems to be aided in its verdict by the names of some localities in the neighbourhood,—Kinblythmont, being a contraction of Kings-blyth-mont, and Court-hill and Hawk-hill being names still in use. About a mile north-east of Ethie-house on the coast, are the ruins of a religious house called St. Murdoch's chapel, in which the monks of Arbroath officiated. At Chapelton, nearly 3 miles west of the village of Inverkeilor, are remains of the chapelry of Qyuteffeld.

now the burying-place of the family of Boysack. On the lands of the Earl of Northesk, and on those of Mr. Carnegie, are vestiges of Danish camps; and those of the latter lands are near a farm-house which seems to have borrowed from them its remarkable name of Denmark. The parish is traversed by the road from Arbroath to Montrose, by that from Arbroath to Brechin, and, across its west end, by the Arbroath and Forfar railway. The village of Inverkeilor stands on the Arbroath and Montrose road, and on the right bank of Lunan water, 6 miles north by east of Arbroath; and it contains 26 houses, and 141 inhabitants. There are in the parish three flax-spinning-mills. Population in 1831, 1,655; in 1861, 1,792. Houses, 360. Assessed property in 1866, £17,074 4s. 8d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £246 14s. 5d.; glebe, £8 15s. Unappropriated tithes, £182 2s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £23 fees. There is a school at the west end of the parish with a small endowment. The parish church was built in 1735, and enlarged about 1830, and contains 703 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 280; sum raised in 1865, £182 3s. 1d. There are a public library and a savings' bank. The ancient name of the parish was Congnoillis.

INVERKEITHING, a parish on the south coast of the western part of Fifeshire. It contains the royal burgh of Inverkeithing, and the post-office village of Hillend. It comprehends the ancient parishes of Inverkeithing and Rosyth, which were conjoined in 1636. The united parish is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Dunfermline and Dalgetty. The island of Inchgarvie and the rock of Bimar belong to it. A peninsula called the Ferry hills, projects southward into the Forth from the eastern part of the mainland of the parish, containing at its extremity the village of North Queensferry, and formerly belonging to Inverkeithing, but now annexed to Dunfermline. The mainland territory forms two belts,—the one extending east and west along the shore, except where intercepted by the Ferry hills peninsula, and measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, by from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth,—the other going northward at right angles from the eastern part of this, to the vicinity of Crossgates, and measuring, from the shore, nearly 4 miles in length by generally about 1 mile in breadth. The surface of the Ferry hills peninsula is chiefly a range of greenstone hill, not exceeding 300 feet of altitude above sea-level; the surface in the north is partly rising ground, with southerly exposure; and the rest of the surface is principally low or undulating. A small portion of the land is under wood; a small portion also is in pasture; and all the rest is in a state of high cultivation. There are seven principal landowners, and a number of smaller ones. The valued rental is £6,866 Scotch. Assessed property in 1866, £8,270 9s. 5d. Greenstone, sandstone, and limestone are quarried. About a mile west of the burgh are the castle and lands of Rosyth, the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. Rosyth anciently belonged to a branch of the great family of Stuart, descended from James Stuart of Durrissdeer, brother-german to Walter the great steward of Scotland, father to Robert II., the first of the family who ascended the Scottish throne. The family of Stuart of Rosyth continued to flourish till about the beginning of last century, when, according to Sibbald, the last laird dying without issue and unmarried, disposed the estate to a stranger, by whom it was sold to the Earl of Roseberry. The old castle is situated on a rock on the shore, connected with

the mainland by a causeway. All that now remains is a ruined square tower, which formed the north-eastern angle of what must have been a pretty large square building. This ancient castle is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of the Abbot; and the tradition is—though we know not on what authority—that the wife of Oliver Cromwell was born here. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,189; in 1861, 3,124. Houses, 486. The decrease in the population is partly accounted for by the transfer of North Queensferry to Dunfermline.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife. Patron, Miss Preston of Valleyfield. Stipend, £276 7s. 4d.; glebe, £40. Unappropriated tithes, £29 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £70 fees. The parish church is a handsome structure, in the Gothic style, built in 1826, and containing 1,000 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of 700. There are a large school connected with the U. P. church, and three private schools.

The **Town of Inverkeithing**, a royal burgh and a seaport, stands on the coast, in the south-east of the parish, 2 miles north of North Queensferry, 4 south-east of Dunfermline, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Burntisland. Its site is a pleasant rising-ground, with southern exposure, at the head of a small bay of its own name, which projects in a north-westerly direction from the frith, behind the Ferry hills peninsula. Two little headlands protrude into the bay, separating the outward part of it from a sheltered inward part, and called respectively the East Ness and the West Ness. The town consists of a main street of considerable length, running north-east and south-west, and several lanes diverging from it, with a number of houses fronting the harbour, and a row called Preston-crescent, running between the East Ness and the harbour. Many houses have been built or rebuilt within the last forty years; so that the place has an improved appearance. The parish church, the parish schoolhouse, and the grain stock market are fine structures; a rather lofty stone pillar at the cross is curious; and the town-house and the United Presbyterian church draw attention. A lazaretto on the West Ness long gave the place a quarantine notoriety; but was sold by Government in 1835 for a trifling sum.

The harbour is pretty good, though it might be deepened and greatly improved. Vessels of 200 tons burden can load and sail from it at spring-tides; but it is usually frequented by smaller vessels. There are at present 25 vessels belonging to it, varying in burden from 20 to 100 tons, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A considerable number of foreign and English vessels load coal here, which is brought from the coal-works of Halbeath, Cattlehill, Townhill, Whitfield, and Fod. There are in the town, or connected with it, a patent slip, a ship-building yard, a foundry and iron ship-building establishment, a distillery, tan-works, rope-works, and fire-brick and retort-works. A weekly grain market is held on Monday, and is well attended. Five annual fairs also are appointed to be held; but they have long been merely nominal. The town has branch offices of the Eastern bank and the National bank, eight insurance agencies, a gas company, a public library, a masonic lodge, and a curling-club.

Inverkeithing as a royal burgh is of great antiquity; the oldest existing charter having been granted by William the Lion, confirming one of a previous date. This charter was confirmed by James VI. in 1598. The burgh is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, 9 other councillors, and a town-clerk. The charter of James VI. contains a grant of customs from the

great stone near Milnathort on the north, to the middle of the Forth on the south, and from the Water of Devon on the west, to the Water of Leven on the east; and under this grant the town was in the habit of levying custom within the included territory. About 85 years ago it sold the right of levying custom at Dysart to the town of Dysart; but it still levies customs at Kinross and North-Queensferry. The charters contain very considerable grants of land; and the town property at one time extended to near Crossgates. The town had also property at Ferryhill. These properties may now be worth from £500 to £1,000 a-year; but they were feued for very small feu-duties, when in a state of nature, about or previous to the beginning of the last century. Besides the right of customs, the present property consists of the East and West loans and Bois acre, the Town-lane, one third of the school and school-house, the stock-market, one-third of the parish-church, the town's mill and kiln, the inner and outer harbours, and certain debts due to the burgh. The revenue arising from these different sources, in the year 1832, was £564 17s. 5⁴d.; in 1840, £500 8s. 8d.; in 1865, about £645. Inverkeithing unites with Dunfermline, Stirling, Culross, and South-Queensferry in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1862, 53; parliamentary constituency, 60. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 1,674; in 1861, 1,512. Houses, 230. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 1,817. Houses 281. The widowed Queen of Robert III., the beautiful Arabella Drummond, resided for some time in Inverkeithing. She is said to have wished for a dwelling, from which she could behold the castle of Edinburgh, and made choice of a spot called Rottmell's Inns; but how long she resided there, there is neither record nor tradition to tell. There is a tradition, however, that the Queen had a private chapel in the Inns, for herself and her domestics.

INVERKEITHNIE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the north-east border of Banffshire. It is bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by the parishes of Rothiemay and Mar-noch. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. It forms a projection from the main body of Banffshire, being surrounded on all sides except the north by Aberdeenshire, and separated over even greater part of the north, or for a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by the river Deveron. That river is crossed at Boat-of-Inverkeithnie by a bridge; and its banks, all along the parish, are beautifully ornate. The rivulet Keithnie traverses the interior of the parish northward to the Deveron, near the parish church; and hence the name Inverkeithnie. The surface of the parish is variegated with hill and dale. About 4,000 acres of its entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 800 have never been cultivated, and are either waste or pasture; nearly 10 are in a state of undivided common; and about 800 are under wood. There are ten land-owners. The real rental is about £3,000. Assessed property in 1860, £4,678. Population in 1831, 589; in 1861, 880. Houses, 158.—This parish is in the presbytery of Turfiff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, T. G. Bremner, Esq. Stipend, £214 18s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary is now £55, with £30 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and £5 other emoluments. There is a Free church preaching station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855, was £27 1s. 6d.

INVERKINDY, a post-office station in the valley of the Don, contiguous to the mouth of Kindy burn, on the mutual confines of the parishes of Strathdon and Towie, Aberdeenshire.

INVERKINLASS. See GLENKINLASS.

INVERKIRKAG. See ASSYNT.

INVERLEITH. See EDINBURGH.

INVERLEITHEN. See INNERLEITHEN.

INVERLEVEN. See DUBBIESIDE.

INVERLOCHY, an estate in the parish of Kilmonivaig, on the left side of the influx of the Lochy to Loch Eil, 2 miles north-east of Fort William, Inverness-shire. Here, according to a fabulous tradition, stood an ancient city where the Pictish kings occasionally resided, where King Achaius, in 790, signed a treaty with Charlemagne, where vast numbers of Frenchmen and Spaniards resorted, and which was eventually destroyed by the Danes, and never afterwards rebuilt. Here, however, is the castle of Inverlochy, a pile of undoubted antiquity, and of much military interest. This castle stands alone, in solitary magnificence, after having seen the river Lochy, that formerly filled its ditches, run in another course, and after having outlived all record of its own builder and age. It is a quadrangular edifice, with round towers of three stories each at the angles, measuring 30 yards every way within the walls. The towers and ramparts are solidly built of stone and lime, 9 feet thick at the bottom, and 8 above. The towers are not entire, nor are they all equally high; the western is the highest and largest, and does not seem to have been less than 50 feet when entire; the rampart or screen between them is from 25 to 30 feet in height. About 12 yards from the exterior walls are the traces of a ditch, which has been from 30 to 40 feet broad. The whole building covers about 1,600 yards; and within the ditch there are 7,000 yards, or nearly an English acre and a half. From the name of the western tower, and other circumstances, it is probable this castle was occupied, in the time of Edward I. of England, by the Comyns, who were then at the zenith of their power, and, it may, previous to that period, though not with equal probability, have been occupied by the thanes of Lochar, particularly by Banquo, the predecessor of the royal family of Stuart.

Near this place, on the 2d of February, 1645, a battle was fought between a Jacobite army under the celebrated Marquis of Montrose, and an army, partly Highland and partly Lowland, under the Marquis of Argyle. Montrose had come up from devastating Argyleshire to attempt the seizure of Inverness, and was marching thither through the eastern part of the Great glen, when he suddenly learned that Argyle, with a force nearly double his own, was following him. He turned instantly about, made a forced march circuitously and secretly to the foot of Glennevis, and found himself there in the vicinity of Argyle's army, encamped at Inverlochy. He arrived in the evening of the 1st, and lay under arms all night. Argyle, seeing battle to be at hand, and excusing himself on account of some recent contusions he had received, committed his army to the charge of his cousin Campbell of Auchinbreck, and went on board a boat in the loch. At the dawn of the 2d, both armies made preparation for battle. Montrose drew out his army in an extended line. The right wing consisted of a regiment of Irish, under the command of Macdonald, his major-general; the centre was composed of the Athole-men, the Stuarts of Appin, and the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and other Highlanders, severally under the command of Clanranald, McLean, and Glengarry; and the left wing consisted of some Irish, at the head of whom was the brave Colonel O'Kean. A body of Irish was placed behind the main body as a reserve, under the command of Colonel James McDonald, alias O'Neill. The gen-

eral of Argyle's army formed it in a similar manner. The Lowland forces were equally divided, and formed the wings, between which the Highlanders were placed. Upon a rising ground, behind this line, General Campbell drew up a reserve of Highlanders, and placed a field-piece. Within the house of Inverlochy—which was only about a pistol-shot from the place where the army was formed—he planted a body of forty or fifty men to protect the place, and to annoy Montrose's men with discharges of musquetry.

At sunrise, Montrose gave orders to his men to advance. The attack was commenced by his left wing under O'Kean charging the right wing of Argyle's army. This was immediately followed by a furious assault upon the centre and left wing of Argyle's army, by Montrose's right wing and centre. Argyle's right wing not being able to resist the attack of Montrose's left, turned about and fled, which circumstance had such a discouraging effect on the remainder of Argyle's troops, that after discharging their muskets, the whole of them, including the reserve, took to their heels. The rout now became general. An attempt was made by a body of about 200 of the dismayed fugitives, to throw themselves into the castle of Inverlochy; but a party of Montrose's horse prevented them. Others of the fugitives directed their course along the side of Loch Eil; but all these were either killed or drowned in the pursuit. The greater part, however, fled towards the hills in the direction of Argyshire, and were pursued by Montrose's men, to the distance of about 8 miles. As little resistance was made by the defeated party in their flight, the carnage was very great, being reckoned at nearly 1,500 men, or about the half of Argyle's army; and many more would have been cut off had it not been for the humanity of Montrose, who did every thing in his power to save the unresisting fugitives from the fury of his men, who were not disposed to give quarter to the unfortunate Campbells. Having taken the castle, Montrose not only treated the officers, who were from the Lowlands, with kindness, but gave them their liberty on parole. The loss on the side of Montrose was extremely trifling. The number of wounded is indeed not stated, but he had only three privates killed. Immediately after the battle he sent a messenger to the King with a letter, giving an account of it, at the conclusion of which he exultingly said to Charles, "Give me leave, after I have reduced this country, and conquered from Dan to Beersheba, to say to your Majesty, as David's general to his master, Come thou thyself, lest this country be called by my name." When the King received this letter, the royal and parliamentary commissioners were sitting at Uxbridge negotiating the terms of a peace; but Charles was induced by it to break off the negotiation,—a circumstance which led to his ruin.

INVERMARK-CASTLE. See *ESK (THE NORTH)*, Forfarshire.

INVERMAY. See *FORTEVIOT* and *MAY (THE)*.

INVERMORISTON, a post-office station, at the mouth of Glenmoriston, on the left side of Loch Ness, 7 miles north-east of Fort-Augustus, Inverness-shire. Here also are an inn, and the mansion of Invermoriston.

INVERNESS, a parish on the north-east border of Inverness-shire. It contains the town of Inverness, and the villages of Balloch, Clachnaharry, Culcabock, Hilton, Resaudrie, and Smithtown of Culloden. It is bounded on the north-east by the Beaully and the Moray friths; on the east by Petty; on the south-east and south by Croy and Daviot; on the south-west by Loch-Ness and the parish of

Dores; and on the west by Urquhart, Kiltarlity, and Kirkhill. Its length from south-west to north-east is 14 miles; and its average breadth is about 2½ miles. It consists principally of the north-easternmost portion of the Great glen of Scotland, extending from the lower part of Loch Ness to the friths; but is also flanked on both sides by the terminating hill-screens of the glen, which constitute its only upland or rocky grounds. The surface of the valley has some pleasant diversification of hillock and terrace, but is otherwise smooth and but little elevated above the level of the sea. The most remarkable diversification is the hill of Tomnahurich, on the left side of the Ness, near the town. It is a beautiful isolated mount, nearly resembling a ship with her keel uppermost. It stands on a base, whose length is 1,984 feet, and breadth 176; its elevation, from the channel of the river, is 250 feet. A little to the west of this is another gravel mount called *Tor-a'-Bhean*, which rises to the height of about 300 feet. The appearance of the flanking heights, together with that of the intervening valley and the contiguous marine waters, will be described in our account of the environs of the town. Loch Ness, which projects into the south-west end of the parish, and the river Ness, which traverses it 8 miles north-eastward to the Beaully frith, will be separately described. See *NESS (LOCH)*, *DOCHFOUR (LOCH)*, and *NESS (THE)*. The affluent streams are all inconsiderable; yet some of them, as the burns of Aberiachan, Dochfour, Holm, and Inches, have beautiful cascades and fine woodland scenery. The coast-line is flat, and has a well-cultivated seaboard. The soil of the arable lands in the upper part of the parish is light and sandy, with a subsoil of hard gravel; but that in the vicinity of the town is a fine clayey loam, originally formed by deposit from the river and the friths. When the Old Statistical Account was written, the number of arable acres was supposed to be about 5,000; in the New Statistical Account they are calculated at from 8,000 to 9,000, with about 1,000 improveable. The land-rent of the whole parish was, in the year 1754, 3,268 bolls and 3 firlots victual, and £575 7s. 11½d. sterling. The boll at that period was valued to the tenant at 9 merks Scots, or 10s. sterling, with customs and services, which were of little value to the proprietor, but often of distressing consequences to the tenant. The present rental is about £20,000. The principal proprietors have mansions on their estates; the largest and most elegant of which are Culloden-house, Darochville, Muirtown-house, Raigmore-house, and Dochfour-house. There were several years ago, near the town, and due east from it, on the upper plain of the parish, several Druidical temples. Some of these still remain, but others have been destroyed by the tenantry. At some distance from the mouth of the river Ness, a considerable way within flood-mark, there is a large cairn of stones, the origin of which is of very remote antiquity. It is called *Cairn Airc*, that is, 'the Cairn of the sea.' There is a beacon erected on Cairn airc, to apprise vessels coming into the river of danger from it. In the Beaully frith, due west from this cairn, there are three cairns at considerable distances, one from the other. The largest is in the middle of the frith, and accessible at low water. It appears to have been a burying-place, by the urns which were discovered in it. Oliver Cromwell's fort, and other ancient buildings, will be noticed in our description of the town. The vitrified fort, on the summit of Craig-Phadric, is a very remarkable structure. See *CRAIG-PHADRIC*. The town and all its neighbourhood were frequently disturbed, in the olden times, by bloody clan conflicts; and on the

north-eastern border, in 1746, was fought the memorable battle of Culloden. See CULLODEN. The roads and other communications of the parish, both in number and in quality, are worthy at once of its country parts as a rich rural district, and of its town as the beautiful, enterprising, much frequented capital of the Highlands. Population in 1831, 14,324; in 1861, 16,162. Houses, 2,460. Assessed property in 1860, exclusive of the burgh, was £62,070.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray. There are three parochial charges, and three parochial churches, the High, the Gaelic, and the West. The patronage of the first and the second is held by the Crown and Professor H. Scott; and that of the third, by the Crown. The stipend of each of two of the ministers is £276 10s. 2d., with a glebe worth about £80; and that of the third is £200, with a glebe worth £25; but none of them has a manse. The value of the unappropriated teinds is £1,073 11s. 6d. There are three Free churches, the High, the East, and the North; two United Presbyterian churches, the English and the Gaelic; an Independent chapel, an Episcopalian chapel, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The number of sittings in the three parish churches is 4,670; in the three Free churches, 3,170; in the two United Presbyterian churches, 1,016; in the Independent chapel, 530; in the Episcopalian chapel, 600; in the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 320; and in the Roman Catholic chapel, 400. The maximum attendance, on the Census Sabbath in 1851, at the three parish churches was 1,750; at the three Free churches, 2,747; at the two United Presbyterian churches, 794; at the Independent chapel, 281; at the Episcopalian chapel, 300; at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 92; and at the Roman Catholic chapel, 201. The receipts of the High Free church in 1865 were £1,771 3s. 8d.; of the East Free church, £432 2s. 11d.; of the North Free church, £536 2s. 2d. The educational establishments of the parish comprise the royal academy, Bell's institution or Farraline-park school, Bell's central school, Bell's Markinch school, the Raining school, the Free church institution, the Roman Catholic school, several boarding establishments, and a number of miscellaneous and private schools. The chief of these establishments, together with other institutions, will be noticed in our account of the town. The present parish of Inverness comprehends the ancient parishes of Inverness and Bona. See BONA.

INVERNESS, a market town, a sea-port, a royal burgh, the capital of Inverness-shire, and the supposed original metropolis of Pictavia, stands $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Cromarty, $38\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Elgin, $61\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Fort-William, $118\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Aberdeen, and $156\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Edinburgh. Its site is on both banks—chiefly the right one—of the river Ness, from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its entrance into that long and beautiful demi-semi-circular sweep of marine waters which, inward from this point, is called the Beaully frith or loch, and outward, is assigned a community of name with the great gulf of the Moray frith. Three large openings,—the basin of the Beaully frith from the west,—that of the Moray frith from the north-east, and the divergent termination of the Glenmore-nan-Albin from the south,—meet at the town, and pour around it a rich confluence of the beauties of landscape and the advantages of communication. A plain, marked with few inequalities, lying at but a slight elevation above sea-level, traversed by the river Ness, from south-west to north-east, and luxurious in its soil and its embellishments, stretches in-

ward from the friths, and bears on its bosom the whole of the town except the southern outskirts. A bank from 80 to 90 feet high, part of a great terrace which sweeps along from the vicinity of Loch-Ness to the river Spey, rises behind the town, and gives a charming site to a sprinkling of villas and the newest suburban erections. Stretching into the interior from this bank, and forming a table-land equal to it in elevation, lies a plain from one to three miles broad, worked into high cultivation, feathered at intervals with trees, and numerously gemmed with country-seats. The mountain-ridges which screen the Glenmore-nan-Albin, seem to do homage to this plain; they subside from their sternness into picturesque hill-beauty; they lose, as they approach it, both their loftiness and their asperity; and they file off, on the east side, into a smooth and gently-declining ridge about 400 feet high, and, on the west side, into a gorgeous range of many-shaped and many-tinted hills, rocky, scaured, or wooded on their sides, tabular or rounded in their summits, and terminating about two miles west of the town in the magnificent Craig-Phadric, which lifts a mimic forest into mid-air, and is "distinguished by its beautiful tabular summit, and a succession of bold rocky escarpments along its acclivities."

The environs of the town, comprising these various features, are very beautiful; and yet they do not please either eye or imagination more than the expanses of scenery immediately beyond. The mountain-barriers which rise up on the comparatively near horizon, and form along their summits, a bold well-defined sky-line, exquisitely contrast as a back-ground with the amenities of the vales and the waters which they enclose. A serrated range on the south-west and south lifts up at its termination in the far distance the fine cupola of Mealfour-vounie, well-known to the navigators of the friths as a land-mark, and to the natives as a barometer. Peaks, which in mid-summer are capped with clouds, and over a large part of the year are snow-clad, tower aloft in clusters toward the west, round the head of Loch-Beaully. A hilly range, very picturesque in its features, flanks the opposite shore of the friths, and runs off toward Fortrose to terminate in the rugged heights called the Sutors of Cromarty; but, beyond this, though at no great distance, rises the huge form of Benwyvis, upwards of 3,500 feet in height, seldom snowless even in summer, and sending off extensive ramifications, in long round-backed outline, overtopping some nearer eminences.

The Moray frith, or that part of it which is here made to monopolize its name, carries the eye north-eastward, between shores which, while they rival each other in attraction, jointly rival any others in Scotland, to the dim distant mountain-ranges of Elgin, Banff, Sutherland, and Caithness. While we smile, then, at the enthusiasm of the not very enthusiastic Dr. McCulloch, we can hardly refrain from sympathizing with it when, comparing Inverness with the superb metropolis of Scotland, he says: "When I have stood in Queen-street of Edinburgh, and looked towards Fife, I have sometimes wondered whether Scotland contained a finer view of its class. But I have forgotten this on my arrival at Inverness. Surely if a comparison is to be made with Edinburgh, always excepting its own romantic disposition, the frith of Forth must yield the palm to the Moray frith, the surrounding country must yield altogether, and Inverness must take the highest rank. Everything is done, too, for Inverness that can be effected by wood and cultivation; the characters of which, here, have altogether a richness, a variety, and a freedom which we miss round Edinburgh. The mountain-screens are finer.

more various, and more near. Each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort-George, or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness, or skirt the shores of the Beaully frith, while a short and commodious ferry wafts us to the lovely country opposite, rich with wood, and country-seats, and cultivation. It is the boast, also, of Inverness to unite two opposite qualities, and each in the greatest perfection,—the characters of a rich open lowland country with those of the wildest alpine scenery, both also being close at hand, and in many places intermixed; while to all this is added a series of maritime landscape not often equalled." Many persons, indeed, estimate the scenery around Inverness at a much lower value; yet some of even these follow Dr. McCulloch in saying that it comprises "rich open lowlands and the wildest mountain-scenery, often intermixed, and a series of maritime landscapes, each different and all beautiful." The very name of the Ness, which gives name to Inverness, is associated with notions of most magnificent scenery; for that name, in this case, is generally understood by competent judges, to be, not *ness* "a promontory," but *ess* "a waterfall," and to refer to the superb cataracts and cascades, by which the waters of the Ness are fed.

Approaching the town by the old military road from Fort-Augustus along the right bank of the Ness, we pass the parliamentary boundary at Aultnaskiach burn, and travel 5 furlongs due north, with the river immediately on our left, and a rich studding of mansions and villas on our right. At the end of $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs we pass the Haugh, with Ness Bank close to the river; and immediately beyond it, at a point whence the Culduthil and the old Edinburgh roads sharply diverge, we enter the main body of the burgh. A few yards before us, close on the margin of the river, is the Castle-hill, a mere projection of the bank or terrace which flanks the lower plain of the Ness. A cluster of streets and alleys near the Castle, on the side towards High-street, are the oldest existing parts of Inverness; occupying the site of its humble tenements when a mere village, and exhibiting not a few antiquarian remnants of its condition during the later ages of feudalism. Eighty or a hundred yards below the Castle-hill, the river is spanned by a fine bridge; and thence, or rather from the Castle-hill, it runs for half-a-mile north-north-westward, and over that distance, carries down in the same direction, and on its right bank, the chief district of the town. The High-street, at first narrow, and bearing the name of Bridge-street, but afterwards spacious and airy, extends 320 yards north-eastward, on a line with the bridge, cutting nearly at right angles the thoroughfares which run parallel with the river. Petty-street continues the High-street for about 100 yards, and leads to the great road along the Moray frith to Aberdeen, and also to the great Highland road through Badenoch and Athole to Perth. A rising-ground, called the Crown, situated a little east of Petty-street, was anciently surmounted by the original castle of Inverness, and overlooked the earliest houses of the town, and the site of the ancient cross. Church-street, at about 130 yards' distance from the river, extends 500 yards north-north-westward, and is continued about 170 yards by Chapel-street. From the upper end of Chapel-street, and going off from it at a very acute angle, Academy-street extends 450 yards south-eastward and north-westward. All the space lying between it and High-street, is a dense phalanx of alleys, brief streets and interior courts,—the most crowded district in the burgh. Six or seven streets, wholly or partially edified, run down from Church-

street and the end of Chapel-street to the river; and on the last of these touching it, it makes a rapid bend from the north-north-west to the north-north-east, so as to be spanned 360 yards lower down by the lower bridge, carrying across a thoroughfare which approaches nearly on a straight line from Chapel-street. A few yards below this bridge is the old pier, and 300 yards farther down is the new harbour, both flanked by Shore-street, extending due north, now on the margin of the river, and now at a considerable distance.

The part of the town which lies on the left bank of the Ness, though all modern, and gracefully laid out, is not strictly continuous or compact, and presents such diversity of street arrangement as cannot in sufficiently few words be properly described. Its streets, proportionately to its aggregate bulk, are surprisingly numerous, and agreeably interlaced. In a general view, it is a belt of edifices between 5 and 6 furlongs in length, and from 100 to 420 yards wide, folded along the margin, and following the curvature of the river, from the upper bridge to a point opposite the new harbour. Tomnahurich-street, running upwards of 400 yards off nearly on a line with the upper bridge, leads out to the road along the north side of Loch Ness by Urquhart to Glenmoriston, Glenshiel, and Skye. King-street, running parallel with the river, and Telford-street, continuing King-street, but curving away to the east-north-east, point the way across the commencement of the Caledonian canal, and past the canal basin at little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile's distance to the great north road by Beaully to Dingwall and Tain. On this road, immediately above the sea-lock of the canal, and just within the parliamentary boundary of the burgh, lies the fishing-village of Clachnaharry. In the extreme north, and in the vicinity of the lower bridge, the western division of the town, after having become narrowed, opens in a half fan-like form into Grant, North King, Nelson, Brown, and other streets, and sends off a brief road to Kessock ferry, which, from a pier at the mouth of the Ness, maintains easy and frequent communication with the beautiful coast along the Ross-shire side of the frith.

All the western town, and nearly all the outskirts, as well as some of the interior of the eastern town, may at present compare, in general neatness and taste of masonry, and in the aggregate properties which produce a pleasing impression, with any modern town of its size in the United Kingdom. Even the older streets compensate for their want of regularity and beauty, by interesting remains of a picturesqueness which, at a very recent date, arrayed them in gable-end constructions, arched gateways, hanging balconies, projecting towers, and round turnpike stairs. Though a crowded winter-seat of aristocracy, and packed with mansions in the Flemish style, belonging to the landed proprietors of an extensive circumjacent country, the town—even so late as the middle of last century—had few houses which were not thatched with heath or straw, or which contained ceiled or plastered rooms; while, at a still later date, it knew nothing of the luxuries of municipal police. About 75 or 85 years ago, the magistrates, in order to induce parties to edifice the airy and modern thoroughfares, granted perpetual feu-rights for very trifling sums, and urged forward the erections by the most condescending encouragements. As the last century closed, Provost William Inglis, a patriotic and energetic citizen, who died in 1801, achieved great improvements in modernizing and polishing the burgh, and strongly impelled it toward its present position. In 1831, a process was commenced, and soon afterwards was com-

pleted, of causewaying the carriage-ways with granite, laying the side paths with Caithness-flag, and ramifying the town with common sewers. The cost of this great and beautifying improvement exceeded £6,000, and was defrayed by an assessment of 2½ per cent. on house rents. A suit of gas-works, erected at the expense of £8,757, lights the town with gas,—said to be the best in the kingdom; and water-works, which, along with the conveying pipes, cost about £7,000, afford an ample supply of water.

The public buildings of Inverness, though possessing no remarkable features of elegance or beauty, are both creditable and interesting. The castle, or suit of county rooms, was built on the Castle-hill, in 1835, at a cost of about £7,500, and after a design by Mr. Burn of Edinburgh; and the new jail was built alongside of this, and in unison with it, eight years later. The commanding site of these edifices, the neatness of their architecture, their resemblance to a spacious English castle, and their interior commodiousness, unite to render them superior to most Scottish buildings of their class. At the corner of Church-street and High-street stood the old jail, connected with a remarkably handsome spire 130 feet high. It was built in 1791, at the cost of about £3,400, only £1,800 of which was expended on the jail itself. The spire resembles that of St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh, and was built by the same architect, but excels it in symmetry, and is remarkably handsome. Its top was severely twisted by the earthquake of 1816, so as to become ragged and ruinous; but, instead of being left in that state as a curious monument of the event, was, some time after, repaired. The jail was taken down in 1854. In High-street, nearly opposite the head of Church-street, stand the Town-hall and Exchange, an unornamented building, erected in 1708. In front of this is the ancient cross of the town; and at the base of the cross a curious, blue, lozenge-shaped stone, reckoned the palladium of the burgh, and called *Clach-na-cud-den*, 'the Stone of the tubs,' from its having been a noted resting-place for the water-pitchers or deep tubs of bygone generations of women when passing from the river. In the front wall of the Exchange and Town-house, the armorial bearings of the town—a shield representing the Crucifixion, and supported by an elephant and a camel, with the motto 'Concordia et Fidelitas'—together with the royal arms, are beautifully carved. In the town-hall are good portraits of Sir John Barnard and Sir Hector Munro, benefactors to the town, the former painted by Ramsay; a full-length portrait, by Syme of Edinburgh, of Provost Robertson of Aultnaskiach, hung up as a testimonial of respect by his fellow-citizens; and a copy of the original portrait, by Ramsay, of the celebrated Flora Macdonald, presented by Mr. Fraser of Madras, a native of the town. Near the head of Church-street stands a high and spacious but clumsy and heavy edifice, called the Northern Meeting-rooms, built by subscription, and elegantly fitted up into a ball-room and a dining-room, each 60 feet long and 30 wide, and respectively 20 and 18 feet high.

On the north-east side of Academy-street stands the Inverness Academy, an extensive erection, handsome but not showy, opened, in 1792, for the education, on a liberal scale, of the families of the upper classes throughout the Northern Highlands. It has a large pleasure-ground behind for the recreation of the scholars; and is distributed in the interior into class-rooms for five masters, and a public hall embellished with a bust, by Westmacott, of Hector Fraser, an eminent teacher of Inverness, and with a masterly painting of the Holy Family variously ascribed to Sasso Ferrato and to Perino de Vaga. The Academy was erected by numerous and munificent

subscriptions, is upheld by a fund of upwards of £4,000, besides an annual grant of £81 from the town; has a body of directors who are incorporated by royal charter; and affords liberal training in all departments of a commercial and a classical education, with the elements of mathematics and philosophy. Attached to it is a small museum, collected by the Northern institution for the promotion of science and literature, which was established in 1825. With the Academy is connected a bequest, left in 1803, by Captain William Mackintosh, of the Hindostan East Indiaman, for the education of boys of certain branches of the Clan Mackintosh, the present value of which is estimated at £25,000. A proposal was made a few years ago for amalgamating the Academy and the Mackintosh funds, with the view of so raising the institution, and eventually obtaining for it such government support, as should render it equal in character to some of the Scotch colleges, and a general school of resort for the North Highlands. Close to the Academy grounds is the terminus of the Inverness and Nairn railway, opened in November, 1855. Off Academy-street by Margaret-street, with spacious ground in front, stands the Farraline-park school, a handsome and conspicuous institution recently erected by the magistrates and council as Dr. Bell's trustees, and affording instruction to a large attendance of children on the Madras or monitorial system. The old academy, situated near the lower end of Church-street, was bequeathed in 1668 to the community by Provost Alexander Dunbar; and, after the transference of its funds to the new academy, it was fitted up for a public library and some similar uses, and is now the poor-house. In 1747, Mr. John Raining of Norwich bequeathed £1,000 for building and endowing a school in any part of the Highlands the General Assembly should appoint. The school was founded at Inverness, under the management of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and placed under the conduct of two teachers; and it continues still to be in a flourishing condition. The Free church model institution is a very effective school, with a department for Latin, Greek, and geometry, a commercial department, an English department, and a female industrial department. Inverness on the whole—as may be inferred from these statements, and from what we said in our account of the parish—is peculiarly well-supplied with the means of instruction, both in public schools and in private ones, for all ranks of society, and in all departments of education.

On the left bank of the Ness, 3 furlongs above the upper bridge, stands the Infirmary of the northern counties, built in 1804, and supported chiefly by voluntary contributions. It consists of a large central front and two wings, and is surrounded at some distance with iron palisades, enclosing a spacious area. It is commodiously and salubriously fitted up in the interior, has a suit of hot and cold baths, and is provided with regular medical attendance and every other requisite. The new Caledonian bank, in High-street, opposite the Exchange, and looking up Castle-street, is a remarkably fine edifice, erected recently, after a design by Mr. Mackenzie of Elgin, and somewhat resembles, on a small scale, the superb Commercial bank in Edinburgh. "Above the basement, which contains two finely carved archways, is a large portico with four fluted columns, having beautifully carved Corinthian capitals, which support a massive pediment, within which are arranged a group of allegorical figures, from the classic chisel of Mr. H. Ritchie of Edinburgh. The centre figure is Caledonia, holding in her hand the Roman fasces, emblematical of unity. On the right is a figure repre-

senting the Ness, from whose side rises another female form symbolic of a tributary stream. On the extreme right are two small figures rowing a bark, representing Commerce. On the left is Plenty pouring out the contents of her cornucopia; a reaper with an armful of cut corn, a shepherd and sheep, emblematical of the rural interests of the country." The post-office and the Union hotel are also handsome new buildings; and not a few private edifices in the town, so beautiful as to be public ornaments, as well as beautiful villas in the suburbs and the environs, have of late years been erected.

The Established High church, situated near the foot of Church-street, and devoted to English preaching, is a large plain edifice, standing compactly with an old square tower, which is said to have been built by Oliver Cromwell, and whose soft clear-toned bell is believed to have been brought by him from the ancient cathedral of Fortrose. The Established Gaelic church, situated beside the High church, and appropriated exclusively to Gaelic, has no exterior attraction, but possesses within an old and elegantly carved oaken pulpit. The Established West church and the Free High church are handsome new edifices. The North Free church, situated in Chapel-street, is a large good building. The Episcopalian chapel, in Church-street, is a very handsome structure, though still wanting a tower to render it complete. The Roman Catholic chapel also is finely ornamental; and the other places of worship are pleasant and creditable ecclesiastical edifices.

A wooden bridge, which existed in the time of Cromwell, and is characterized by one of his officers as 'the weakest, in his opinion, that ever straddled over so strong a stream,' stood near the site of the present upper bridge, and communicated with the town on the right bank of the river by an arched way which was surmounted by a house. In September 1664, upwards of 100 persons formed a crowd upon this frail structure, and caused its fall, yet all escaped destruction. In 1685, a handsome stone bridge of seven ribbed arches was built instead of it, at a cost of £1,300, defrayed by voluntary contribution throughout the kingdom. Between the second and third arches, was a dismal vault, used first as a jail, and afterwards as a madhouse. This appalling place of durance, whose inmate was perched between the constant hoarse sound of the stream beneath, and the occasional trampling of feet and rattle of wheels overhead, was in use so late as 45 years ago, and is said not to have been abandoned till its last miserable inmate, a maniac, had been devoured by rats. The bridge was overthrown by a great flood in January 1849; and an iron suspension bridge in lieu of it, a large imposing structure, was raised in 1855, at the cost of above £26,000. The lower bridge, nearly on a line with Chapel-street, is a wooden erection built in 1808 by subscription, and is now fast going to decay. At two beautiful islets in the Ness, very nearly united, measuring respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong in length, and lying about a mile above the town, two handsome suspension bridges have been flung across to connect them, the one with the right bank and the other with the left. These islands—once noted as the scene of rural feasts and semi-bacchanalian orgies given by the magistrates to the judges at the assize courts—have been tastefully cut into pleasure walks, profusely planted and variously beautified as public promenades; and, easily approached by the ornamental bridges, and lying in the bosom of an almost luscious landscape, they rank among the most pleasant public grounds in Scotland.

The extinct and ancient public structures of the town present various associations of stirring interest.

The oldest or original castle of Inverness, that which stood on 'the Crown,' has for centuries been untraceable, except by traditional identification of its site. This edifice was very probably, as Shakspeare assumes, the property of Macbeth, who, being by birth the maormor or 'great man of Ross,' and becoming by marriage that also of Moray, could hardly fail to have the mastery of a stronghold at the mouth of the Ness; and, true to the description of the prince of dramatic poets, 'this castle had a pleasant seat,' the air around which

"Nimble and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses."

But, according to the concurrent opinion of modern antiquaries, it was not, as Shakspeare represents, and as Boethius and Buchanan relate, the scene of King Duncan's murder by Macbeth,—that deed having been perpetrated at a spot called, in the Chronicon Elegaicum, *Bothgojwane*, 'a smithy,' and placed by some near Inverness, but by most near Elgin. When Malcolm Canmore vanquished his father's murderer, he naturally seized his strongholds, and dealt with them at will; and he then razed his castle of Inverness, and built instead of it, and as a royal residence, a fortress on the summit of the Castle-hill, the site of the present county buildings. This new castle figured for several centuries as unitedly a seat of royalty and a place of military strength; receiving at intervals within its precincts the persons of the kings and princes of Scotland, and regularly serving as a vantage-ground, whence they or their servants overawed the insubordinate and turbulent north. Shaw Macduff, son of the sixth Earl of Fife, the assumer of the name of Mackintosh, the assistant of Malcolm in crushing an insurrection in Moray, and the acquirer of great property in the north, was made hereditary governor of the castle. In 1245, it became the prison of Sir John Bisset of Lovat, for the imputed crimes of connection with the murder of the Earl of Athole, and of fealtyship to the Lord of the Isles. Soon afterwards it was captured, during the minority of one of its hereditary keepers, by the Comyns of Badenoch; and thence till the beginning of next century, it remained in their possession. In 1303, it was seized by the partisans of Edward I. of England; and, in turn, it was captured by the friends of Robert Bruce. The patriot founder of a new dynasty of Scottish kings was a wanderer in the Western islands when this key fortress of the North became his; and he is said to have been inspired by the news of the acquisition, to that course of daring enterprise which conducted him to triumph and the throne.

From Bruce's time till that of James I., the castle was retained in the immediate power of the Crown; and at the accession of the latter monarch, it was repaired and refortified, and again put into the hereditary keeping of the captain of the clan Chattan, the chief of the Mackintoshes. In 1427, James I., when in a progress through the north, to castigate some turbulent chiefs, held a parliament in the castle, summoning to it all his northern barons. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, was, on this occasion, made prisoner for a year; and, when freed from durance, he returned with an army at his heels to wreak vengeance on his prison; and, imposing on the authorities by pretence of friendship, and consigning the town to burning and pillage, he made a bold attempt to seize the castle, but was repelled by its governor. In 1455, John, his successor, quite as turbulent as he, or more probably Donald Balloch of Isla, acting as John's lieutenant, rushed down upon the town, and, while abandoning it like Alexander to the flames and plunder, made a more successful effort against

the castle, and took it by surprise. In 1464, the castle was visited and temporarily occupied by James III.; and in 1499, by James IV. In 1508, the keepership of the castle was conferred hereditarily on the Earl of Huntly; and though eventually becoming the most merely ideal of offices, it went regularly down to his descendants, but was given to the county by the late Duke of Gordon. In 1555, the castle received the Queen-regent, Mary of Guise, and was the scene of a convention of estates and extraordinary courts summoned by her to quiet the Highlands, and punish caterans and political offenders; and, at the same time, it endugoned the Earl of Caithness, for breach of her laws and defiance of her authority, in affording his protection to freebooters. In 1562, Queen Mary, having entered the town attended by the Earl of Moray, was repelled from the castle-gates by the governor of the fortress, a creature of the Earl of Huntly, and was obliged to take up her residence and to hold her court in a private house; but strengthened by the accession to her troops of the Mackintoshes, the Frasers, and the Munroes, she reduced the castle, and put the governor to death. In 1644, on intelligence of the descent of a party of Irish on the west coast to join the Marquis of Montrose, the castle was put into full trim, and fully garrisoned; and next year, it successfully held out, under Urry, the parliamentary general, aided by all the parliamentarians of the town, against a regular siege by Montrose's troops. In 1649, Mackenzie of Pluscardine, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, and other royalists, took the castle, nearly demolished its fortifications, and devoted its tapestries and decorated chambers to decay and desolation. Soon after the Revolution the dilapidated pile—now scarce half a fortress—was patched up into a stronghold of the Jacobites, by the magistrates, who were warmly attached to the cause of the dethroned dynasty; but it was soon wrested from their possession, and converted into a means of keeping them in check. In 1718, the reigning authorities repaired it, converted the ancient part into barracks for Hanoverian troops, added a new part to serve as a governor's house, and gave the whole structure the name of Fort-George. In 1745, it was occupied successively by Sir John Cope and the Earl of Loudoun, on behalf of the Government; and next year it was taken by Prince Charles Edward, and by his command was destroyed by explosion. The French officer of engineers who lighted the train which was to explode it, is reported to have been blown into the air and killed. Though the castle was now rendered uninhabitable and useless, a large part of its walls, till a very recent period, remained entire.

A vast fort—one of four which he constructed for checking and overawing Scotland—was built by Oliver Cromwell, in 1652-7, on the north side of the town, near the mouth of the Ness, and is now popularly called the Citadel. It cost £80,000 sterling, occupied nearly five years in building, and was constructed with fir from Strathglass, oak-planks and beams from England, and stones from the religious houses of Inverness, the priory of Beaulieu, the abbey of Kinloss, and the cathedral and bishop's castle of Fortrose. It was a regular pentagon, surrounded with ramparts, having the Ness on one side, and a fosse on all the others so deep and broad as at full tide to float a small bark. This great ditch still exists, retains its capacities, and is widened on the south side into a regular harbour. The breastwork of the fort was three stories high, constructed of hewn stone, and lined on the inside with brick. The principal gateway looked to the north; and was approached, first through a vaulted passage 70 feet long, and seated on each side,—and next over a

strong oaken drawbridge, overhung by a stately structure, inscribed with the motto, "Togam tuentur arma." The sally-port looked toward the town. At opposite sides of the area within the ramparts stood two long buildings, each four stories high,—the one called the English building, because built by Englishmen, and the other called the Scottish building, because built by Scotchmen. In the centre of the area stood a large square edifice, three stories high, the lower part occupied as a magazine and provision-store, and the highest part fitted up as a church, covered over with a pavilion-roof, and surmounted by a tower with a clock and four bells. The fort had accommodations for 1,000 men; but it so annoyed and chafed the Highland chiefs under the keen administration of Cromwell, that, at their request, and in acknowledgment of their loyalty to the Stuarts, it was destroyed immediately after the Restoration. Its ramparts and houses—though a considerable part of the former still remains—became a quarry to the burghers; and were freely carried off for the construction, as is believed, of many of the existing houses of the town.

The street called Castle-street, leading from the east end of the Exchange and Town-house to the Terrace along the southern outskirts of the town, takes its name from the old castle on the Castle-hill, part of whose wall was on the street's west side. This street—which is narrow and ill-drained, a relic of bygone times—has some very old houses, and was anciently called Doomesdale-street, on account of its conducting to the Gallows-moor. The houses of Petty-street, in the vicinity of the site of Macbeth's castle on "the Crown," were till quite recently low slateless tenements, remains of the period of meanness and thatch. A house in Church-street, the third below the Caledonian hotel, was the domicile occupied successively by Prince Charles Edward and the Duke of Cumberland, amid the closing scenes of the civil war of 1745-6. It is said to have been the only house then in the town which had a parlour or sitting-room without a bed; and it belonged to Catherine Duff, Lady Drummuir, and went down to her descendant, the proprietor of the suburban mansion of Muirtown. But this royal residence, with others adjoining it, has been removed to make way for a range of fine houses and shops. At least two suites of ecclesiastical buildings, which anciently belonged to Inverness, were swept away as building materials for Cromwell's fort. One was a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Another, the probable one, was a convent and church of Franciscans or Grey friars. The third was the monastery and church of a community of Dominicans or Black friars, who were established in the town during the reign of Alexander II. The cemetery of the Dominicans survives, and is the large burying-ground still in use, called the Chapel-yard, and situated in Chapel-street; and, before the present entrance to it was formed, it had a neat and richly-sculptured gateway, inscribed with the words, "Concordiâ parvæ res crescut."

Inverness, though possessing many advantages for productive industry, has but inconsiderable manufactures. A white and coloured linen thread manufacture, which, at the end of last century, had its seat in the burgh, and was ramified over the northern counties, and employed about 10,000 persons, has almost wholly disappeared before the energetic competition of the towns of Forfarshire. A bleachfield on the Ness also proved a failure. A large hemp factory was built, in 1765, within the area of Cromwell's fort, principally for the making of coal and cotton bagging, and was for some time so prosperous as to employ about 1,000 persons, but came down

long ago to employ not more than 300. Another hemp factory was established at the time of the preceding one's prosperity, but was eventually discontinued. A woollen factory on the Ness, about two miles up the river at Holm, produces tweeds, tartan, plaids for the Highland market, &c., and is a flourishing though limited establishment. There are two tanneries, a sail-cloth manufactory, two rope-works, two iron foundries, and a brass foundry. Ship-building was, a number of years ago, commenced in an enterprising manner; and is now carried on in two building-yards. Malting was for generations a chief employment in the town, and enriched the members of by far the largest ancient corporation in the burgh. Dissipation was unhappily very general throughout the Highlands; and, having as yet neither yielded to the seduction of ardent spirits, nor become acquainted with the weaning influence of tea, it expatiated in its orgies upon the produce of the brewery. Inverness enjoyed almost a monopoly in the art and practice of malting, and supplied all the Northern counties, the Hebrides, and the Orkneys with malt. One-half of the aggregate architecture of the town was a huge and unsightly agglomeration of malting-houses, kilns, and granaries. But from the date of the Revolution onward, this trade has suffered a gradual decline; and, at one time, it threatened to involve the whole interests of the community in its fall. So low had the town sunk even at the date of the civil war of 1745-6, that it looked almost like a field of ruins; the very centre of it containing many forsaken and dilapidated houses, and all the other parts of it exhibiting in every alternate space, and that the larger one, the ruin of a kiln, a granary, or some homogeneous building. Had not succedanea for the nearly defunct and once general occupation opportunely sprung up to revive the town, and to occasion the ruined parts of it, some years before the close of the century, to be almost wholly new built, it might already have been on the brink of extinction. A few of the old large malt-kilns and granaries are still in existence; and there are two breweries.

Inverness had anciently a large share in the limited commerce of Scotland. During several centuries previous to the Union, it was the adopted home of foreign traders, or was annually visited by German merchants; and it conducted, with the ports of Holland and other parts of northern continental Europe, an extensive trade in skins and other Highland produce, in exchange for foreign manufactures. The Northern counties, and even the Highlands generally, as well as the Western and the Northern Islands, looked to it as the only mart for their commodities, and the only depot whence they could obtain the produce of other lands. But during the effluxion of the former half of last century, the Highlanders of the western and southern districts found their way by agents to Glasgow, and, adopting it as a superior market, abandoned Inverness to the incompetent support of the infertile north. Trade, which synchronized in its decline with the falling away of the malt-manufacture, began to revive with the era of renovation which succeeded 1746. The money circulation by the Hanoverian army after the suppression of the Rebellion, the great influx of money from the East and the West Indies, the opening up of the vast circumjacent country by easily traversable roads, the establishment of manufactures, the improving of agriculture, the rise in the value of lands, and the causes as well as the immediate results of the great social and meliorative revolution which took place in the Highlands, all conspired to educe before the close of the century, a considerable, a various, and a not insecure trade. About the year

1803, its merchants had their attention turned, by convenience, and a view of the cheapness of British manufactures, to London in preference to foreign ports; and they commenced with it, as their great mart of commerce, an intercourse which has been generally prosperous, and has steadily increased.

So late as 35 years ago, the town annually imported about 8,000 to 10,000 bolls of oatmeal; but since then it has gradually reversed the process, and for a good many years past it has annually exported from 4,000 to 5,000 bolls of oats. In its custom-house district, which extends on the east coast from the mouth of the Spey to Bonar-Bridge, and on the west coast from Fort-William to Rhu-Stoer, including Skye, Rasay, Canna, and some other islands, there were, in 1831, 142 sailing vessels of aggregate 7,104 tons, and in 1861, 241 sailing vessels of aggregate 11,301 tons. About one-third of the vessels and about one-half of the tonnage belonged to the town itself in 1831; and a considerably larger proportion in 1860. The trade of the port, in the year 1860, comprised, in the coasting trade, 178,781 tons inwards, and 167,824 tons outwards,—and in the foreign and colonial trade, 3,597 tons inwards in British vessels, 4,912 inwards in foreign vessels, 3,274 outwards in British vessels, and 3,424 outwards in foreign vessels. The principal imports are coals, pig-iron, hemp, wines, bacon, fish, boots, shoes, linen, woollen drapery, hardware, china, glass, and general merchandise; and the principal exports are grain, potatoes, wool, woollen cloth, sail-cloth, ropes, cast-iron, dairy produce, leather, oak-bark, whisky, and malt liquors. Excellent steamers ply regularly, at intervals of only a few days, with goods and passengers, to Aberdeen, Leith, Glasgow, and intermediate places; and regular sailing traders ply to Leith and to London. A great transit trade also, with large local beneficial effects to Inverness, is conducted along the Caledonian canal, and has been much increased since the recent improvements on that public work. See CALEDONIAN CANAL.

Three harbours, all small, but good and easily accessible, were at different periods constructed in the Ness; the lowest admitting vessels of 250 tons burden, and the others vessels of 200 tons. At the Caledonian canal wharfs, within a mile of the town, large ships may receive and deliver cargoes, and in Kessock roads they have safe and excellent anchorage. The piers, inn, and offices at Kessock ferry station, midway between the mouth of the Ness and the sea-lock of the Caledonian canal, were erected by Sir William Fettes, the proprietor, at an expense of about £10,000. The accumulation of commerce round the peninsula enclosed by the Ness and the canal, terminating in Kessock-point, and bearing the name of Merkinch, raised the rental value, within the 35 years preceding 1840, from between £70 and £80 to upwards of £600. An act was obtained in 1847 for making improvements on the harbour,—deepening the channel of the river, forming a wet dock and quays and breastworks adjacent to the timber bridge, and between it and the citadel quay, so as to bring the trade close to the town, and to the east side of the river, contiguous to the spot which was then fixed upon for the terminus of the Great North of Scotland railway,—also enlarging the Thornbush pier, near the mouth of the river, on the west side, for the reception of the largest-sized steamers; and these improvements combine with the accommodations at the entrance of the Caledonian canal, to give Inverness a very ample harbour, and to render it, in connexion with the cheapness of labour and of timber, a peculiarly suitable place for the building and repairing of vessels.

Inverness is well provided with the appliances of

trade, of landward communication, and of social comfort. Its inns have long been noted for their good properties; and the chief of them, the Caledonian and the Union hotels, are equal to almost any in Scotland. Its banking offices are branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen company's bank, the Commercial bank of Scotland, the National bank of Scotland, and the head-office of the Caledonian banking company. There are in the town a national security savings' bank, a sea insurance club, a life assurance society, and twenty-eight insurance agencies. The Great North of Scotland railway was projected to connect Inverness with Aberdeen; and after being constructed for a time only from Huntly to Aberdeen, was eventually carried out to its whole extent. A line was subsequently formed northward to Dingwall; and a great line to Perth diverging from the North of Scotland line near Forbes, and going by way of Kingussie and Blair-Athole, was opened in 1863. These railways, together with the steamers, and with the connecting lines of coast and of railway, afford a very large amount of communication. Some curious facts respecting the lateness of the introduction of wheeled-carriages to Inverness, the very modern acquaintance of the town with public vehicles, and the slow and progressive accession of the luxuries of a mail, are stated in our article on the HIGHLANDS: which see. Weekly markets for poultry-yard, farm, and garden produce, are held every Tuesday and Friday. Hiring-fairs for farm-servants are held on the last Friday of April and of October. Annual fairs for cattle, for general produce, and for coarse household stuffs manufactured by the Highland women, are held on the first Wednesday after the 11th day of February, old style, or on Wednesday of the 11th; for sheep and wool on the second Thursday of July, and for general produce on the first Wednesday after the 18th of the same month; for dairy produce, on the first Wednesday after the 15th of August, old style, or, if that date be a Wednesday, on the 26th, new style; and for general produce, on the first Wednesday after the 11th of November, old style. These fairs, excepting that of July, are only vestiges of the great commercial gatherings, the vast provincial trysts, for the exchange of all sorts of commodities with the produce of the whole North Highlands, which often drew together a prodigious and most motley population, and were sometimes continued during successive weeks. The establishment of shops throughout the interior of the country, and of cattle trysts in various competing localities, have reduced the fairs to the mere skeleton of their former bulk; and they became restricted, as to time of continuance, between the forenoon of Wednesday and the afternoon of the following Friday, or between the forenoon of Thursday and the afternoon of the following Saturday. But at the July wool and sheep fair the principal sheep-farmers throughout the north of Scotland are met by the sheep dealers of southern counties, and by wool-staplers and agents from England, and sell to them annually sheep and wool to the value of between £150,000 and £200,000.

Inverness is the place of meeting of the Inverness-shire farming society, and the Association of the Northern counties. The latter of these is a body of noblemen and gentlemen, to whom belongs the building which we noticed for the Northern meetings, and who are associated to patronize Highland games and fashionable amusements, and to fling, by means of these, what they conceive to be attributes of refinement over the northern capital. The institutions of the town, literary, social, benevolent, and religious, additional to the goodly number we have

already had occasion to notice are a mechanics' institution, established in 1831, with an excellent library, the Exchange reading rooms, circulating libraries, a parochial library, a Free church congregational library, a dispensary and vaccine institution, three mason lodges, two building societies, a total abstinence society, a temperance society, nine sick and burial yearly societies, a gardeners' society, and some religious associations. There are likewise thirteen charitable bequests vested in the hands of the magistrates and town-council, to the aggregate value of £36,765 15s.; but nine of these vary in value from only £222 to less than £7. The six incorporated trades and the guildry incorporation also have now the character practically of mere benefit societies. Three newspapers are published in Inverness,—the Inverness Advertiser on Tuesday and Friday, the Inverness Courier on Thursday, and the Saturday Advertiser on Saturday.

Inverness, such as we have described it, exhibits, in almost every feature, marks of recent and entirely renovating transition. Only about 55 years have elapsed since its streets were a continuous nuisance, altogether unwitting of a single appliance or process of cleanliness. In September 1709, the town-clerk "paid an officer 4s. 6d. Scots, to buy a cart of peats to be burnt in the tolbooth to remove the bad scent;" and, in December, 1737, the magistrates ordered the town-clerk to purchase "an iron spade, to be given to the hangman for cleaning the tolbooth." In the year 1740, harness and saddlery of all sorts continued to be so little in requisition, but were beginning to be just so much appreciated, that the magistrates advertised for a saddler to settle in the town. Prior to about the year 1775, when the first bookseller's shop was opened in the burgh, the few persons in the town, and throughout the great extent of country, dependent on its market, who were able and had occasion to make use of writing materials, were supplied with stationery by the post-master. About the middle of last century, a hat had not graced any head in the north except that of a landed proprietor or a minister; and when it was first assumed by a burgher, in the person of the deacon of the weavers, it excited the highest ridicule of the blue-bonneted multitude, and drew from them such constant twitting and railery as only the stoutest pertinacity and the sturdiest independence could have enabled the worthy deacon to resist. At a comparatively late date, intemperate drinking is understood to have been practised, even among the most polished classes, with such horrid defiance of all moral obligation and all social decency, that a guest would be thought discourteous or perhaps insulting to his entertainer, who did not drink till he became insensible, and had to be carried away like a mass of carrion from the presence of the living. About ninety years ago, a leg of mutton, a neck of veal, and a gallon of ale, are said, by tradition, to have been purchasable for a shilling; and even till recently, meat, poultry, fish, and ale, sold at lower prices than in the southern towns. At the middle of last century, the universal costume was Celtic and primitive; so late as 75 years ago, only three ladies with straw bonnets were to be seen in the High church; and down to quite a recent day, the great bulk of the population dressed and behaved in daily life with many remnants of the olden time.

But now both town and people display all the points of modern improvement. Old customs, usages, and costume, have almost entirely disappeared. Renovation and refinement have gone on more rapidly here than almost any where else in Scotland. Games of foot-ball, shintie, bowls, and throwing the stone and hammer, which formerly were

common among adults of the lower orders, are now practised only by school-boys and apprentices on gala days. Appliances of fashionable folly, the theatre, the ball-room, the turf, and kindred means of killing the time and squandering the moral energies of the upper classes, have not half the prominence in Inverness as in several Scottish towns which are very far behind it in the resources of wealth and aristocracy. Knowledge and general intellectual attainment distinguish the higher orders, and are swelling upward with steady tidal flow in every recess and crevice of society. Gaelic, though not long ago the prevailing language, is nearly unknown to many of the rising generation, even among the poorer classes; and though still spoken by some, and understood by most, is rapidly becoming extinct. The Inverness pronunciation of English has long been, and is still, justly noted for its intrinsic purity, and for its being but little, if at all, affected by such broad Doric provincialisms as are everywhere impressed on the varieties of the Lowland dialect. This comparatively correct and elegant English—purer by far than that of most parts of England itself—is generally ascribed to the modelling influence of the soldiers of the Commonwealth during the years of their occupying Cromwell's fort; but it seems rather to have arisen, and to be even yet occasionally arising, from the circumstance of English being acquired, not by the lessons of imitation, but by the process of translating from the Erse,—a circumstance which conducts, not to a corrupted spoken language, but directly to the pure English of literature. Ireland exhibits along the debateable ground in the far west, between the strictly aboriginal or Erse district and the Anglo-Irish territories, just such a phenomenon as Scotland has in Inverness, and there pours forth, from the lips of her peasantry, an English so untainted by brogue and provincialism as would delight the ears of a master of orthoepy.

Inverness, viewed in connexion with its environs, is perhaps the most delightful town-retreat in Scotland; and were it situated farther to the south, or not so remote of access, would speedily become the adopted home of numerous classes of annuitants. Its gorgeous encircling natural panorama,—its pure and salubrious air,—its rich resources of school and market,—its charming promenade of the Ness islands,—and its vicinity to a profusion of objects which demolish ennui and delight the taste,—render it almost the paragon of provincial towns. The grounds of Muirtown, embosoming in wood $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-west of the town a handsome and tasteful mansion, and stretching away in the embellishments of lawn and glade and forest to the base of the romantic Craig-Phadric, form a constant haven, a nook of repose to the eye, after its bold and far-away roving athwart the general landscape. Other mansions and their grounds, particularly the houses of Culloeden, Raigmore, Darrochville, Leys-castle, Ness-castle, Culduthel, and Dochfour, adorn the neighbourhood. Associations connected with the curious little hill of Tomnahurich, feathered all over with trees, peopled by the dreams of ancient superstition with colonies of fairies, regarded by many as the sepulchral mound, the stupendous grave, of Thomas the Rhymer, and used in the olden time as a ward hill for noting the approach of unfriendly clans,—associations connected with this picturesque object may allure a saunterer into many a pleasing reverie; and walks all around its base, and along the banks of the tree-fringed Ness—that river which is alike “noble, broad, clear, and strong,”—may both minister to health, and daily draw a well-toned mind into holy meditation. Other objects and places, which interest the feelings, and are accessible by

short walks or easy drives, are the rocky eminences and the columnar monument above Clachnaharry, the high gravelly ridge of Tor-a-Bhean, partly encircled with ditches and ramparts, the Ord Hill of Kessock, the site of a vitrified fort, the Druidical temple of Leys, the famous battle-field of Culloeden moor, the stone monuments at Clava, Castle Dalcross, Fort-George, the Roman station at Bona, the vale of the Beaully, the falls of Kilmorack, and the multitudinous glories of the north-eastern half of the Great glen, with its lateral attractions of Glenurquhart and the falls of Foyers.

Inverness was erected into a royal burgh by David I. Four charters were given to it also by William the Lion; a number of other charters were given by subsequent monarchs; a special charter, embodying eight previous ones, was given by James III.; and a great or governing charter was given by James VI., and ratified by the estates of parliament in the time of Charles II. The corporation still possess three of William's charters, and several others of the oldest; and can boast an ampler series of ancient municipal records than can be found in the possession of almost any other burgh in the kingdom. The old royalty excluded many important parts of the modern town; but a new municipal royalty, established by the burgh act of 1847, extends the boundaries to the parliamentary royalty as fixed by the reform bill of 1832; and this comprehends all the town and the principal suburbs. The town-council comprises a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fourteen councillors. There is nothing peculiar in the jurisdiction of the magistrates. The powers of police within the burgh are founded on the act of 1847. The magistrates and town-councillors are the commissioners; and the sheriff of the county or his substitutes, the bailies, and the dean of guild are the judges in the police court. The court of assize for the Northern counties, the sheriff's court for Inverness-shire, the commissary court, the court of quarter sessions, and justice of peace small debt courts, are held at Inverness. The value of the available property belonging to the burgh corporation in 1855 was estimated at £27,616 10s. 5d.; and the amount of debt due at Michaelmas 1855 was £15,210 6s. 9d. The corporation revenue is derived from a variety of sources; and amounted in 1831-2, to £1,838 12s. 6d.,—in 1838-9, to £1,985 13s. 1½d.,—and in 1860-61 to £2,607 odds. Inverness unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1862, both municipal and parliamentary, 527. Population of the old municipal burgh in 1841, 9,100; in 1861, 9,393. Houses, 1,289. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 12,509. Houses, 1,747.

The history of Inverness has so freely mixed with various sections of our description, that but little of it remains to be told. The town is invested with a fictitious interest, and assigned an origin at least 60 years before the Christian era, by Boethius and Buchanan connecting it with one of their apocryphal kings. Yet it probably was a seat of population, and certainly occupies a site, in the centre of what was a closely peopled district in the remote age of British hill-strengths and vitrified forts. Scottish antiquaries, however, have raised so many and such conflicting speculations respecting it, while they have no documents and but few monuments to guide them, that they may be allowed a monopoly of dealing out a history of it in ages for which no history exists. Columba, the apostle of Scotland, as stated by his biographer and successor Adamnan, went, “ad ostiam Nessie,” to the residence at that locality of Bridei or Brudeus, king of the Picts;

and remained there sufficiently long to be the instrument of converting the monarch, and to hold several conferences, and make some missionary arrangements with the Scandinavian chief of the Orkney Islands. "Ostia Nessiæ" means very nearly in Latin what "Inverness" does in Gaelic; or, understood even rigidly, it designates the mouth of the river on which the town stands, and points either to the town's precise site, or to some spot in its immediate vicinity. Inverness is hence believed to have been the original seat of the Pictish monarchs; and is supposed, even after Abernethy and Forteviot became a sort of Pictish capitals, to have retained its pre-eminence, and not altogether lost it till the union of the Scottish and the Pictish crowns. Malcolm Canmore, in the face of the fact that royal burghs did not exist till several ages later, is fabled to have granted it its first charter, erecting it into a royal burgh. In the reign of David I., it figures as a king's burgh, was made the seat of a sheriff whose authority extended over all the north of Scotland, and is designated in a legislative enactment, one of the chief places of the whole kingdom,—"Loca capitalia per totum regnum." It was thus one of the earliest free towns of the kingdom, and inferior to none in the dignity with which it greets the view at the epoch of record.

William the Lion—as we have seen—granted it four charters, appointing it a regular magistracy, exempting it from many burdens, and conferring upon it various privileges as to manufactures. During the whole period on which history throws light previous to the invasion of Scotland by Edward I., the Scottish kings occasionally visited it or resided in it, and were at rapid intervals required to repel from it the incursions of the Danes and the northern Vikings, or to quell the insurrections of the reckless inhabitants and the turbulent chiefs of the adjacent country. In 1229, a powerful Highland savage, named Gillespiek M'Scourlane, attempted an usurpation, levied a war of rebellion, burnt the town, spoiled the adjacent Crown lands, and put to the sword all persons who would not acknowledge him as their sovereign; but he was defeated, captured, and ignominiously beheaded. After the accession of Bruce, and during the successive reigns of the Stuarts till near the Union, Inverness was frequently oppressed by the constables of its own castle, and constantly exposed to the predatory visits of the Islesmen and the Highland clans; so that its annals abound with accounts of burnings, pillagings, ransackings, skirmishes between assailants and its inhabitants, stratagems of skill and prowess against foes, and pecuniary levies and other expedients for purchasing the forbearance or averting the menaces of truculent and rapacious neighbours. An incident which occurred in 1400 will exemplify the prominent events and illustrate the social condition of the period: Donald, Lord of the Isles, having approached at the head of a small army to the north side of Kessock-ferry, and sent a message menacing the town with destruction if a large ransom were not paid for its safety, the provost affected to agree to the terms dictated, and sent a large quantity of spirits as a present to the chief and his followers; and, when the Islesmen, delighted with their fiery beverage, and emulating one another in dissipation, were generally actionless with intoxication, the provost, followed and zealously aided by his burgesses, pounced upon them like the eagle on his quarry, and devoted them, with the exception of one man, to indiscriminate destruction.

Attacks upon the town were the more frequent and unrelenting, that few of the wealthy burgesses were Highlandmen, and most were a community of foreign

merchants, or merchants of foreign extraction, connected with Holland, and with the continental seaboard northward thence to the Baltic. In 1280, the town was visited by a French Count as a suitable place for building a ship to replace one which he had lost in the Orkneys; and from that time—as is indicated by the Flemish and Saxon names of its ancient inhabitants—it became increasingly the resort and the adopted home of the children of commerce,—persons differing more in habits than even in extraction from the wild native septs who restlessly scoured the heathy recesses of the north. The nurturing of such a commercial community was happily regarded by the Scottish kings as a wise policy for at once promoting the general interests of the country, rearing a class of peaceful and loyal subjects, checking the exorbitant power of the barons, and exhibiting an example of the prosperous tendencies of arts which were despised or held in small esteem by the clans; but by provoking the envy and tempting the cupidity of the marauding chiefs and their followers, and occasionally giving body to the filmy pretexts which were urged for the rancorous quarrels almost constantly existing among the clans, it obliged the sovereigns to be often on the spot, discharging the offices of chief magistrates of judiciary and police. To tell of the extraordinary as well as ordinary interferences of the Crown to punish sedition and pillage, of citation to chieftain-culprits by the King's summons to attend at the market-cross of the burgh, and of executions of the convicted on the Gallow's-hill, as well as of military executions in the mêlée of mimic civil war, would only be a disgusting repetition of the most revolting and least instructive elements of history. One of the last royal visits to the town was that—already glanced at in our notice of the castle—of Queen Mary to quell an insurrection of the Earl of Huntly. Mary is said to have formed during her visit a strong attachment to Inverness; she kept, while there, a small squadron in the harbour to insure her safety; she was sedulously attended by the greater part of the Highland chiefs; and she had soon the satisfaction—or the appropriate feeling, be it what it might, which such an event could impart—of hunting down the Earl of Huntly, and putting him to death in a fair field fight. James VI., who laboured much to quiet the turbulence of the northern Highlands, was particularly friendly to the burgh.

The Invernessians distinguished themselves after the Revolution by enthusiastic and bold attachment to both Prelacy and Jacobitism. In 1691, when a presbyterian minister was for the first time after the abolition of Episcopacy appointed to the vacant parish-church, armed men were, by the magistrates, stationed at the doors to prevent his admission; they repulsed Duncan Forbes of Col loden, father of the famous Lord-President Forbes, in an attempt to force him into the interior; and they did not eventually give way till a regiment marched up by order of Government, and lifted the presentee into the pulpit on a couch of bayonets. At the same period, and for years afterwards, the magistrates used every means to support or forward the Jacobitical cause; and, at the accession of George I. to the throne, they openly opposed and endeavoured to prevent his proclamation, and roused the populace to a riot. During the rebellion of 1745-6, and especially amid the stir which preceded and followed its closing-scene in the neighbouring field of Col loden, the town had the harassing distinction, and reaped the bitter awards, of being the virtual capital of the losing party in that trial of the dreadful game of war; and among other characters of lugubriousness and horror which it was obliged to wear, it was

the scene of the public execution of 36 of Prince Charles Edward's men. Up to the period of the disarming act, its inhabitants stood constantly accoutred, or at least prepared for war; but, since 1746, they have witnessed an uninterrupted peace, and have learned to regard the stirring and sanguinary history of their town as belonging to a state of things which has entirely and for ever passed away, and have moved silently and fleetly along the delightful path of social amelioration and intellectual and moral improvement. No modern event of note has occurred except the earthquake on the night of the 16th of August, 1816, when the ground was sensibly and alarmingly tremulous, the chimney-tops of many houses were projected into the streets, the bells were set-a-ringing, and many animals were strongly affected with terror.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, one of the most extensive counties, and by far the most mountainous, in Scotland. It is bounded on the north by Ross-shire and part of the Moray frith; on the east by the shires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the south by those of Perth and Argyle; and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. It comprises a part of the mainland, extending from the head of the Moray frith to the Deucaledonian sea, and a part of the Hebrides, lying opposite the mainland part, and extending away thence to St. Kilda. The outline of the mainland part is exceedingly irregular. A narrow tract in the middle of the north-east runs out from Inverness away between the Moray frith and Nairnshire; a district in the extreme south-east, containing Cromdale and Inverallen, lies isolated between Morayshire and Banffshire; the south-western side is indented up the middle, about 25 miles, up to near the foot of Loch Lochy, by a part of Argyleshire; and the north-western side is indented, about 16 miles, up toward the head of Glenmoriston, by the Glenshiel district of Ross-shire. The Hebridean part of the county also is somewhat capriciously outlined; for, though containing the main body of the Skye group, it excludes Muck, Rum, and Canna; and though containing all the south and centre of the Long Island group, it is bounded on the north by the artificial line between Harris and Lewis. Playfair estimates the superficies of the mainland part of the county at 2,904 square miles, or 1,858,560 acres; while Robertson estimates the superficies of this part at 7,200 square miles, or 4,608,000 acres, and that of the islands at one-half more. The former admeasurement—though an approximation only—is doubtless nearest the truth; but to it must be added 132 square miles, or 84,480 acres, for the lakes. The surface of the Hebridean part is equal to 1,150 square miles, to which we may add 59 square miles of lakes,—making in all 1,209 square miles, or 773,760 acres. The length and the breadth of the mainland part, according to the directions in which the measurements are made, are variously 92 miles and 79 miles, 85 miles and 55 miles.

The divisions of the mainland part are chiefly determined by natural boundaries. Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, Knoydart, and Glenelg are divisions of the western seaboard, separated from one another by sea-lochs, and all separated from the interior by a water-shed line of mountain. Lochaber is the basin of the Spean, together with the wild mountain tract south-westward thence to Loch Leven and the head of Loch-Linnhe. The Great glen, or Glenmore-nan-Albin, though not itself a territorial division, is a grand dividing line, right across the centre of the mainland of the county from south-west to north-east, separating the whole into two nearly equal parts. Glengarry, Glenmoriston, Glenurquhart, and Strathglass are river-basins descending parallel

to one another, the three first to the north-west side of the Great glen, and the last to the head of Loch Beaully. The Aird, the parish of Inverness, the lordship of Petty, and the parish of Ardersier, are small districts aggregately constituting what may be called the lowlands of the county, and comprising the sea-board of Loch-Beaully and the upper Moray frith. Stratherrick is a wild tract parallel with the middle of the south-east side of the Great glen. And Strathnairn, Strathdearn, and Badenoch are the basins of the upper parts of respectively the Nairn, the Findhorn, and the Spey. The divisions of Skye will be noticed in our article on that island; and the other divisions of the Hebridean part of the county are little other than insular and parochial, comprising the seven parishes of Skye, the parishes of Harris, North Uist, South Uist, and Barra, and the island of Eig in the parish of Small Isles.

The aspect of Inverness-shire, as entered anywhere except by the coast of the Moray frith, is rudely grand and forbidding. The dark blue mountains piled upon one another, and stretching away in immense chains, with hardly a pass or an opening to afford access, form a barrier which requires a certain degree of fortitude to attempt. The frequent sight of poles set up by the side of the public road in the defiles, as beacons to guide the weary traveller in exploring his way, when the fog is so thick that he cannot see, or the snow so deep that the proper path is concealed from view, is a proof of the danger which is sometimes to be encountered. The mountains stretch across the island, and lie parallel to every valley,—rising like immense walls on both its sides; while the inhabited country sinks deep between them, with a lake or rapid river flowing in the centre. The grand south-western entrance to the county comes in from the foot of Glenoe across Loch-Leven, and, in its course through the foot of Lochaber to the Great glen at Fort-William, is overhung by lofty mountains, whose base in several places hardly affords room for the public road. To catch the leading features of the county thence north-eastward, one must suppose a deep valley beginning at Fort-William, and stretching across the whole county, nearly through the middle, from south-west to north-east. This valley [see articles CALEDONIAN CANAL and GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN] has a range of lofty mountains on both sides, which, at the north-east extremity, sink down into the sandstone strata of Nairnshire. The rivers, flowing between the openings of these parallel mountains, meet one another, and discharge their streams into the bottom of the valley as a common reservoir, and feed Loch-Lochy, which falls westward, and Loch-Oich and Loch-Ness, which fall north-east. But after we penetrate back through these parallel ranges of mountains for several miles, either to the right or to the left hand, we arrive at lofty alpine watersheds, whence other streams flow in directions opposite to the former, and take their course, through independent basins of their own, toward either the western or the eastern sea.

The range of watershed between the Great glen and the Atlantic is the highest and wildest throughout all the forbidding surface of the county, and has got the name of 'the rough bounds.' It extends from the head of Moydart, which joins the county of Argyle, to the head of Glenshiel in Ross-shire,—a distance of 70 miles or more. There descend from this general range of elevated land five or six lines of lower but very rugged ground, which penetrate into the Atlantic, and form so many bold promontories. Loch-Sheil, however, which is 12 miles long, divides the south end of the seaboard, or the district of Moydart, from Argyleshire. Into the

south of Moydart runs an arm of the sea called Loch-Moydart. On the north of Moydart a narrow lake of fresh water stretches 6 miles along the public road, which is called Loch-Ailt; and the river flowing from it, after a course of 6 miles, is lost in Loch-Aylort, an arm of the sea. Then succeeds Loch-Nanuagh, a beautiful bay; and turning northward to the ferry of Arasaig on the sea-coast, is a branch of salt water called Loch-na-gaul. Nearly all the interior of both Moydart and Arasaig, except on the margin of the waters, is either gloomy, barren, heathy upland, with comparatively little bare rock, or congeries of pastoral hills generally green on their north sides, but studded with rock in such constant succession, from the bottom of the valley to their summit, that their aspect puts one in mind of the fine freckled sky which generally covers the aerial vault of heaven, in the evening of a serene day.

The tract of land intermediate between Moydart and Arasaig on the one hand and the south-west end of the Great glen on the other, belongs to Argyshire. The tract immediately north-west of this, comprising the first Inverness-shire basin between the Great glen and the western watershed, is that which cradles the splendidly picturesque Loch-Archaig. Between the mouth of this lake and Loch-Lochy, into which its contents are discharged, the distance is hardly 2 miles. From the head of Loch-Archaig there is a glen of 6 miles more, stretching forward to the watershed, and called Glenpean,—a beautiful green grazing. It is a singular feature in the complexion of this country, that the lower grounds are in many places covered with barren heath growing on a poor soil; while the high parts of the mountains, to their summit, are clad with a rich carpet of green grass, springing from a fertile mellow earth. From the head of Glenpean, a noble landscape is presented to view. In front at some distance, is a wide expanse of sea sprinkled with islands, at different distances and of different magnitude. Skye, the chief of these, appears on the right, with Rum, Eig, and Canna; and in the distant horizon the long train of the Outer Hebrides appears like a dark cloud resting on the bosom of the ocean. More at hand, and on the sea-board, Loch-Morar, a fresh-water lake, whose length is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is beheld at the spectator's feet; while on the north, Glendessary stretches away in a direct line 4 miles. At the head of this glen is the pass named Maam-Chlach-Ard, which leads down to Loch-Nevis, an arm of the sea 12 miles in length, having North-Morar on the left and Knoydart on the right. Both sides of Loch-Nevis are very rocky; but the side next Knoydart has more green ground than the other.

The second Inverness-shire basin on the north-west flank of the Great glen is Glengarry. Four miles up this lies Loch-Garry, which is 4 miles long, closely wooded with natural firs on the south side, and birch and alder on the north. The river flowing into the head of Loch-Garry, comes from the south end of Glenquich, which stretches northward, and from Glenkingle, which ascends southward. In the former is a fresh-water lake 7 miles long. The ground from the head of these glens makes a rapid descent of about 3 miles to the head of Loch-Hourn,—a long, deep, gloomy branch of the sea, with high rocky banks, dividing Knoydart from Glenelg. In all this stretch, from the foot of Glengarry to Loch-Hourn, the lower ground is generally clad with heath, while the higher parts of the mountains are covered with rich green pasture. The basin or glen next beyond Glengarry is Glenmoriston. This glen may be entered by a Maam,—or

pass between the shoulders of two hills,—in an oblique direction from Fort-Augustus, which points north-west, and is 7 miles long; or by another road, from Invermoriston, in the direct line of the river Moriston. The latter is the easiest ascent; but the former is the military road, and forms a much shorter communication between Fort-Augustus and the military post at Bernera in Glenelg. These two roads meet a little below a place called Anoch. About 8 miles from Anoch is a small lake called Loch-Cluany; and about 6 miles further is the watershed at the head of Glensheil. Here is the boundary with the intruding part of Ross-shire; and here terminates a lofty mountain ridge of country which extends continuously hither from Morvern. The road deflects again from Glensheil into Inverness-shire, by a pass called Maam-Rait-achan, into Glenelg, which is 8 miles long, and is the richest spot, both in grass and corn, hitherto mentioned in the Highlands of this county.

The basin beyond Glenmoriston is Glenurquhart. But the scenery of the Great glen itself down to the foot of Glenurquhart, from the foot of Glengarry, but especially from Fort-Augustus at the head of Loch-Ness, requires to be noted. Fort-Augustus is one of the most pleasant spots in the Highlands, situated on a smooth green hill, with a river on each side, washing the base of the hill, and flowing gently into the lake. A person of any taste, travelling down the north-west side of Loch-Ness, must be struck with the beauty of the noble sheet of water, nearly 2 miles broad, which stretches away before him for a distance of nearly 24 miles. The sides present a continued line of bold rocky ground, rising immediately from the lake to the height of mountains, without any opening on either hand, except at Invermoriston, at Urquhart, and at Foyers. These lofty banks consist of shelves of earth incumbent upon rock, and afford nourishment for copse of various kinds. Where the rock is covered with soil, hazel, oak, and alder abound; and there is also a number of aged weeping birches, whose pendulous ringlets frequently overhang the face of rocks, and reach down to the ground. Rocks, rivulets, trees, and mountains are reflected in the smooth mirror below, with an effect which neither description in words can accomplish, nor delineation by the pencil produce. Passing over a ridge of high bleak moor, and descending by a northerly direction into Glenurquhart, the scene is reversed. In place of the lofty barriers of Loch-Ness,—which present nothing but barrenness and the rude grandeur of Nature,—in Glenurquhart, a bottom of about 2 miles in diameter, and flat as a bowling-green, is beautifully diversified with wood, water, and enclosed fields. The glen narrows in a westerly direction, going up to Corrimony, which is more or less confined in different places, but very much beautified by neat houses, well-dressed fields, and plenty of wood, chiefly ash, beech, and birch. Here cultivation reaches an altitude of 800 or 900 feet above sea-level.

Strathglass, the most north-westerly basin of the county, descending to the head of Loch-Beauly, may be entered near its middle, by a road leading westward over a small barren moor from the head of Glenurquhart. The bottom of this strath is almost a dead narrow flat, in which some meadow and arable land and several small lagoons and marshes are interspersed. The sides of the strath are precipitous, and in most places are strewn with fragments of broken rock. The river Glass has in many places the appearance of a narrow lake, by reason of the slowness of its motion, which in most places is scarcely perceptible, occasioned

by the difficulty it meets with in discharging its waters at its confluence with the Farrer. In the head of Strathglass there is much green pasture, and an extensive fir-wood; and the lower parts of the valley, in the approach to the castle of Chisholm of Chisholm, abound with alder on both banks of the river. The scenery is uncommonly engaging from the castle of Erchless to the Aird; a majestic river winding its course through a bottom of considerable breadth abounding with wood, and the mountains retiring on either side as you advance, and indicating approach to the low country. Between the Aird and Glenurquhart, in the mountains towards the north-east end of Loch-Ness, whose summit is tolerably level, the vestiges of ridges are very distinctly seen in the heath,—that in the furrow being uniformly shortest for want of soil.

The rich beautiful low country, forming the sea-board of Loch-Beaul and the Moray frith, from the Aird round to Ardersier, has been so fully described or indicated in the introductory part of our article on the town of Inverness, descriptive of the environs of the town, that we need not here say anything respecting it. Fort George, near the extremity of Ardersier, is a beautiful place, situated on the point of a low tongue of land, projecting into the Moray frith opposite a similar tongue of land in Ross-shire. Culloden moor forms a low tabular ridge, from 3 to 6 miles east of Inverness, between the Moray frith and the river Nairn, the latter of which here flows parallel to the former at the average distance of only about 4 miles. Stratherrick is a table-land extending along the south-west side of Loch-Ness, with an elevation of about 400 feet above it, but generally separated from it by a narrow range of hills, and cut across by the rivers Foyers and Farigag, both of which fall into the lake. Strathnairn commences immediately east of the north-eastern part of Stratherrick, and descends north-eastward, parallel to Loch-Ness and to the Upper Moray frith, flanked for the most part by barren heathy heights, and possessing little wood and not much arable land.

Travelling south-westward by the great road from Inverness to Perth, we cross Strathnairn, where at once we find ourselves among bleak, brown, barren mountains, and arrive in two or three miles at the small lateral valley of Moy, where there opens to the view a rich plain of arable and meadow land. At the foot of this valley is Freeburn-inn, whence a number of mountain waters are seen flowing from the north, the west, and the south, in their several glens, to meet below in a point, from which the united stream of Strathdearn holds its course through a narrow chasm eastward to Findhorn, where it is lost in the German ocean. The next place worthy of notice is Sloch-mhuic-dhu,—‘the Black boar’s den,’—which forms the entrance, in this direction, from the north into Strathspey. The road over this defile has undergone great repairs. From hence eastward there is little variety all the way to Grantown. Extensive fields of dark-brown heath, studded by stocks of fir-trees, with some spots of corn and grass ground on the sides of rivulets, form the prospect for several miles. On the opposite side of Strathspey, the dark-blue mountain of Tullochgorum, and his associates in the distant horizon beyond the Spey, studded with perennial patches of snow, rear their heads to the clouds. Beyond the church of Duthil, situated in a tract of Morayshire between the main body of Inverness-shire and its detached section, the country lays aside much of its gloomy appearance. The Dulin, which runs past the church of Duthil, to fall 5 miles north-eastward into the Spey, has some good land

on its banks, which becomes better and more extensive as the stream advances. And at length, the Spey itself, the river-monarch of this region, comes into view, winding his majestic course within green banks to which the heath dares not approach. The farms are now more frequent; patches of turnips and fields of potatoes appear on either hand; and lime is wrought for sale.

The face of the country up the Spey, from the centre of the detached district of Inverness-shire to points a little above where the river is touched by the interesting parts of Banffshire and Morayshire, is very much diversified. The natural fir-woods of Rothiemurchus are the most extensive in the county, or probably in the island. At a short distance above this place, and on the opposite side of the Spey, Kinrara is happily set down. The vale, in which the river flows, is narrowed considerably at Kinrara. The banks on both sides are richly wooded by a variety of trees, whose green foliage far up the acclivity of the hills gratifies the eye, while the sweet fragrance of the birch embalms the air. Between Kinrara and Kingussie the aspect of the country is considerably changed. There are fewer black moors of low ground contiguous to the river. The plains are all green, of considerable extent, and elevated but a few feet above the tract of the Spey. Wherever there are hollow basins in this flat land, water stagnates when the river has subsided after an inundation. This occasions marshes and lagoons of greater or less extent in proportion to these inequalities of the surface; and the alders, willows, and other useless shrubs which grow upon this swampy ground, disfigure the country. The ravages of the Spey in the whole of Badenoch, especially in this upper part of the district, are a great hindrance, or rather an entire obstruction, to the success of agriculture within the reach of its inundations. The mountains on both sides of the country being so high, and reaching so far back, every brook occasionally becomes a torrent; and there being no reservoir in any part of this long strath to receive the water from these numerous torrents, the river must swell suddenly, become furious, and in a mighty stream, both broad and deep, sweep all before it that comes within its reach.

A great culmination of mountain ranges occurs in the south-west of Badenoch. Glentruim, proceeding laterally from the Spey, takes up the Inverness and Perth road to the central Grampians. Loch-Ericht, near the head of that glen, stretches across the boundary into Perthshire, and commences on that side the basin-system of the Tay. Loch-Laggan extends parallel to Loch-Ericht, 8 or 10 miles to the north-west; and though lying within Badenoch, and receiving some small streams thence, discharges its superfluency, in the form of the river Spean, into Lochaber. To the north of Loch-Laggan occurs very high ground, whence some waters take their course toward the Atlantic, and others toward the German ocean. The rivers Pattack and Massie run almost parallel to each other for the space of 2 miles; yet the former, after joining the Spean, is discharged into the Western sea, while the latter, uniting its waters with the Spey, flows eastward into the German ocean. The inn of Garviemore, in this neighbourhood, announces the extremity of the long vale of Strathspey and Badenoch, and the head of the Spey which derives its source from a small lake of the same name in the northern mountains. Seven miles beyond Garviemore, the military road which leads from Perth to Fort-Augustus, by Corryarrick, being confined between a deep ravine on the one hand, and a chain of rock on the other, ascends by

no fewer than seventeen traverses, mounting zig-zag, to the summit of Monadhleath, or 'the Gray mountain,' so called because the surface is mostly grey rock and moss, the soil having been worn off by the storms. The descent on the north side of this bold and tremendous pass, is by the western bank of the Tarf, which holds a winding course, through thick groves of large trees, to the head of Loch-Ness.

The mountain torrents, purling brooks, and minor rivulets of Inverness-shire, are exceedingly multitudinous, and display great diversity of character, with, in many instances, fine waterfalls and highly picturesque banks. The chief of the larger streams are the Spean, the Lochy, the Garry, the Moriston, the Glass or Beaully, the Ness, the Foyers, the Nairn, the Findhorn, and the Spey. A great number of small fresh water lakes, of various character, occur throughout both the moorlands and the glens; and some fine large lakes also, chiefly of picturesque character, occur in the glens—all the principal of which, however, have incidentally been mentioned in the course of our description of the surface. The western shores, particularly of the districts of Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, and Knoydart, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the sea—called lochs—which might be rendered excellent fishing-stations.

Non-fossiliferous rocks, variously plutonic, metamorphic, and eruptive, chiefly granite, gneiss, mica-slate, porphyry, and trap rocks, prevail through the greater part of Inverness-shire. The old red sandstone prevails on the low borders of Loch-Ness, and throughout the seaboard of the Beaully and the Moray friths. Limestone is found in every district of the county, and approaches in many places to the nature of marble. On the southern border of Lochaber, near Loch-Leven, there is a fine rock of an ash-coloured marble, beautifully speckled with veins of copper pyrites, and intersected with small thready veins of lead ore which is rich in silver. In the parish of Kilmalie, near Fort-William, in the bed of the Nevis, is a singular vein of marble, of a black ground, with a beautiful white flowering like needle-work, or rather resembling the frosting upon a window, penetrating the whole vein. In the parish of Kingussie a rich vein of silver was discovered, and attempted to be wrought, but without success. In other places veins of lead, containing silver, have been observed. Iron-ore has also been found, but not in sufficient quantity to render it an object of manufacture. In the isle of Skye there are several valuable minerals. See SKYE.

The climate of Inverness-shire is, in one respect, similar to that of all the rest of Scotland. On the west coast, the rains are heavy, and of long continuance; but the winters are mild; and when snow falls, it soon disappears, owing to the genial influence of the sea-breeze, unless the wind be northerly. On the east coast the heaviest rains are from the German ocean; but the climate, upon the whole, is not so rainy as in those districts which are adjacent to the Atlantic. Fort-William, Inverary, and Greenock, have been said to be the most subject to rain of any towns in Scotland; and Dr. Robertson thinks "there is little doubt of the truth of this remark, as applicable to that coast in general, when the wind is westerly." In the New Statistical Account it is stated that the annual number of rainy days at the Inverness end of the Great glen is about 60 less than at Fort-William at the other extremity of the glen. The harvest is comparatively early on the eastern seaboard, all round from the head of Loch-Beaully and the foot of Loch-Ness to the extremity of Ardersier; and that fact arises from the joint operation

of climatic causes with other ones,—the superior dryness of the climate, the lowness of the surface, the free exposure of every part to the sun, the reflection of the sun's rays from the adjacent mountains, the lightness and quickness of the soil, the free use of lime, and the comparative skilfulness of the agricultural practices.

A very great proportion of Inverness-shire is covered with heath. When Dr. Robertson wrote, some persons were of opinion, that 39 parts out of 40 of the entire surface were clad with its russet hues. The dominion of the heath is, however, daily losing ground before the progress of agriculture and the industry of the inhabitants. A considerable tract is under wood; much is rock; and nearly as much is covered with water. Clay, in a pure state, is but a small proportion of the arable soil. Along the river Beaully, near its confluence with the sea, and on the side of the Beaully frith, there is a certain extent of a rich blue clay, producing the different crops peculiar to such soil in the southern counties. About Inverness, and down the border of the Moray frith, where creeks and bays abound in which the tide ebbs and flows very gently, some small fields of a clay soil present themselves. Nevertheless the proportion which this species of soil bears to the general extent of the county is very inconsiderable. Haugh is more frequently to be met with, and the fields of it are far more extensive, than any other valuable soil in the county. In the whole lordship of Badenoch, from Kinrara on the east, to the place where the Spey descends from the hill of Corryarrick,—a tract of more than 20 miles,—haugh abounds, almost without interruption, on both sides of the river. The head of all the arms of the sea, on the west coast, where they receive their respective brooks from the valleys behind, have less or more of this kind of soil, all the way from Moydart to Glenelg. Along the course of the river Moriston are various spots of this soil. In the bottom of Urquhart by the sides of the river, but more especially on the south side, soil of this description is frequent and abundantly productive; that next to Loch-Ness is the richest. Strathglass is similar to Badenoch in various respects, besides being all either hill or a dead flat of land formed by water. Its valley, however, is much narrower, and the hills more abrupt and barren. The Glass has a slower current than the Spey, which prevents its devastating the banks, and the formation of beds of gravel. In the Aird there are few haughs. On the banks of the Ness there is some soil of this complexion; but that river issuing pure from Loch-Ness, carries down stones, gravel, and sand, rather than fine earth; and the weight of its water, flowing with a magnificent and powerful stream, has forced such a quantity of these materials into the Moray frith, in a transverse direction, that a bar has been formed nearly three-fourths across this arm of the sea at the ferry of Kessock. Dr. Robertson predicts that "this growing headland will, in future ages, approach so near the opposite shore as to allow no more water to escape than what is brought into the frith of Beaully from the higher grounds around it, and the frith itself will become a lake, first of brackish, and afterwards of fresh water." Stratherrick has little of haugh soil, except some patches on the sides of the lakes. Along the Nairn there are small haughs in different places, all the way from the head of that strath to Cantray, where it joins the county of Nairn. Loam, properly so called, is very rare in Inverness-shire. Sand and gravel form a part of the soil in a great variety of places. Strathnairn, and particularly Strathdearn—so far as they are within this county—abound with this light free soil. A great proportion also of

Strathspey and of Badenoch is of this complexion. Till, next to a sandy or gravelly soil, is the most common in the county; and, if the mountains are taken into account, the proportion of till exceeds all the other kinds taken together.

Moss, moor, and heathy ground, in the opinion of some intelligent persons—as already noticed—cover two-thirds of Inverness-shire. If one-fortieth only be arable land, there are probably twenty-six of the remaining parts covered with heath incumbent on moss or on a till bottom. Heath generally produces a crust of moss on the surface, whatever be the soil below. The land occupied now or formerly by natural firs assumes the same appearance, because they seldom grow so closely, or shade the ground so completely, as to destroy the heath. The higher mountains are not covered with heath to the summit; nor are the mountains in all the districts equally gloomy and forbidding. The hills of Lochaber present a good mixed pasture of grass and heath. Glennevis is of this description, though it forms the skirts of the highest mountain in Britain. The hills of Arasaig, freckled as they are with rocks,—those of Glendessary, of Glenpean, of Glenqueich,—those on the north of Glenpean,—those of Glenroy,—those on both sides of Loch-Lochy, particularly at Lowbridge, where the hills in general are as green as a meadow,—those on the sides of Loch-Oich, to its northern extremity, where the dark brown heath begins on the west,—those in both Glenelgs,—those at the head of Strathglass, and on the braes of Badenoch,—all are more or less of the same hue, and yield most plentiful pasture. But on the confines of Strathspey the aspect of the mountains is very different. At the head of Strathdearn and of Strathnairn,—in Stratherick,—from behind the head of Glenurquhart, and across Glenmoriston to the source of the Oich,—and in several other districts,—the mountains are gloomy, black, and sterile to such a degree that, in a distance of 12 or 14 miles, hardly any verdure is to be seen, except where a solitary rivulet, by its occasional flooding, produces some green ground in part of its course. In all the mosses, the roots of fir-trees stick up, which are dug out and dried for fuel. So plenteous are they, and so singular in their appearance, that there have been seen in Strathspey three tiers of fir-stocks in the moss; indicating no doubt that wood had there thrice come to maturity, after every former growth had, by its destruction, formed a soil capable of nourishing the succeeding forest. Almost all the deep mosses are situated on land which is more or less elevated above the general level of the valleys, and lie on gravel, or stones, or till. None of these fields of moss—except a patch at Corpach, and a very few more—are in the bottom of a valley, like the famous Flanders moss of the county of Perth; nor, like it, have they in any case a bottom of rich clay.

The fir woods on the mutual confines of Inverness-shire and Morayshire are supposed to be far more extensive than all the other natural woods of Scotland together. Natural woods and copses of various kinds occupy a considerable aggregate area in other districts of the mainland of Inverness-shire. Plantations also, to a considerable aggregate extent, have been made. Both the Great glen, and the glens lateral to it, as well as the gentlemen's parks almost everywhere, are beautifully wooded. The high woodlands and the moors abound with game, in rich variety,—the red deer and the roe deer, the alpine and the common hare, black game, grouse, ptarmigan, pheasants, and partridges. Foxes and wild cats likewise are numerous; and otters frequent the lakes and the rivers. There are also owls, hawks, and eagles, and multitudes of water-fowls.

The letting of the moors for the right of shooting is now very common in Inverness-shire, moors being let at prices from £50 to £700, for the season, with diversity of accommodations. The sale of the woods also, in some parts, has been a great traffic,—carried to the extent not only of abundant thinnings, but almost to that of clearings.

The lauded property of Inverness-shire is divided among about 83 proprietors. Many of the estates are of great extent, and of comparatively great value. The county is chiefly pastoral, only about 500,000 acres of it being arable. The chief articles of export are black cattle, sheep, and wool. The cattle are chiefly of the Skye or Kyloe breed. Sheep of the Cheviot breed, and of the Linton variety, have been widely diffused. "Farms are of all sizes. Some grazing farms extend over several square miles of country; while some of the small arable farms include only a few acres; but a certain extent of hill pasture is for the most part joined to the latter. The number of these small holdings has, however, rapidly decreased since the introduction of sheep farming, and there has, in consequence, been a great saving as well of the labour of horses as of men, a great increase of disposable produce, and also a great increase of comfort and industry. Large farms are uniformly let on lease; but many small ones are held from year to year." The practices of the arable husbandry exhibit every variety, from a very highly improved state on the eastern seaboard, to a state of comparative rudeness in the Western islands. In the year 1854, according to statistics obtained under the direction of the Highland and Agricultural society, the gross produce of the county comprised 47,573 bushels of wheat, 93,100 bushels of barley, 437,584 bushels of oats, 23,068 bushels of bere or bigg, 2,572 bushels of beans, 89,984 tons of turnips, and 6,519 tons of potatoes. The average produce per imperial acre was 28 bushels 1 peck of wheat, 35 bushels of barley, 32 bushels of oats, 22 bushels 3 pecks of bere or bigg, 30 bushels of beans, 16 tons 11 cwt. of turnips, and 1 ton 17 cwt. of potatoes. And the number of cattle was 3,038 horses, 7,867 milk cows, 8,460 other bovine animals, 5,482 calves, 368,921 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hogs, 173,107 tups, wethers, and wether hogs, and 1,529 swine.

The manufactures, the commerce, the fisheries, the social improvements, and the political history of Inverness-shire will be sufficiently understood by reference to our articles HIGHLANDS and HEBRIDES. The Gaelic is the language of the people on the northern, western, and southern borders; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the better sort use the English language. While the feudal system yet existed in the Highlands, and any factious chief had it in his power to embroil the neighbourhood in war—as had been proved in 1715 and 1745—it became necessary to erect military stations to keep the Highlanders in subjection. Accordingly in the tract of the Great glen, Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William, were erected, as a chain of forts across the island. By means of Fort-George on the east all entrance up the Moray frith to Inverness was prevented; Fort-Augustus curbed the inhabitants midway; and Fort-William was a check to any attempts on the west. Detachments were sent from these garrisons to Inverness, to Bernera opposite the isle of Skye, and to Castle-Douart in the isle of Mull. The English garrisons which necessarily occupied the forts, and the number of travellers to whom the military roads gave access, undoubtedly induced gentler and more polished manners, and assisted in banishing those exclusive privileges and partialities which had acquired such a withering strength under

the system of clanship. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade, never fail to excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers. They are executed with the utmost industry and labour, and lead over mountains and through mosses and morasses which before were impassable to the lightest vehicle. The military roads maintained in repair in the county are: 1st, the Badenoch road, from Inverness through Badenoch to Dalwhinnie, and further to the borders of Perthshire, reckoned at 52 miles; and though part of this, to the extent of 13 miles, goes through the intersecting district of Morayshire, yet that part is compensated by a reach of about the same extent, lying through the detached district of Inverness-shire, and usually ascribed to Morayshire;—2nd, the Boleskine road, from Inverness to Fort-Augustus, 33 miles, whence a road, 30 miles in extent, turning to the left over Corryarrick, reaches Dalwhinnie, and joining the Badenoch road enters Perthshire by a road originally military, and now under repair as a turnpike road;—3d, the road from Fort-Augustus to Fort-William, and farther to Ballachulish ferry, reckoned at 45 miles;—4th, the road from Inverness, along the coast to Fort-George, sending off some offsets, and reckoned altogether at 16 miles. The Caledonian canal traverses the county through the centre, and is of far more value to it than any road. By the spirited exertions of the landed proprietors, the commerce and industry of the inhabitants have of late been greatly increased; and to facilitate the communication with the more remote parts, roads and bridges have been formed, under the direction of the parliamentary commissioners, through every district of the county.

The only burgh in Inverness-shire is Inverness. The only other considerable town is Grantown. The villages and principal hamlets are Campbellton, Stuarton, Connage, Petty, Balloch, Clachnaharry, Culcabock, Hilton, Resandrie, Smith-town of Cul-loden, Lynchat, Kingussie, Newtonmore, Ralia, Fort-Augustus, Fort-William, Invermoriston, Lewiston, Beaully, Glenelg, Kyleakin, Portree, Broadford, Stein, and Lochmaddy. Among the principal seats are Castle-Grant and Balmacaan, the Earl of Seafield; Ness-castle, Lord Saltoun; Beaufort-castle, Lord Lovat; Inverlochry, Lord Abinger; Invergarry, Lord Ward; Armadale-Castle, Lord Macdonald; Avonsuidh, the Earl of Dunmore; Inverhesse, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart.; Fassfern-Castle, Sir D. Cameron, Bart.; Dochfour, Evan Baillie, Esq.; Abertarf, A. T. F. Fraser, Esq.; Glenmas-cran, C. Macintosh, Esq.; Airds, John Macqueen, Esq.; Raigmore, E. W. Macintosh, Esq.; Culloden, Arthur Forbes, Esq.; Balmnain, Capt. W. F. Tytler; Leys, John F. Baillie, Esq.; Congash, Capt. J. Grant; Cluny-Castle, Cluny Macpherson, Esq.; Glenmoriston, James M. Grant, Esq.; Erchless-Castle, Chisholm of Chisholm; Ardmor, Major A. Macdonald; and Balranald, James T. Macdonald, Esq.

Inverness-shire sends one member to parliament, and has four polling places. Its constituency in 1854 was 932; of whom 426 were in the Inverness district, 161 in the Strathspey or Kingussie district, 140 in the Western or Fort-William district, and 136 in the Hebridean or Skye and Long-Island district. The sheriff holds his courts at Inverness, with jurisdiction over the whole county; but sheriff substitutes also hold distributed jurisdiction in the four districts of Inverness, Fort-William, Skye, and Long-Island. The sheriff court for the county is held every Thursday and Friday during session; the commissary court, every Thursday; and the court of quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of

March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Grantown on the first Monday, at Kingussie on the first Tuesday, at Beaully on the second Monday, and at Fort-Augustus on the second Tuesday of January, May, and September. Justice of peace courts are held monthly at nineteen places. The court of lieutenancy is divided into the districts of Inverness, Petty, Strathnairn, Strathdearn, Badenoch, Boleskine, Kilmonivaig, Urquhart, Strathglass, Skye, Harris, North Uist, South Uist, and Small Isles. The county prison board has under its care, not only the county prison at Inverness, but district prisons at Fort-William, Portree, and Lochmaddy. The constabulary force has stations at Inverness, Moy, Carr-Bridge, Kingussie, Rothiemurchus, Laggan, Dalwhinnie, Stratherrick, Fort-Augustus, Urquhart, Dores, Beaully, Phoinas, Croy, Campbellton, Fort-William, Spean-Bridge, Glengarry, Knoydart, Arasaig, Glenelg, Portree, Broadford, Duivegan, Lochmaddy, Harris, and South Uist. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 58 in the average of 1836-1840, 118 in the average of 1841-1845, and 175, 153, and 164 in the averages of 1846-50, 1851-55, and 1856-60. The total number of persons confined in the prison at Inverness, within the year ending 30th June 1860, was 159; the average duration of the confinement of each was 34 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £27 13s. 2d. All the parishes of the county, except two, are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1851-2 was 4,100; in the year 1860-1, 3,829. The number of casual poor in 1851-2 was 2,579; in 1860-1, 432. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1851-2 was £11,556; in 1860-1, £17,640. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1851-2 was £2,528; in 1860-1, £464. The assessment for rogue money in 1854 was £150; for prisons, £727 14s. 10d. The valued rent in 1674 was £73,188 Scotch. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £185,565; as assessed in 1860-1, £215,506. Population of the county in 1801, 72,672; in 1811, 77,671; in 1821, 89,961; in 1831, 94,797; in 1841, 97,799; in 1861, 88,888. Males in 1861, 41,364; females, 47,524. Inhabited houses in 1861, 16,615; uninhabited, 252; building, 82.

There are in Inverness-shire 29 quoad civilia parishes, part of 7 other quoad civilia parishes, and 5 parliamentary quoad sacra parishes,—in all 41 parishes, or parts of parishes, exclusive of ancient ones now incorporated with these. Two of the 41 parishes are in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross; 7 are in the presbytery of Abernethy, 3 are in the presbytery of Nairn, and 7 constitute the presbytery of Inverness,—all in the synod of Moray; and 1 is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, 5 constitute the presbytery of Abertarf, 10 constitute the presbytery of Skye, and 6 constitute the presbytery of Uist,—all in the synod of Glenelg. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county was 131; of which 50 belonged to the Established church, 44 to the Free church, 10 to the United Presbyterian church, 3 to the Episcopalians, 1 to the Independents, 4 to the Baptists, 1 to the Wesleyan Methodists, and 18 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 28 of the Established places of worship was 16,416; in 30 of the Free church places of worship, 16,564; in 3 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 1,316; in the 3 Episcopalian chapels, 900; in the Independent chapel, 530; in 3 of the Baptist chapels, 336; in the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 320; and in 17 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 4,536. The maximum at-

tendance on the Census Sabbath at 35 of the Established places of worship was 3,790; at the 44 Free church places of worship, 10,583; at 4 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 984; at the 3 Episcopalian chapels, 315; at the Independent chapel, 281; at the 4 Baptist chapels, 457; at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 92; and at 17 of the Roman Catholic places of worship, 2,033. There were, in 1851, in Inverness-shire, 142 public day schools, attended by 5,883 males and 3,833 females.—20 private day schools, attended by 565 males and 452 females,—and 75 Sabbath schools, attended by 2,250 males and 2,235 females.

The shire of Inverness, in the early periods of the Scottish monarchy, may be considered rather as a sort of vice-royalty, than as one of the secondary divisions of the kingdom. The earliest notice of the existence of the office of sheriff is in the acts of David I., about the middle of the 12th century; and the sheriffdom of Inverness comprehended, at that time, the whole of the kingdom to the north of the Grampians. An act which allows any man accused of theft a certain period to produce the person from whom he might allege that the goods had been bought, runs in this style:—"Aif ane dwellis bezond Drum-Albin, in Moray, Ross, Caithness, Argyle, or in Kintyre, he sall have fyfteen daies and eke ane month, to produce his warrand before the schiref; and gif he goes for his warrand dwelland in Moray, Ross, or in any of the steids or places pertaining to Moray, and can nocht find nor apprehend his warrand, he shall pass to the schiref of Inverness, wha sall," &c. The shires of Moray, Nairn, and Cromarty were erected in the latter part of the 13th century; but those of Argyle, Sutherland, and Caithness were not erected before the year 1633, and that of Ross was not defined till 1661. Inverness-shire took nearly its present limits at the latter date; and as a county, it has not since then, except by the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748, undergone any material alteration.

INVERNETTIE, an estate in the parish of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. See **PETERHEAD**. A brick work, on this estate, about a mile south of the town of Peterhead and within the parliamentary burgh boundaries of that town, has been in operation for about 60 years, producing tiles and building-bricks of excellent quality, from a bed of clay wrought to the depth of from 30 to 40 feet. A large quantity of the bricks is exported, from a small harbour, erected for the purpose, in the vicinity of the brick-work.

INVERQUHARITY, a barony in the north-west of the lower section of the parish of Kirriemuir in Forfarshire. Sir John Ogilvie, the founder of the family of Ogilvies, of Inverquhar, third son of Walter Ogilvie of Auchterhouse, received in 1420, the lands and barony of Inverquhar from his brother, the heir of Auchterhouse. Alexander, one of his descendants, was captured at the battle of Philiphaugh, fighting with Montrose, and was executed at Glasgow. Another descendant fought with the dethroned James at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, and eventually fell in an engagement on the Rhine. The castle of Inverquhar, a Gothic edifice of cut stone, erected previous to the 15th century, and in a state of good preservation, stands near the confluence of the Carity and the South Esk. Three stories consist each of one apartment; and a fourth story is divided into two. The walls are about 9 feet thick, projecting considerably near the top, and terminating in a parapet, not more than a foot thick. A path is carried round between the parapet and the roof wide enough to allow three men to walk abreast; and over the gateway, it is

perforated through the projecting wall with three square apertures, to admit of missives being dropped or shot upon persons at the gate. On one side of the front of the edifice, are some vestiges of a wing, reported to have been demolished in 1445, by the Earl of Crawford in a feud between the Lindseys and the Ogilvies.

INVERSNAIL, a hamlet in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. It stands at the mouth of Inversnail burn, on the east shore of Loch-Lomond, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles geographically north-north-west of the summit of Benlomond, and 5 miles west by south of the nearest part of Loch-Katrine. It has a ferry across Loch-Lomond, here only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide; and is the station at which the Loch-Lomond steamers, plying in connexion with the Dumbartonshire railway, communicate with Loch-Katrine and Stirling. The old road hence to Loch-Katrine ascending a steep long acclivity and wending among bleak moors, was practicable only for pedestrians or for ponies; but a new road, finished in the spring of 1855, is easily traversable by wheeled vehicles. A barrack-station was formed in the vicinity of Inversnail, early in the 18th century, to repress the depredations of certain turbulent Highlanders in the vicinity, especially the Macgregors; and it continued to be garrisoned during the reign of George II., but has long been utterly disused. Some interest attaches to it from its having been for some time the quarters of General Wolfe when a subaltern. Inversnail burn brings off the superfluence of Loch-Arket, distant about 3 miles; and, in the latter part of its course, it has a romantic run and makes a fine cascade.

INVERTIEL, or **WEST BRIDGE**, a village in the parish of Kinghorn, Fifeshire. Here is a chapel of ease, containing 800 sittings, and in the presentation of the male heads of families. Here also is a Free church, with an attendance of 410; the sum raised in connexion with which in 1865 was £235 1s. 0d. Population of the village in 1861, 632. The lands of Invertiel belong to the Earl of Rosslyn.

INVERUGIE, a small village at the mouth of the river Ugie, 2 miles north of Peterhead, on the Aberdeenshire coast, but politically belonging to Banffshire. Near it are the ruins of Inverugie castle, long a place of great note. See **FERGUS (Sr.)**.

INVERUGLAS, a hamlet and a small bay, on the west side of Loch-Lomond, at the mouth of the Douglas burn, 4 miles north-north-west of Luss, Dumbartonshire. There is a ferry across the lake here to Rowardennan.

INVERURY, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It lies between the Ury and the Don, extending to the confluence of these rivers, and deriving thence its name. It is bounded on the west and north-west, by Chapel of Garioch; on the north and east, by the Ury, which divides it from Keith-hall; and on the south, by the Don, which divides it from Kintore and Kemnay. Its length eastward is nearly 4 miles; and its breadth is somewhat more than 2 miles. Its lower parts, around the town and along the rivers, comprise about 1,000 acres of vale and haugh, with a light fertile loamy soil incumbent chiefly on sand. The ground rises gradually thence toward the west, and terminates in three hills within the parish, called Manar, Knockinglaw, and Drimmies, almost equidistant from each other, and separated by vales. About 3,000 acres are in tillage, 1,000 under wood, and 1,100 uncultivated. The principal landowners are the Earl of Kintore, Gordon of Manar, Count Leslie, Shand of Drimmies, and Grant of Braco. The real rental in 1839, exclusive of the

burgh, was £2,647. Assessed property in 1860, £3,169. The mansion of Manar is beautifully situated, among well wooded grounds, on the southern face of Manar-hill, 3 miles west of the burgh. The building, occupied from 1799 till 1829 as the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties, previous to the erection of the college of Blairs in Kincardineshire, stands on the Don, and is a handsome edifice in a beautiful situation. An interesting antiquity is noticed in our article BASS OF INVERURY. Robert the Bruce lay at Stonehouse, in the south end of Inverury, before his great victory over the Comyns between Barra and Old Meldrum. A body of the Pretender's troops about 700 strong was defeated and dispersed at Inverury, on the 23d of December 1745, by a body of the King's troops about 1,200 strong. The action was fought in moonlight, and lasted only about 20 minutes. The parish is traversed by the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and by the Great North of Scotland railway, and has a station on the latter. Population in 1831, 1,419; in 1851, 2,668. Houses, 409.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £257 11s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £35 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church is a beautiful granite Gothic structure, built in 1842, and containing 1,330 sittings. There is a Free church, with from 700 to 800 sittings; and the receipts of it in 1865 amounted to £442 16s. 3d. There are also an Independent chapel, built in 1822, and containing 360 sittings; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1819, and containing 200 sittings; a neat Episcopalian chapel, built in 1843, and having an attendance of about 60; and a small Roman Catholic chapel, a portion of the old Roman Catholic college. There are five private schools. The ruins of the ancient chapel of St. Apollonarius, the old patron saint of the parish, stand on a farm, which has corruptedly taken from them the name of Polander, on the estate of Manar.

The TOWN OF INVERURY, a post-town, a place of traffic, and a royal burgh, stands on the road from Aberdeen to Inverness, on the route of the Great North of Scotland railway, and at the inner end of the quondam Aberdeen canal, 3 miles north-north-west of Kintore, 11 south-east of Inch, and 15 north-west of Aberdeen. Its site is low ground in the angle formed by the confluence of the Ury and the Don; and was naturally accessible only in one direction, but now communicates with two other directions by substantial modern bridges across the rivers. The place looks rather like a large straggling village than a town, yet possesses far more real importance than many a place of more pretentious appearance. It was long a place of very trivial trade; but after the opening of the Aberdeen canal, it began to present scenes not dissimilar to those of the quays of Aberdeen, hundreds of carts sometimes in a day delivering grain, and carrying away coals, lime, bones, iron, timber, and building materials; and now it is a point of concentration, in a pretty wide extent of country, for its station on the Great North of Scotland railway. Cattle markets are held in it monthly in summer and fortnightly in winter; and are well frequented, and yield the burgh a customs revenue of about £60 a-year. The town has branch-offices of the Union bank, the Aberdeen Town and County bank, and the North of Scotland bank, a national security savings' bank, and two good inns.

Inverury is traditionally said to have been erected into a royal burgh by Robert Bruce; but its oldest extant charter is one granted by Queen Mary in 1538. Its town council consists of a provost, three

bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and three common councillors. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole royalty; but it has been very little exercised. Petty delinquencies are tried, and diligence granted on bills of exchange against debtors within the territory. Courts are also held for granting warrant of removing before Whitsunday. Sheriff small debt courts also are held four times a-year. The burgh revenue in 1832 was £143 3s. 7½d.,—of which £96 9s. 7½d. arose from customs and feu-duties; and in 1839 it was £185,—in 1865 £391. The town has for a considerable time been lighted with gas. The parliamentary boundaries are more extensive than the municipal, and include Port-Elphinstone in the parish of Kintore. The burgh unites with Kintore, Peterhead, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1866, 124; parliamentary constituency, 143. Population of the municipal burgh in 1831, 994; in 1861, 2,232. Houses, 330. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 2,520. Houses, 370. Inverury gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore.

INVERWICK. See FORTINGAL.

IONA, a small but celebrated Hebridean island, containing a post-office station of its own name, and constituting part of the quoad sacra parish of Iona, within the quoad civilia parish of Kilfinichen, in Argyleshire. I, pronounced Ee, signifying 'the island,' and sometimes written Hi, Hii, or Hy, is the name commonly in use by the natives and other Hebrideans, the place being, among the Eubœan archipelago, the island par excellence. But when necessity is felt to speak distinctively, the name used is I-columb-kill, or abbreviated, I-columkill, 'the Island of the cell of Columba,' the saint to whom the place owes all its importance, the patron-saint of the Hebrides, and long the patron-saint of all Scotland. The name Iona is either I-thonna, 'the Island of the waves,' or, I-shonna, 'the Holy or Blessed island,' most probably the former, and in that sense quite descriptive of its appearance in a storm. This name is sometimes written Hyona; and is used by historians, poets, and strangers,—commending itself to them by its euphoniousness. History and poetry have rivalled each other in speaking enthusiastically of this place, lavishing upon it the choicest epithets, and calling it a gem in the ocean, 'the star of the Western sea,' 'the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion.'

"Isle of Columba's cell,
Where Christian piety's soul-cheering spark
(Kindled from heaven between the light and dark
Of time) shone like the morning star."

Iona is about 3 miles long, from north-north-east to south-south-west, about a mile broad, and about 1,300 Scottish acres in area. It lies ¾ of a mile west of the south-western extremity of Mull, 9 miles south-south-west of Staffa, and about 36 miles west of the nearest part of the Scottish mainland. The strait which separates it from Mull is deep enough for the passage of the largest ships, but dangerous from sunken rocks. Islets and rocks—the most conspicuous of which is Soa on the south-west—are numerously sprinkled round one-half of its coast. A heavy swell of the sea, but not such as to imperil navigation, usually rolls toward it from the north. The scenery around it is, in general, desolate in its aspect and cold in its tints, requiring the aids of the burnished or tempestuated sea, the fleecy or careering clouds, and, above all, the tranquil or the stirring associations of history, to render it interesting or grand. Iona has the attractions neither

of pastoral beauty and simplicity, nor of highland wildness and sublimity; it utterly wants both the fertile and cultivated loveliness of Lismore, and the dark and savage magnificence of Mull; and, though relieved by some green panoramic views of Coll, Tiree, and other islands, it would seem to a person ignorant of its history an altogether tame expanse of treeless sward and low-browed rock. All round, it has a waving outline, approaching on the whole to an oval, but exhibiting an almost constant alternation of projection of land and indentation of sea. Its recesses, however, though termed bays by a topographer, would, in general, be refused the name by navigators, and afford no harbour, nor, in boisterous weather, even a tolerable landing-place. The bay of Martyrs, on the north-east side, is merely a little creek; yet it both forms the chief modern succedaneum for a harbour, and was anciently, as tradition reports, the place of debarkation for funeral parties coming hither to inter the illustrious dead. Port-na-Currach, 'the bay of the boat,' on the south-west side, is a still more inconsiderable creek, lined with perpendicular rocks of serpentine marble; and derives both its name and all its importance from a tradition of its having been the landing-place of the currach, the hide and timber boat, of St. Columba. On the shore of this creek are some irregular heaps of pebbles, thrown up apparently by the sea, but one of which, a heap about 50 feet long, is represented by legendary gossip as a memorial and an exact model of St. Columba's boat, while others are alleged to be results and monuments of acts of penance performed by the monks.

The surface of the island consists of small, pleasant, fertile plains in most places along the shore, and of rocky hillocks and patches of green pasture, with intermixture of dry boggy moorland, in the interior. At the southern extremity, excepting a low sandy tract near a creek called Bloody bay, it is merely a vexed and broken expanse of rocks. The highest ground is near the northern extremity, and rises only about 400 feet above sea-level. Numerous small springs afford an ample supply of pure water; and several of them combine their treasures to send a pleasant rill past the ruins of the ancient nunnery. Adjoining the gardens of the abbey, and surrounded by little hillocks, extends a morass, the remnant of an artificial lake of several acres, anciently traversed through the middle by a broad green terrace, and fringed round the edge with agreeable walks. At one side of it are traces of a sluice, and ruins of a corn mill. The pasture of the little hills consists, during three-fourths of the year, of a fine verdure, and is celebrated among the surrounding islands for its excellence. About 500 Scottish acres, or five-thirteenthths of the whole area, are arable. A light sandy soil prevails along the shore, excepting where cultivation and abundance of manures have converted it into a dark loam. The land was formerly held in run-rig, but is now disposed into regular lots; and many places produce good crops of barley and oats. Fuel can be obtained only from Mull, and in the form of peat, and is procured at great hazard and expense. The whole island is the property of the Duke of Argyll, and yields a rental of only about £300.

The geognostic structure of Iona exhibits peculiarities, and has been the subject of dispute among eminent geologists. Its principal minerals, however, are various and of much value. The Port-na-Currach stone has its name from the bay or creek in the vicinity of which it is found, and possesses fame both as a gem much coveted by modern virtuosi, and an amulet superstitiously invested with miraculous virtues by the people of the Middle ages.

The stone is a fluor or crystallized homogeneous substance, somewhat resembling quartz, formed in the veins of serpentine rock, and dislodged from them by the waves, and found in nodules, from the size of a pea to that of a large apple, along the shore. It is semi-pellucid and green, sometimes clouded with white and yellow opaque spots, and diminishes in brightness as it increases in size. Specimens free from blemish, and of good colour and transparency, are extremely beautiful when polished, and are highly valued by jewellers and lapidaries; but, in consequence of the great demand for them, they are annually increasing in scarcity. The marble of Iona is white and semi-pellucid, composed of small irregular, laminous masses, the laminae being plain, parallel, and resplendent. It breaks with a shining plain surface, strikes fire with steel, cuts freely, receives a fine polish, exhibits, by its micaceous particles and laminous masses, a glittering exterior, and, in its finest specimens, will remain for centuries exposed in the open air without exhibiting other change than a mellowing of its whiteness. Iona hieracite, or hawkstone, resembles in its hues the plumage of a Hebridean hawk, but is known only as having formed the thick slates with which the monastery was roofed, and possibly occurs nowhere on the island except among the ruins. Serpentine—probably the most beautiful stone which is found in large quantities in Scotland—may be quarried to any extent in Iona. Sienite or red granite, nearly as hard as the granite of Mull, occurs in extensive rocks in the south-west, and may be cut in any form, and of all dimensions. Spotted schistus, difficult to be worked, and too coarse for slates, is the chief stone on the north-east.

On the bay of Martyrs, near the ruins which constitute the grand attraction of the place, stands the village of Threld,—a collection of miserable huts, and the scene of much poverty and filth. In common with the rest of the island, it was long left to thrive or starve for the future world upon its dim traditions of the moral influences which once bathed all its neighbourhood in beauty; for though it received a visit some four times a-year from the minister of Kilfinichen, it was utterly destitute of every substantial means of either education or religious instruction. Now, however, it has both ecclesiastical and educational appliances as ample as almost any other seat of equal population in any part of Scotland. Yet it lags far behind many a Highland village in general improvement or well-being, and is still in a comparatively rude condition. Its inhabitants, besides conducting a poor trade in fish, live, to some extent, on the gullibility and vanity of visitors. Aware how much the gems of the island are in request, young and old run in a mass to the beach on the arrival of a vessel, and vie with one another in palming upon strangers, for twopence, for fourpence, for sixpence, or for whatever they can obtain, anything that is likely to be received by a self-conceited starrer as a precious stone. Wordsworth, alluding to the part taken in this traffic by children, and fixing the warm gaze of a Christian upon the means of religious instruction which they now enjoy, says,

"How sad a welcome! To each voyager
Some ragged child holds up for sale a stone
Of wave-worn pebbles, pleading on the shore
Where once came monk and nun with gentle stir,
Blessings to give, news ask, or suit prefer.
Yet is you neat trim church a grateful speck
Of novelty amid the sacred wreck
Strewn far and wide. Think, proud philosopher!
Fallen though she be, this Glory of the West,
Still on her sons the beams of mercy shine;
And hopes, perhaps more heavenly bright than thine
A grace, by thee unsought and unpossess'd.

A faith more fixed, a rapture more divine,
Shall gild their passage to eternal rest."

Prince Albert, the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Sir James Clark, landed on the island, in August 1847, while the Queen herself was contiguous in the royal yacht, at the time of the progress northward to Ardvreikie; and they had a reception from the people as primitive and decorous as probably was ever given anywhere to any ancient Lord of the Isles. A few plainly dressed islanders stood on the shore, carrying tufted willow-wands, and prepared to act as an escort; the body of the people, for the most part decently dressed, stood behind, looking eagerly on as spectators, yet all maintaining a respectful distance; only a few children, in the usual fashion of the island, offered pebbles and shells for sale; and, when the august visitors, after quietly surveying the curiosities of the place, returned to the barge, all the population gave loud voice in a hearty farewell cheer. The islanders, in spite of the rudeness of their condition, are a simple and hardy race, not more remarkable for their poverty, than for the thrift and the content with which their large numbers secure a sustenance on so narrow and niggard an arena. By the rearing of cattle on their little crofts, and selling them in Mull, and by their tiny trade in other matters, they procure a small importation of oatmeal, and then, for every other necessary of life, depend on their own little island and its encincturing sea. Population of the island in 1831, 350; in 1861, 264. Houses, 49.

Iona was probably uninhabited, or at best but occasionally visited by the people of Mull, previous to the time of Columba, and, at all events, comes first into notice as a quiet retreat gifted over to the saint for the uses of his missionary establishment. His having been accosted upon his landing by some Druids in the habits of monks, who, pretending to have also come to preach the gospel, requested him and his followers to seek out some other asylum, and who, on his detection of their imposture, made a speedy and complete departure, is either one of the idle legends with which his biographers barbarously embellished their accounts of his life, or points to some conspiracy formed among the heathen ecclesiastics on their getting bruit of his purpose to attempt an inroad on their territory. Columba was a native of Ireland, descended by his father from the King of that country, and by his mother from the King of Scotland; and, after having travelled in many countries, and acquired great reputation for learning and piety, he concocted a scheme of missionary enterprise, with Scotland and Ireland for its field, which, at once in the Christian heroism of its spirit, in the far-sightedness of its views, and in the brilliance of its immediate success, has had no parallel or even distant imitation in the missionary movements of any subsequent age. He wished to apply to Scotland and to Ireland a moral lever which should lift them up in the altitude of excellence, and bring them acquainted with the moral glories of heaven; and he sought a spot on which he might rest the fulcrum of the simple but mighty instrument he designed to wield. What he wanted was, not an arena crowded with population, or a vantage-ground of political influence over the rude tribes whom he wished to be the instrument of converting,—for, in that case, he would have remained in his fatherland, or taken a place in the kingly courts to which his birth gave him access; but it was a secluded nook where he could lubricate his own energies for the agile yet herculean labours which he had proposed to himself as his task, and where he could train and habituate a numerous body of youths to

the hardy moral gymnastics which should fit them for acting with equal nimbleness and strength against the battle-array of the idolatries and barbarity of united nations.

In 563, or, according to Bede, in 565, when Columba was 42 years of age, he left Ireland, accompanied by a chosen band who were akin to him in character and the companions of his councils, whom a grateful but incipiently papisticated posterity canonized, as they did himself, and asserted to be more than mortal, and whom the usages of Columba's successors pronounced to be 12 in number, after the example of the 12 apostles of the Redeemer, though the recorded list of their names shows them to have been 13, and the beautiful simplicity of Columba's character might have demonstrated them to amount to just as many as could be made to appreciate and reciprocate the motives of moral grandeur which impelled his movement,—accompanied by this band, the saint, since we must call him so, or rather the energetic missionary, ran in among the Hebrides as a territory common, in a sense, to Ireland and Scotland, and offering fair promise of the retreat which he sought. Oronsay, lying only 60 or 65 miles from the mouth of Loch-Foyle, the grand outlet of Ireland on the north, and both nearly of the same size as Iona, and similarly situated with relation to Colonsay as Iona is with relation to Mull, was first tried, and became, as is said, the seat of such commencing operations as afforded some promise of stability. But I—the island par excellence—was destined speedily and permanently to receive the bold and apostolic missionary. Either while his tent was fixed at Oronsay, or after having made a passing visit to Iona, he went into the eastern parts of Scotland, or the territories of the Picts, and was the instrument—with the aid of miracles, say his romancing biographers—of converting Brude or Bridei, the Pictish king, whose reign terminated in 587. From either this monarch, or more probably from Conal, king of the Scots—or, as Dr. Jamieson conjectures, from both, the frontiers of their respective kingdoms not being well ascertained—he received a grant of either whole or part of the island which was henceforth to be rendered illustrious by the association of his name. He now erected on Iona a mission-establishment, whence emanated for centuries such streams of illumination over Scotland, Ireland, the north of England, and even places more distant, as shone brilliantly in contrast to the midnight darkness which had settled down on the rest of Europe, corruscating through the sky and beautifully tinting the whole range of upward vision, like the play of the Northern lights when a long night has set in upon the world. But the establishment was very far from being monastic, and cannot, as to its external appliances, be traced in any of the existing ruins which possess so strong attractions for antiquaries and the curious. Columba and his companions were strangers to all the three vows which unite to constitute monkery; and made a brilliant exhibition of the social spirit, the far-stretching activity, the travelling and untiring regard for the diffusion of the gospel, the enlightened respect for every art which could improve and embellish human society, and the freedom from mummery and religious mountebankism, which monks are as little acquainted with as the red Indians who scour the American prairies are with polite literature or the refinements of a king's drawing-room.

Columba, for some time, took up his residence with king Brude at Inverness, and, while there, met with a petty prince of the Orkneys, and found an opportunity, by his means, of settling Cornac, one of his disciples, in the extreme north, so as to

introduce Christianity to the Ultima Thule of the known world. He also made a voyage in his curragh to the north seas, and spent twelve days in adopting such preparatory measures as gave his companions and successors an inlet to the northern parts of continental Europe. Constantine, a quondam king of Cornwall, who had renounced his throne that he might co-operate as a missionary with the saint, founded a religious establishment in imitation of Columba's at Govan on the Clyde, and, after diffusing a knowledge of the gospel in the peninsula of Kintyre, passed away from the world through the golden gate of martyrdom. Other members of the Iona fraternity—their leader guiding the way in every movement—traversed the dominions of the Picts, the Scots, and the Irish, and speedily numbered most of the first and many of the second and third of these nations among their followers. The Irish annalists state, in round numbers, that Columba had 300 churches under his inspection; and, adopting the language and ideas of a later and corrupted age, they add that he also superintended 100 monasteries. Their figures, as well as their words, are probably in fault. Yet, even making large allowances, the number of missionary centres modelled after the parent one of Iona, and mistakenly called 'monasteries,' and the number of fully organized and self-sustained congregations, which seem to be indicated by the word 'churches,' must have been surprisingly great to be, in any sense, estimated at respectively 100 and 300. Columba's personal influence, too, and the bright and far-seen star of fame which, from very nearly the commencement of his enterprise, stood over Iona, are evidence of the striking greatness of his missionary success. Aidan, the most renowned of the Scottish kings, having to contest the crown with his cousin Duncho, did not, even after the complete discomfiture of his opponents, think his title to royalty secure till inaugurated by Columba according to the ceremonial of the Liber Vitreus; and, in all his great enterprises, he was prayed for in a special meeting of the brotherhood of Iona. So numerous were the missionaries, both in Columba's own day and afterwards, who went out from the island,—so wide was the range of their movements, and so eminent was their success, indicated in their being popularly canonized,—that, throughout France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, all the saints of unknown origin were, at a later period, reputed to be Scottish or Irish.

The Culdees, 'servants of God,' as the fraternity of Iona and the communities connected with them were called, seem to have had no connexion whatever with the corrupt and multitudinous sect which, from an early period in the 4th century, claimed the alliance of the state, arrogated to itself the title of 'the Catholic church,' and was already far advanced, all indeed but completely matured, in the innovations of Romanism. Columba acted, to all appearance, in the same independent manner as the founders of some eight or ten considerable bodies in Africa, Italy, and the East, who, in various degrees, maintained orthodoxy and apostolicity long after these were utterly lost in what are usually called the Latin and the Greek churches, and who—but for the two circumstances of their records having been destroyed during the inquisitorial persecutions of the dark ages, and of the fountain-heads and all the main streams of ecclesiastical history lying within the territories of parties who regarded dissenter and heretic as synonymous terms—would figure illustriously in the religious annals of the Christian dispensation. He is represented as 'the arch-abbot of all Ireland,' and is known to have

wielded supreme ecclesiastical influence over Scotland; yet he seems to have acted rather on principles of advice than on those of authority, and in the character, not of a prelate, but simply of the founder and guide of a great Christian mission. He never renounced the humble office of a presbyter; nor ever held higher office than the abbacy, as it was termed, or first and governing function, of the college or ecclesiastical community of Iona. Mission-establishments, or 'monasteries' as history improperly designates them, formed by colonization from the parent one, or under its sanction, usually had each 12 presbyters, and a superior or 'abbot;' but both the presbyters who continued in the colleges and are called 'monks,' and those who went abroad in charge of congregations and wore the name of 'bishops,' were all on a footing of equality among themselves, and in the case of each community, all acknowledged the authority of their own superior or 'abbot.' Nor does the college of Iona seem to have differed from its offshoots in authority, or in any particular whatever except in its being the prolific hive whence successive swarms of industrious and honeyed missionaries went off to raise accumulations of sweets in the various nooks of the moral wilderness. Even 'the abbot' does not appear to have been, in all respects, the superior of the other members of a college; for he ranked only as a presbyter or 'a monk;' and, in particular, he acted strictly in common with the others in cases of ordination. The Culdees were sober, charitable, and contemptuous of worldly grandeur,—"modest and unassuming," says Bede, "distinguished for the simplicity of their manners, diligent observers of the works of piety and chastity, which they had learned from the prophetic and apostolic writings." They despised the ceremonies of a costly ritual, the pageantry of the choir, and the tricks and gambolings of priestcraft. They guarded, to a degree, against the innovations attempted by the wily emissaries of Rome; and, considering the circumstances of the period, made a comparatively long resistance to the influences of degeneracy which had already precipitated the most of Europe into gilded barbarism and antichristian superstition. Their doctrines probably were tinged, to a considerable degree, with heterodoxy; yet, when compared with those of the great body of contemporary Christians, and when seen in the rich fruits of moral worth which they produced, they may be suspected to have leaned toward error more in words than in reality.

Iona was the retreat of science and literature, and of the fine and useful arts, almost as conspicuously as of religion. Columba himself excelled in all secular learning, was a proficient in the knowledge of medicine and the practice of eloquence, and laboriously instructed the barbarians in agriculture, gardening, and other arts of civilized life. Not a few of the members of his community, in successive generations, were eminently skilled in rhetoric, poetry, music, astronomy, mathematics, and general philosophy and science. About the beginning of the 8th century, learning of every sort, in fact—with the exception of some poor remains of philosophy and the arts in Italy—was hunted out of every part of Continental Europe, and concentrated its energies and its glories on the little arena of Iona. Even Ireland, which was at the time brilliant in distinct literary establishments, concurred with the general voice of the civilized world, in pronouncing Iona the pre-eminent seat of learning, in acknowledging the paramount influence of its college, and in awarding to its abbot the designation of Principatus. The arts and sciences which formed

the curriculum were writing, arithmetic, the computation of time, geometry, astronomy, jurisprudence, and music. So much was the last of these valued at the period, that heaven was believed to have bestowed musical powers only on its favourites. At first, it allured the barbarians to the Christian modes of worship; and was attended to simply in a degree proportioned to its subordinate importance; but eventually it acquired a predominating influence, far too largely engaged the attention, retarded the progress of deeper studies, and contributed not a little to produce a general deterioration which at length became submerged by the influx of popery.

Only a rapid and interrupted outline of the history of Iona can be here attempted. A continuous list of abbots is preserved from Buithan, who succeeded Columba, and died in 600, to Caoin Chomrach, who died in 945. Another and succeeding list has perplexed antiquaries, but distinctly exhibits four more abbots, beginning in 1004, and terminating with Duncan, in 1099. Under Buithan, St. Giles, a graduate of Iona, introduced Culdeeism to Switzerland, was the instrument of converting several thousands of the inhabitants, rejected the bishopric of Constance, held out as a bribe to lure him from his simple creed, and planted an establishment whose superiors, in after ages, were less proof than he to the blandishments of civil greatness, and came to be ranked as considerable princes of the empire. Under Ferguan, who died in 622, and who was considerable in piety and learning, the scientific and literary interests of Iona had to struggle with difficulties, but went through unscathed. Under Cumín, who died in 658, and who was distinguished for his scholarship, the seminary, though sending out fewer missionaries than formerly to Switzerland, Germany, and other continental countries, continued its assiduity in training men in the arts and sciences. About this time, Aidan and some other alumni, in compliance with an invitation of Oswald, king of Northumbria, who had been discipled to Christianity when an exile among the Scots and Picts, introduced a knowledge of Christianity among the Northumbrian Saxons, and planted the scions of Christian excellence and literary renown among that people, from the northern limits of their territory along the Forth, to their southern limits in the centre of England. Aidan is said to have in seven days baptized 15,000 converts; and he commended his cause by great moderation, meekness, and piety; but in common with many others who went from Iona to England, he cared little to retain the simple ecclesiastical discipline of Culdeeism; and he was appointed the first bishop of Lindisfarne or Holy Island. Eata, one of those who accompanied Aidan from Iona, after labouring for a season in Northumbria, became the apostle of the tribes who inhabited the basin of the upper Tweed, and laid the foundation and was the first superior of the Culdee establishment of Melrose, which was the predecessor for centuries of the greatly more celebrated but incomparably less worthy popish abbey. During nearly the same period as that of Aidan and Eata's activity, all the other principalities or kingdoms of England, excepting Kent and Wessex, and the little state of Sussex, were traversed by missionaries from Iona, and received from them their chief initial instruction, or their revival from total declension, not only in Christianity, but also in the arts and sciences.

No institution, either of its own age or of any which intervened till after the Reformation, did so much as that of Iona, at this time, to diffuse over a benighted world the lights of literature, science, and the Christian faith. But as the 7th century

drew toward a close, its glory became visibly on the wane, and began to assume sickly tints of remote assimilation to Romanism, or more properly, of substituting frivolous external observances for the spirit and energy of simple truth. A celebrated but very stupid dispute at Whitby, in Yorkshire, between Colman, one of its alumni, and Wilfrid, a Romanist, on the precious questions as to when Easter or the passover should be celebrated, and with what kind of tonsure the hair of a professed religious should be cut, conducted on the one side by an appeal to the traditional authority of John the apostle, and on the other to the interpolated dictum of Peter, the alleged janitor of heaven, and supported on the part of Colman with all the zeal and influence of his Culdee brethren, ended, as it deserved to do, in the total discomfiture of the people of Iona, who totally forgot the moral dignity of their creed both by the silliness of the questions debated, and by the monstrous folly of appealing to the verdict of the Northumbrian prince Oswi, a diademed ninny, who "determined on no account to disregard the institutions of Peter who kept the keys of the kingdom of heaven,"—this dispute gave a virtual death-blow to Culdeeism, and the influence of Iona in England, and even paved the way for the march of the van-guard of popery upon the delightful institutions both of the island itself, and of the far-extending territory over which its moral influence presided. Colman, with a whole regiment of his clerical brethren, retreated upon Scotland, and left the sunnier clime of the south in possession of the corrupted and corrupting Romanists. Under Adaman, who died in 703, Iona proclaimed to the world its having commenced a career of apostacy, and invited the multitudinous communities who looked to it as the standard-bearer of their creed, to follow in its steps. The ecclesiastics of the island put some trappings of finery upon their originally simple form of church government; they fraternized with the Romanists on the subject of keeping Easter; they preached the celibacy of superior clerks and professed monks,—prohibited the celebration of marriage on any day except Sabbath,—prayed for the dead,—enjoined immoderate fastings,—and distinguished sin into various classes; and they, in general, yielded themselves, with a surprising degree of freedom, to the power of fanatical zeal and superstitious credulity. Though still far from being as corrupt as the Romanists, and though continuing to maintain the island's literary fame, they very seriously defiled the essential purity of Christian faith and devotion.

Iona underwent, in the course of divine providence, frequent scourgings for its spiritual declension, and henceforth was conspicuous, not more for the loss of its purity, than for the destruction of its peace. In 714, the ecclesiastics, or the monks—as they may now, with some show of reason, be called—were temporarily expelled by Nectan, king of the Picts. In 797, and again in 801, the establishment was burnt by the northern pirates. In 805, the pirates a third time made a descent upon it, and put no fewer than 68 of its monks to the sword. Next year the inhabitants of the island built a new town; in 814, they went in a body to Tarach to curse the king of Scotland, who had incensed them by his vices; and in 818, their abbot, Diarmid, alarmed by new menaces from the pirates, bundled up some saintly relics to aid in averting perils, and ploughed the seas for two years in making a retreat to Ireland. In 985, the abbot of the period, and 15 monks, or 'doctors,' were killed, and the whole establishment dispersed. In 1069, the buildings, after having been re-edified, were once more destroyed by fire. The

place had long before bidden farewell to its pristine glory, and now loomed dimly in the increasing gloom of its evening twilight; and, at last, in 1203, it was formally mantled in the sable dress of night, and became the seat of a new and regular monastery, tenanted by the cowed and mass-saying priests of Rome. The Culdee monks, with the decline of their religious excellence, grew in earthliness of spirit; and though they originally held little communication with powerful barons except to aid their spiritual well-being, and would not accept from them any donation of land, yet they eventually made no scruple to send their fame to the money-market, and to accumulate whatever possessions were ceded by popular and opulent credulity or admiration. They received numerous and large donations of churches and their pertinents, and of landed property from the lords of Galloway, and are said to have obtained 13 islands from the Scottish kings. No tolerable estimate can now be made of the amount of their wealth, nor even a certain catalogue exhibited of their islands. Raasay, Canna, Inchkenneth, Soa, and Eorsa, seem certainly to have belonged to them; Tiree, Colonsay, Staffa, and the Treshinish isles, were probably theirs; and the three Shiant isles, the three Garveloch isles, and the isle of St. Cormack, Dr. McCulloch thinks, are awarded them by the evidence of the ruined cells and other antiquities. In 1180, all the revenues derived from Galloway, and other quarters, were taken away, and granted to the abbey of Holyrood. The Romish monks who succeeded the Culdees, inherited from them little or no property, except the island of Iona, and were left to make what accumulations they could from the fame of the place, and the trickeries of their own craft.

Iona thus concentrates most of the teeming interest of its renowned name within the period of about 150 years succeeding the landing of Columba; and is seen in its real moral sublimity when the doubtful or positively fabulous story of its having been originally an island of the Druids, and the associations of its monkery, and its existing ruins of popish edifices, either are entirely forgotten, or are employed only in the limnings of poetry as foils to the grand features of the scene. Regarded as the source of Christian enlightenment to the whole British isles, and as the fountain-head of civilization, literature, and science, to all Europe, at a period when the vast territory of the Roman empire, and nearly all the scenes which had been lit up by primeval Christianity were turned into wilderness by barbarism and superstition, it excites holier and more thrilling thoughts by far than the most magnificent of the thousand rich landscapes of Scotland, than even the warmest in the colourings of its objects, and the most stirring in its antiquarian or historical associations. "We were now treading that illustrious island," says Dr. Johnson, in a passage familiar to almost every Scotsman, "which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses,—whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue! That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

Wordsworth has dedicated three memorial sonnets to Iona; and Blackwood's Delta has penned the following lines on this far-famed islet, and its surrounding scenery:

"How beautiful, beneath the morning-sky,
The level sea outstretches like a lake
Serene, when not a zephyr is awake
To curl the gilded pendant gliding by!
Within a bow-shot, Druid Icolmkill
Presents its time-worn ruins hoar and grey,
A monument of old remaining still,
Lonely, when all its brethren are away.
Dumb things may be our teachers; is it strange
That aught of death is perishing! Come forth
Like rainbows, show diversity of change,
And fade away—Aurora of the North!
Where altars rose, and choral virgins sung,
And victims bled, the sea-bird rears her young."

If any relics of the Culdees exist on the island, they must, to all appearance, be sought only among the oldest of the tomb-stones, defaced, without inscriptions, mere blocks of stone, which cannot now be identified with any age, or twisted into connection with any individuals or events. The ruins of buildings are extensive, but all posterior in date to the invasion of popery. Whatever structures were erected by Columba or his successors, are contended, successfully, we think, by Dr. McCulloch, to have been comparatively rude, and probably composed of wicker-work or timber; and even had they been elegant and of solid masonry, must have been destroyed by the frequent devastations of the northern pirates. When Ceallach, the leader of the Romish invaders, took possession in 1203, he could scarcely have failed to appropriate an ecclesiastical edifice, had one existed, or even to have renovated or re-edified any ruins which could have been available for housing his monks; yet he built a monastery of his own. Even Ceallach's edifice, soon after its erection, was pulled down by a body of Irish, sanctioned by an act of formal condemnation on the part of a synod of their clergy, who still sided with the Culdees, and resisted Romanism.

St. Oran's chapel, the oldest existing ruin, is probably the work of the Norwegians, and, were it not confronted with historical proofs which raise very strong doubts of its dating higher than near or toward the year 1300, it might have been esteemed as prior to the 11th century. The building is in the Norman style, rude, only 60 feet by 22, and now unroofed, but otherwise entire. Excepting that the chevron moulding is, in the usual manner, repeated many times on the soffit of the arch, it is quite without ornament; and, even in the poor decorations which it possesses, it displays meanness of style and clumsiness of execution. In the interior, and along the pavement, are some tombs, and many carved stones,—one of the latter ornamented, in a very unusual manner, with balls. A tomb pointed out as St. Oran's, but more probably belonging to a sea-warrior, and very evidently of a more modern date than the chapel, lies under a canopy of three pointed arches, and possesses more elegance than most of the relics of the island. On the south side of the chapel, and adjacent to it, is an enclosure called Relig Oran, 'the burying-place of Oran.' This was the grand cemetery of Iona, the cherished and far-famed spot whither, for ages, funeral parties voyaged from a distance to inter the illustrious dead. According to Donald Munro, Dean of the Isles, who visited the place in the 16th century, and to the historian Buchanan, and a thousand other writers who copied the Dean, or copied one another, there stood within this area three tombs, formed like little chapels, bearing on their ends or gabels the inscriptions, "Tumulus Regum Scotiæ," "Tumulus Regum

Hybernæ," and "Tumulus Regum Norwegiæ," and enclosing the ashes respectively of 48 kings of Scotland, 4 kings of Ireland, and 8 kings of Norway. The tombs, if ever they existed,—and they almost to a certainty never did—have utterly disappeared. King Duncan of Scotland, indeed, and Neill Frassach, the son of Fergal of Ireland, who died in 778, actually were buried in Iona; but some of the other kings pleaded for were fabulous, some died prior to the date of Columba's landing on the island, some are known to have been interred at Dunfermline or Arbroath, and the small remainder may or may not, for anything either documents or monuments say on the subject, have been, as Munro says, "eirded in this very fair kirkzaird, weil biggit about with staine and lyme."

A lump of red granite is pointed out as the tomb of a French king; but may have been the monumental stone of a person nearly as nameless as itself. Yet the grave-stones of Iona are so very numerous, and have collectively so imposing an appearance, as to impress a visitor with a much stronger conviction of the former grandeur and reputed sanctity of the island, than is conveyed by the contemplation of its ruined structures. They seem to lie in rows in a north and south direction, but, on the whole, are huddled together in a manner rather confused than orderly or tasteful. While the greater proportion are plain, the rest are, in many instances, finely carved with knots and sculptured imitations of vegetables with figures of recumbent warriors, and with other emblems and devices, and seem to be monumental of the chiefs of the isles, Norwegian sea-kings, influential ecclesiastics, and other persons of considerable station or note. None of the entire collection exhibit certain or intrinsic evidence of high antiquity. Some with Runic sculptures may be as old as the 9th century, the date of the commencement of the Danish invasion, but may, on the other hand, be just as probably more modern. Two, with mutilated Erse or Irish inscriptions—one of them commemorative of a certain Donald Longshanks—appear to be among the most ancient. One commemorates a Macdonald, and another the Angus Og who was with Bruce at Bannockburn. Many statues and monuments, additional to the profuse mass which previously lay exposed, were, in 1830, discovered and laid bare in a search conducted by Mr. Rae Wilson; and they possibly, though not very probably, suggest the concealed existence of a sufficient number of others to verify the assertion of Sacheverel, that, about the year 1600, copies were taken of the inscriptions of 300, and deposited with the family of Argyle.

The chapel of the nunnery—usually the first of the ruins shown to visitors—seems next in antiquity to the chapel of St. Oran. The nuns to whom it belonged were canonesses of St. Augustine, and were not displaced at the Reformation. Nor, while popish themselves, had they any Culdee predecessors; no monastic establishment for females having existed during the period of Columba's discipline. The building is in good preservation, about 60 feet by 20, its roof anciently vaulted and partly remaining, and its arches round, with plain fluted soffits. As the architecture is purely Norman, without a vestige or a concomitant ornament of the pointed style, it might, if judged simply by its own merits, or apart from the evidence of circumstances, be assigned a higher date than the period of the Romish influence. Though a court is shown, and also some vestiges of what is pronounced to have been a church, the other buildings belonging to the nunnery have so far disappeared that they cannot be intelligibly traced. In the interior of the chapel is the tombstone of the

last prioress, with a Latin inscription, in old British characters, round the ledge. A figure of the lady, in bas relief, in barbarous style, and in the attitude of praying to the Virgin Mary, is supported on each side by the figure of an angel, and has under its feet the address, "Sancta Maria, ora pro me." The Virgin Mary holds the Infant in her arms, and has on her head a mitre, surmounted by a sun and moon. Within the building are many other tombs, but none with inscriptions or carvings.

The chief ruin on the island is that of the Abbey church or cathedral. Originally it seems to have sustained only the former character; but afterwards it became cathedral as well as Abbey church, the bishops of the Isles occasionally adopting Iona as the seat of their residence and the centre of their influence. The building is manifestly of two distinct periods, both difficult or impossible of fixation. The part eastward of the tower is probably of the same date as the chapel of the nunnery; and the other part belongs probably to the 14th century. "At present," says Dr. McCulloch, "Its form is that of a cross; the length being about 160 feet, the breadth 24, and the length of the transept 70. That of the choir is about 60 feet. The tower is about 70 feet high, divided into three stories. It is lighted on one side, above, by a plain slab, perforated by quatrefoils, and on the other by a catherine-wheel, or marigold window, with spiral mullions. The tower stands on four cylindrical pillars of a clumsy Norman design, about 10 feet high and 3 in diameter. Similar proportions pervade the other pillars in the church; their capitals being short, and, in some part, sculptured with ill-designed and grotesque figures, still very sharp and well-preserved; among which that of an angel weighing souls (as it is called by Pennant), while the devil depresses one scale with his claw, is always pointed out with great glee. This sculpture, however, represents an angel weighing the good deeds of a man against his evil ones. It is not an uncommon feature in similar buildings, and occurs, among other places, at Montvilliers; where also the devil, who is at the opposite scale, tries to depress it with his fork, as is done elsewhere with his claw. The same allegory is found in detail in the legends; and it may also be seen in some of the works of the Dutch and Flemish painters. The arches are pointed, with a curvature intermediate between those of the first and second styles, or the sharp and the ornamented, the two most beautiful periods of Gothic architecture; their soffits being fluted with plain and rude moulding. The corded moulding separates the shaft from the capital of the pillars, and is often prolonged through the walls at the same level. The larger windows vary in form, but are everywhere inelegant. There is a second, which is here the clerestory tier; the windows sometimes terminating in a circular arch, at others in trefoil bends; the whole being surmounted by a corbel table." Within the cathedral are several monuments, the most noticeable of which is one of an abbot in the table form, exhibiting a fine recumbent sacerdotal figure in high relief with vestments and crosier, having four lions at the angles, and bearing an inscription.

Other ruins and relics are either very much dilapidated, or of inconsiderable importance. Various parts of the abbey may be traced; but they are uninteresting and without ornament. Four arches of the cloister are distinct; three walls exist of what was probably the refectory. The remains of the bishop's house, also, are clearly traceable, but do not deserve notice. Various little clusters of stone and fragments of wall are supposed to have been chapels. Buchanan says that there were on the

island several chapels founded by kings of Scotland and chiefs of the Isles; but, as he joins the romancers respecting the tombs of the kings and other subjects, he fails to command unhesitating belief. A causeway, called Main-street, ran between the cathedral and the nunnery, and was joined by two others called Martyr-street and Royal-street, which are said to have communicated with the beach. The remains of the causeway are, in some places, sufficiently perfect; but, in others, they have, like the removeable stones of the buildings, been carried off by the inhabitants for the erection of cottages and enclosures. A current story says that there were, at one time, 360 crosses on the island, and that, after the Reformation, the synod of Argyle ordered 60 of them to be thrown into the sea. Whatever may have been the real number, traces now exist of only four. One of these is beautifully carved; this and another are little injured; a third has been broken off at the height of about 10 feet; and a fourth exhibits only its stump in a little earthen mound. Various fragments, converted into grave-stones, appear, from the devices and inscriptions which they bear, to have certainly been votive. Numerous spots on the island, slightly marked in some cases by natural and in others by artificial features, are identified in various ways with Columba, and, for the most part, pointed out as scenes of prodigies and saintly exploits. Even Columba's own successors, Cumin and Adamnan, men who wrote within about a century after his death, and were at the head of the Iona establishment at the period of its greatest glory, betrayed, to a surprising degree, the weakness of magnifying the remarkable events of his life; and the Romish monks who succeeded, and who belonged to a community notable for the invention everywhere of the wildest saintly legends, could hardly fail, in such a place as Iona, to be carried round in such a whirl of creativeness as would prevent their getting a correct view of any one matter which they related to visitors or sent down the current of tradition. The destruction or irrecoverable dispersion of an alleged great library of Iona, ascribed to the execution of an act of the Convention of Estates in 1561, and usually spoken of with mingled lugubriousness and indignation, as if it occasioned the irretrievable loss of valuable books, and was an act more Gothic than any ever perpetrated by Goths, has probably done little else than relieve sober inquirers into facts from a thousand perplexities additional to those of the traditions current on the island, and almost certainly made away with no book worth possessing which was not elsewhere preserved.

IONA, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the island of Iona and five farms in the Ross district of the island of Mull, within the quoad civilia parish of Kilfinichen, in Argyleshire. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in June, 1845. It is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyre. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £120; glebe, £1 10s., with right of peats. The parish church is a government one. There is also a Free church; whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £20 0s. 9d. There are a government school, a charity school, a Gaelic school, and two female schools.

IORSA. See EARSAY.

IRELAND-HEAD. DUNROSSNESS.

IRISHLAW, a hill, of 1,576 feet of altitude above sea-level, in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire.

IRONGATE-HILL. See BORROWSTOWNNESS.

IRONGRAY. See KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY.

IRON ISLE, a sunken rock of considerable length, but visible only at low water, about a mile from the shore of Brown-head, on the south coast of the island of Arran.

IRVINE (THE), a river in Ayrshire, forming, from a short distance beneath its source, to its entrance into the frith of Clyde, the boundary-line between the districts of Cunningham and Kyle. What, in the region earliest drained, bears the name of the Irvine, rises in two head-waters, the one in a moss at Meadow-head, on the eastern boundary of the parish of Loudon or of Ayrshire, and the other a mile eastward in the parish of Avondale in Lanarkshire, near the battle-field of Drumclog. The rills making a junction a mile below their respective sources, the united stream traces the boundary of Ayrshire a mile southward, and then turns westward, enters the interior of the county, and thence, till very near its embouchure, pursues a course which—with the exception of very numerous but brief and beautiful sinuosities—is uniformly due west. About $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the point of its entering the county, it is joined from the north by Glen water. This, in strict propriety, is the parent-stream, on account both of its length of course and its volume of water; for the stream of the Glen rises at Crosshill in Renfrewshire, a mile north of the Ayrshire frontier, and runs 6 miles southward, drinking up five rills in its progress, to the point of confluence with the Irvine. Swollen by this large tributary, the Irvine immediately passes the village of Derval on the right,— $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile onward, the village of Newmilns,—at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther on, the village of Galston, on the left. A mile and a quarter below Galston it receives from the north Polbaith burn; $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile lower down, it is joined from the south by Cessnock water; and 3 miles westward in a straight line—though probably double the distance along its channel, the course here being almost emulative of the lesser windings of the Forth—it passes Kilmarnock and Riccarton on opposite sides, and receives on its right bank the tributary of Kilmarnock water. Nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles onward, measured in a straight line, but 4 miles or upwards along its bed, it is joined on the same bank by Carnel water; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther on, it receives, still on the same bank, the tribute of the Annack. The river now runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in a direction west of north, passing through the town of Irvine at about mid-distance; it then suddenly bends round in a fine sweep till it assumes a southerly direction; and opposite the town of Irvine—at 3 furlongs' distance from its channel—when running southward, abruptly expands into a basin $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile broad, which receives Garnock river at its north-west extremity, and communicates by a narrow mouth or strait with the frith of Clyde.

The parishes which come down on the Irvine's south bank are Galston, Riccarton, and Dundonald; and those which it washes on its north side are Loudon, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Dreghorn and Irvine. If the beauty of the stream, gliding slowly on its pebbled bed, the richness and verdure of its haughs, the openness of its course, the quality of the adjacent soil, the progress of agriculture along its banks, the array of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats looking down upon its meanderings, the crowded population and the displays of industry and wealth which salute it in its progress, are taken into view, the Irvine will be pronounced, if not one of the thrillingly attractive rivers of Scotland, at least one of the most pleasing, and one on whose scenery combined patriotism and taste will fix a more satisfied eye than on that of streams which have drawn music from an hundred harps, and poesy from clusters of men gifted with the powers of description. The mansions of note situated near the river demand notice in crowds, and must be disposed of in simple enumeration. Loudon castle and Cessnock-house, both the residence of noble owners, Lanfine, Holms,

Kilmarnock-house, Peel-house, Caprington, Fairly-house, Craig-house, Newfield, Auchens, Shewalton, some of them the homes of men distinguished by title or important influence in their country,—these mansions and others, besides many handsome villas, overlook the river. On the banks of its tributaries, too, are similar adornings,—such as Crawfordland and Dean-castle on the Kilmarnock, Rowallan, Kilmaurs, and Busby castles on the Carmel, and Lainshaw, Annack-lodge, and Bourtreehill on the Annack.

IRVINE, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, on the southern border of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Stevenston, Kilwinning, Stewarton, Dreg-horn, and Dundonald. On all sides, except the north-east, its boundary is traced by rivers; on the east and south-east, by the Annack,—on the south, by the Irvine,—on the south-west, by the Garnock,—and on the north-west and north, by the Lugton. Its length north-eastward is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A small district on the left bank of the river Irvine, on which stands the large suburb of Fullarton, was formerly viewed as belonging to the parish; but in 1823 it was decided by the court of session to be comprehended in Dundonald. The south-western division of the parish is low and sandy; but in some parts it consists of a light loam; and—with the exception of a sandy common of about 300 acres north-west of the town—it all produces heavy crops of all sorts of corn and grass. The north-eastern division, especially toward the extremity, is more elevated, though not strictly hilly, and has a soil of stiffish clay. In this district, the burgh possesses a considerable tract of land which, half-a-century ago, yielded a revenue of about £500 a-year. The face of the country is greatly beautified by circular clumps of plantation on most of the eminences. Most of the farm houses are large, neat, and indicative, both in their own aspect and in that of the offices and lands around them, of prosperity and opulence. The real rental of the arable lands in 1841 was £5,273. Assessed property in 1860, inclusive of the burgh, £16,059. Bourtreehill, on the Annack, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the town, is the only gentleman's seat. But the beautiful and finely wooded policy of EGLINTON CASTLE [which see] stretches far into the interior, and comes down into continerminousness with the town-lands of the burgh. From some of the rising grounds toward the north-east, fascinating views are obtained of the lower part of the parish and adjacent districts on the foreground, and of the brilliant scenery of the frith of Clyde and the bay of Ayr in the distance. Near Bourtreehill is an old castellated structure, called Stone-castle, belonging to the Earl of Eglinton, which is said to be the remains of an ancient nunnery, where there were a chapel, a cemetery, and a small village. The parish is traversed for about a mile between the Garnock and the Irvine by the Glasgow and Ayr railway; and is cut northward, north-eastward, and eastward, by great lines of road from the town respectively to Kilwinning, Glasgow, and Kilmarnock. Population in 1831, 5,200; in 1861, 5,695. Houses, 734.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £311 12s. 6d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £137 5s. 8d. The parish church was built in 1774, and extensively repaired in 1830, and contains 1,800 sittings. There is a Free church; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £301 5s. 4d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the East and the Relief, the former built in 1810 and containing 800 sittings, the latter of older date and containing

856 sittings. There is a Baptist chapel, which was built in 1839, and contains 600 sittings. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. On the Census Sabbath in 1851, the maximum attendance at the parish church was 950; at the Free church, 380; at the two United Presbyterian churches, 1,140; at the Baptist chapel, 130; and at the Roman Catholic chapel, 220. The principal school is the Irvine academy, which was built in 1814 at the cost of £2,250, and contains accommodation for about 500 pupils. It comprises three departments, and is conducted by a rector and two masters, each of whom receives £30 of salary, besides fees. A great many of the pupils attending it come from a distance, and board in the town. The other schools are a subscription school, with an attendance of 65; a charity school, with an attendance of 90; two male adventure schools, with an attendance of 260; and two ladies' schools, with an attendance of 30. These statistics are entirely proper to Irvine, as parish and municipal burgh; and do not include anything within the suburb of Fullarton, which, though within the parliamentary burgh, belongs to the parish of Dundonald.

The ancient church of Irvine belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. In 1516, the produce or value of its property, was annually 39 bolls of meal, 9 bolls and 2 firlots of bear, "4 huggats of wine," and £17 6s. 8d. for a leased portion of its tithes. Before the Reformation the church had several altars, one of which appears to have been dedicated to St. Peter. On the bank of the river, near the church, stood a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and in 1451, Alicia Campbell, Lady Loudon, granted four tenements in the town, and an annual rent of 5 merks from another tenement, to maintain a chaplain for its altar. To a chapel in the town—but whether this or another does not appear—the provost of the collegiate church of Corstorphine granted, in 1540, extensive possessions within the burgh, such as yield a considerable revenue. At the south corner of the present churchyard stood a convent of Carmelite or White friars, founded in the 14th century by Fullarton of Fullarton. In 1399, Reynald Fullarton of Crosby and Dreghorn, granted to the friars an annual rent of 6 merks and 10 shillings from his lands. In 1572, the houses and revenues of the friars, with the property of all chapels, altarages, prebends, or colleges within the royalty, were granted by James VI. to the burgh, to be applied to a foundation bearing the name of "The king's foundation of the school of Irvine."

This parish was the birth-place of the extinct fanatical sect called Buchanites, whose principal tenets were, that there should be a community of goods and bodies, and that true believers had no occasion to die, but might all pass into heaven, as Elijah did, in an embodied state. Its founder was a woman of the name of Simpson, or Mrs. Buchan, who, having been captivated by the preaching of Mr. Whyte, the Relief minister of Irvine, at a sacrament in the vicinity of Glasgow, insinuated herself into favour with him and with some influential members of his congregation, and soon began to draw wondering attention in the burgh. She possessed a most persuasive eloquence, and, among her converts, or enthusiastic adherents, numbered a lieutenant of marines, an old lawyer, and Mr. Whyte the minister. But her ravings became so wild as to arouse popular indignation, and draw down upon the place of her nocturnal assemblies, mobbings and assaults which only magisterial interference was able to quell. In May 1784, the magistrates thought it prudent to dismiss her from the town, and, in

order to protect her from insult, accompanied her about a mile beyond the royalty; yet they could not prevent the mob from pushing her into ditches, and otherwise inflicting upon her contempt and maltreatment. She lodged for the night with some of her followers at Kilmaurs; and being joined in the morning by Mr. Whyte and others from Irvine, the whole company, about 40 in number, marched onward to Mauchline and Cumnock, and thence to Closeburn in Dumfries-shire, singing as they went, and saying that they were going to the New Jerusalem. But though the bubble soon burst, it occasioned a great sensation for several years, and even yet is occasionally talked of in the south-west of Scotland as a notable instance of raving fanaticism. The Rev. George Hutchison, the author of an Exposition of Job and some of the minor prophets,—the Rev. Mr. Dickson, the author of several well-known works,—and the Rev. Mr. Nisbet, the author of Expositions on Ecclesiastes and the Epistles of Peter,—were all ministers of Irvine. "There were many learned, grave, and pious ministers," says Mr. Warner, in his preface to one of Nisbet's Expositions, "who in suffering times being put from their own charges, came and resided in this place, especially during the times of Messrs. Hutchison's and Stirling's ministry here." The town of Irvine was likewise, in modern times, the seat of a Moravian settlement, whose small place of worship was eventually converted into a weavers' shop.

IRVINE, a royal burgh and a sea-port, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Irvine, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east from the basin, but 2 miles from it along the channel of the river, and a mile in a direct line north-east of the nearest point of the frith of Clyde,— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Kilwinning, $6\frac{1}{2}$ west of Kilmarnock, 7 east-south-east of Saltcoats, 11 north of Ayr, and 23 by road, but $29\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, south-west by south of Glasgow. The site of the main body of the town is a rising ground, of a sandy soil, stretching parallel with the river. At a point $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north of Annack water, and the same distance east of Irvine water, is the Town-head or commencement of the Main-street. This thoroughfare stretches from end to end of the town, running about 600 yards in a direction north of west, and then over a further distance of about 500 yards, assuming a more northerly direction. Over its whole length, excepting a small part in the centre mid-distance, it is spacious and airy, and wears an appearance superior to that of the principal street of most Scottish towns of its size. Expanding southward of it, and partly lying between the first 450 yards of it and Irvine river, are the Golf-fields, with the minister's glebe, the parish church, and some other objects of interest. Three hundred yards from the commencement of the Main-street one thoroughfare of very brief length leads off into the Golf-fields, and another, 400 yards long, called Cotton-street, leads off in the opposite direction. At the further extremity of the latter street stand the gas works, and one of the dissenting meeting-houses. Nearly 200 yards down from the debouch of Cotton-street, the Main-street, having already sent off a briefer thoroughfare to the church, sends off one of 220 yards in length to the river; and immediately after it is itself bisected into two thoroughfares by the town-hall and the jail. About 80 yards below these, the Main-street reaches what may be esteemed the centre of the town. From this point a street of great burghal importance goes off, over a distance of 200 yards, to a bridge communicating across Irvine river with the suburbs and the harbour; and another, little built upon, goes off in an opposite direction, pointing the way to Glasgow, and at a

distance of 530 yards passing the gas works, and receiving at an acute angle the termination of Cotton-street. Three other streets complete the grouping of the burgh,—one nearly parallel with Main-street on its east side, but very partially edified,—another parallel to it on its west side, but compactly edified over only a brief distance,—and a third, going off from it at a point 200 yards below the centre of the town, diverging at an angle of about 45 degrees, and going down over a distance of 220 yards to the slaughter-house. The suburbs consist chiefly of two streets, straight and uniformly edified,—the one, called Halfway, leading right across the isthmus, formed by the elongated horse-shoe bend of the river, to the harbour of the town,—and the other, called Fullarton, running up at a right angle from the bridge, or parallel with the river, and pointing the way to Ayr. On a line with the west end of Halfway, where the river, just before expanding into its basin or estuary, suddenly bends from a southerly to a westerly course, is the pier or harbour,—lined, for about 220 yards, with buildings, and sending out a pierhead upwards of 500 yards into the basin.

The general appearance of the town is good. The Main street is well causewayed, clean, and handsome. The private houses in most parts of the town are substantial and commodious. Several fine villas adorn the suburbs and environs; and plenty of eligible sites may be found for more. The public buildings of the town are very creditable. The new town-hall and court-house, recently erected at a cost of £4,000, in lieu of a town-hall of 1745, in the middle of the thoroughfare of the main street, and containing court-hall, council chambers, library-room, and some other apartments, are a highly ornamental pile. The bridge which connects the town with its suburbs was built in 1746, and materially widened and improved in 1837, and is one of the most handsome in Ayrshire. The academy, situated a little west of the northern termination of Main-street, is an ornament to the town. The parish church, standing on a swell of the ground in the Golf-fields, is an oblong edifice 80 feet by 60, with a very beautiful spire at its north-west end, and makes a conspicuous figure. All the other places of worship are neat edifices. A magnificent market cross stood anciently in the centre of the town, but was taken down in 1694, and used for the erection of the meal market. Two ports or archways formerly stood at the chief entrances of the town, the one across the Main-street, and the other across Eglinton-street.

Irvine is a sea-port of considerable importance. It both commands a considerable industrial territory of its own, and being the nearest port to Kilmarnock, has shared the results of that town's increase in manufacturing productiveness. Besides shipping vast quantities of coals both coastwise and for Ireland, the town, with its dependencies, exports very largely carpeting, tanned leather, rye-grass seed, and tree plants, also, on a smaller scale, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, herrings, sheep-skins tawed, and other articles; and it imports from Ireland oats, butter, orchard produce, feathers, untanned hides, linen cloth, quilts, limestone, and other articles, and from America timber, staves, and spars, as well as exports to the latter market carpeting, woollen cloth, and articles of leather manufacture. The harbour has a regular custom-house establishment. Across the mouth of the basin—as at the mouth of the river Ayr—is a bar which long very seriously impeded navigation, and which even yet prevents the entrance of vessels of any considerable burden. The depth of water from the quay to the bar is gen-

erally from 9 to 11 feet at spring tides; and in high storms, with the wind from the south or south-west, it is sometimes 16 feet. Vessels of larger size than 80 or 100 tons are obliged to take in or deliver part of their cargoes on the outer side of the bar. In 1790 the port had, in strict connexion with the town, 51 vessels of aggregately 3,682 tons, besides some other vessels nominally belonging to it, but properly connected with Saltcoats and Largs. In 1837, the vessels registered at it were 106, of aggregately 11,535 tons. In 1860, the sailing vessels registered at it were 118, of aggregately 20,039 tons, and the steam vessels 3, of aggregately 120 tons. The trade at the port in the year 1860 comprised, in the coasting department, 48,874 tons inwards and 360,994 tons outwards, and in the foreign and colonial department, 10,695 tons inwards in British vessels, 1,299 inwards in foreign vessels, 76,023 outwards in British vessels, and 54,378 outwards in foreign vessels. The average yearly customs, in the years 1840-1844 amounted to £2,901; and, in the years 1845-1849, to £1,574. The average amount of yearly dues levied at the port a considerable number of years ago was about £450.

The manufactures of Irvine also, and its general trade, are of considerable importance. Hand-sewing was introduced about the year 1790; and now, for a number of years past, it has employed, in the town and neighbourhood, nearly 2,000 females. Hand-loom weaving, particularly in the departments of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks, employs about 400 weavers and about 200 winders. The number of hand-loom in 1838 was 580. Ship-building, rope-making, tanning, leather-dressing, anchor-making, magnesia-manufacture, and all the ordinary kinds of artificership, are, in various degrees, carried on. The traffic in connexion with the railway, and in the interchange of general merchandise for country produce, is comparatively large. A grain market is held on Monday, and other weekly markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of January, on the first Tuesday of May, on the Wednesday after the first Monday of July, and on the third Monday of August. The town has offices of the British Linen Co.'s, the Union, the Royal, and the Clydesdale Banks, a savings' bank, and eleven insurance agencies. The principal inns are the Queen's arms, the Eglington arms, and the Wheat sheaf. There are in the town a Mechanics' institution, a news' room, a subscription library, and a horticultural society.

The affairs of the burgh are managed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. The municipal constituency in 1862 was 192. The corporation-property is considerable—including among other items, 422 acres of arable land, the town's mills, the town-house, with its shops, the public meal-market, shambles and washing-houses. The income in 1832 was £1,497 19s. 7d.; in 1862, £1,980 odds. The ordinary expenditure is, in general, so much less than the amount of revenue, as to admit of extensive repairs upon the burgh-property, and occasionally of the purchase of additions to the common good. The jurisdiction of the magistrates does not extend to the suburbs; and their patronage is limited to the election of their officers. The burgh court is the only one in which they preside, and is held every Monday. Affairs of police are managed by the magistrates, and maintained at the cost of the burgh fund. A justice of peace court is held every Monday; and a sheriff court on the first Thursday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. There are six incorporated trades,—

squaremen, hammermen, coopers, tailors, shoe makers, and weavers; but they early and voluntarily renounced their exclusive privileges, in advance of most similar bodies in Scotland. Irvine unites with Ayr, Campbelton, Inverary, and Oban in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary burgh is more extensive than the royal burgh, and includes Halfway and Fullarton. The parliamentary constituency in 1861 was 255. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 4,594; in 1861, 4,229. Houses, 530. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 7,060. Houses, 825.

Irvine is a very ancient royal burgh. A charter of the supposed date of 1308 is still extant, granted by King Robert Bruce in consequence of the services of the inhabitants in the wars of the succession. Twelve renewals and confirmations of their rights by successive monarchs, evince the importance which the burgh continued to maintain down to 1641, when all its immunities were formally ratified by parliament. From a charter granted by Robert II., it appears to have once had jurisdiction over the whole of Cunningham; but it could not long maintain its ascendancy against encroachments on the part of neighbouring barons. Its armorial bearings are a lion rampant-guardant, having a sword in one of his forepaws, and a sceptre in the other, with the motto, "Tandem bona causa triumphat;" and these are sculptured over the entry to the council-chamber in the town-hall.—In August, 1839, Irvine became temporarily crowded with an influx of strangers, pouring in from sea and highway to witness the fooleries of the Eglington tournament. The town is distinguished as the birth-place of James Montgomery, the poet, and Galt, the novelist. Montgomery's father long officiated as minister in the little chapel then known as 'the Moravian kirk;' and the poet was born in a house near it, on the north side of the entrance to an alley, called Braid close. Galt's natal spot was a neat two-story house, on the south side of the Main-street, near its northern termination. Burns' name, too, is connected in a degree with the town; for here—though in what precise locality is disputed—the bard tried to establish himself as a flax-dresser, and suffered a severe reverse in the burning of his shop.—Irvine, at one time, gave the title of Viscount, in the Scottish peerage, to an English family who had no property in its vicinity. The first Viscount Irvine was Henry, the eldest surviving son of Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple Newsom, near Leeds, and received the title in 1661. Charles, the 9th and last Viscount, died in 1778.

IRVING, an ancient parish, now comprehended in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in Dumfriesshire. It takes its name from a very ancient and respectable family which, in former times, enjoyed large possessions in this part of the country. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

ISHOL, an islet in Loch-Linnhe, in Argyleshire.

ISHOL, an islet contiguous to the south-west coast of Islay, in Argyleshire.

ISHOUR, a lake in the Parf or western division of the parish of Durness, in Sutherlandshire. It abounds with trout.

ISLA (The), a river of Forfarshire and Perthshire. It gives the name of Glenisla to the highland Forfarshire parish, containing the upper part of its course. It rises among the highest summit-range of the Forfarshire Grampians, near the point where that county and the shires of Perth and Aberdeen meet. Combining, 2½ miles due east from that point, two head-waters, each of which had flowed 2 miles, it flows due south to the base of Mount Blair, over a distance of 7½ miles, receiving numerous mountain-

torrents in its progress,—the chief of which are the Brighty, the Cally, and the Fergus, giving their names to the glens which they traverse. Driven off the straight line by Mount Blair, the stream runs first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, and next 1 mile eastward to the church of Glenisla, and then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the boundary between Glenisla and Lintrathen. It now, for 3 miles southward and westward traces that boundary, receives on its right bank a tributary of 4 miles length of course, and, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward divides Lintrathen on the north from Alyth on the south. At this point it is joined by a small tributary which had run nearly parallel to it from the west, and, on the opposite bank by the large tributary of Back water. Flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile due south between the parishes of Airly and Alyth respectively in Forfarshire and Perthshire, it touches the parish of Ruthven, flows round it $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-westward and south-eastward, dividing it from Alyth, and receiving from the west the tribute of Alyth burn, and then bisects Ruthven $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-eastward, and after a farther course of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-westward between Airly and Alyth, takes leave of Forfarshire. At the point of entering Perthshire it is swelled by the influx from the east of Dean water; and 3 miles lower down in a straight line, though about double that distance along its channel, it is greatly increased in volume by Erich river, coming in from the north-west. Its course in Perthshire abounds in sinuosities, but uniformly maintains a general south-westerly direction, and extends $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles geographically, and about 16 or 17 miles along its windings. The parishes here upon its left bank, are Meikle, Cupar-Angus, and Cargill; and those upon its right bank are Alyth, Bendochie, Blairgowrie, and Caputh.

The Isla disembogues itself into the Tay nearly opposite Kinclavin, and greatly increases the body of its water. In the upper part of its course it flows along a rocky bed, between bold and steep banks, covered in many places with natural woods, and affording some very romantic scenery. Below the narrow vale of Glenisla, it forms a cascade, called the Reeky linn, a fall of 70 or 80 feet in depth, over several ridges of broken rock. After passing the linn, it forms a pool called the Corral, probably a corruption of Quarry-hole, there appearing to have been at some remote period a quarry on its east side. This pool is deep and broad, but becomes more shallow toward the south, and ends in a broad ford which is famous in the annals of "black fishing." On leaving the ford, the river forks into two branches, forming an islet, called Stanner Island, containing about 6 acres; and afterwards—now careering in rapid currents, and now gently moving in slow meanderings—it flows generally through level and fertile fields till its confluence with the Tay. It is altogether a finely picturesque stream, abounding in variety and transition,—impressively highland in its upper course, and lusciously lovely in its lower reaches. Dr. Macculloch says, "Three yards of the Isla and its tributaries are worth all the Tweed put together." The rich haughs, in some parts of it, are subject to occasional serious injury from its freshets. It is well stocked with trout and salmon. Its total length of course is about 41 miles.

ISLA (THE), a small river of the central parts of Banffshire. It rises in Loehpark in the southern district of the parish of Botolphnie, runs north-eastward to the centre of the parish of Keith, curves round there to an easterly direction, and runs thence eastward and south-eastward, through Keith and Grange, and along the boundary between Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, to a confluence with the Deveron a little above the church of Rothiemay. Its

length of course, exclusive of minor sinuosities, is about 17 miles. The scenery along its banks is diversified, but generally pleasing, and occasionally very beautiful.

ISLAY, the chief island of the southernmost group of the Hebrides. Its north-east coast is separated from Jura by a sound about 8 miles long and 1 mile broad, called the sound of Islay; and its east coast, from the south end of that sound to the Mull of Islay at the south-eastern extremity of the island, lies from 10 to 17 miles west of the nearest parts of Knapdale and Kintyre. Islay belongs to Argyllshire. It is 25 miles long from north to south, and 20 miles broad from east to west; but is indented, from the south-west or north-eastward to the very centre, by an arm of the sea, called Lochindaal, which divides great part of it into two peninsulas. The middle of the east side of Lochindaal expands into a capacious bay, called the bay of Laggan, which is terminated on the south by the Mull of Oa. The west coast of the island, nearly opposite the head of Lochindaal, is indented to the extent of 3 miles by Loch-Gruinard, which is shallow, has low alluvial shores, and appears to have been formerly connected with Lochindaal. All the rest of the island's outline is comparatively unindented, or indented only by very small bays; and the two sides of all of it north of the centre, gradually converge, like two sides of an equilateral triangle, till they terminate in the headland of Ruvaill point.

The surface of Islay exhibits considerable diversity both of structure and of contour. None of it is so high as to be strictly highland; nor is much of it so low as to be flatly lowland. The north-eastern seaboard, along the Sound of Islay, is a high tract of micaceous schist. "From either extremity of this tract, a broad ridge of hills of quartz rocks extends southward,—on the east to the Mull of Oa, and on the west to Loch Gruinard, not reaching much farther than the head of Lochindaal. The northern central portion is composed of fine limestone rock, disposed in rocky eminences or irregular undulations. An ample and fertile alluvial plain encompasses the upper portion of Lochindaal from Laggan bay, with the exception of a stripe of clay slate, bordering the west side of the loch; and this level ground, which, where not cultivated, is covered with peat, extends in a broad belt, along the termination of the western hilly range, to that side of the island. The rest of the adjoining peninsula declines from the ridge of low hills which skirts the western coast, in fine arable slopes to the shores of Lochindaal. The northern and western hills are of moderate height and easy inclination, and are covered with heath, pasture, and fern. Those on the east are more elevated and rocky." The highest ground here, which is the highest on the island, has an altitude of about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

The coast is, in general, bounded by low rocks or by flat shores and sandy beaches. But, about Saneg, on the north-west side, there are several large caves, one of which has a labyrinth of passages; and at the Mull of Oa, the cliffs rise to a great height, and contain another large cave. Lochindaal, though open to the south-west and containing little depth of water, is much resorted to by shipping. Loch Gruinard is almost the only place on the west coast which affords any anchorage. The small bays on the east coast are, for the most part, dangerous of approach on account of sunken rocks. Yet boat-ports are numerous; and sea-ports for sailing vessels or steamers, with various accommodation of quay or pier, exist at Port-Askaig on the sound of Islay, at Port-Ellen on the south-east coast, 4 miles from the Mull of Islay, at Bowmore near the head of the east

side of Lochindaal, at Port-Charlotte on the west side of Lochindaal, and at Portnahaven immediately north-west of the south-western extremity of the island. All the ordinary kinds of sea-fish abound round the coast; and the catching of them employs a large number of the inhabitants, and is industriously pursued, and productive. The lobster and salmon net fishings also are valuable.

The climate is moist, but on the whole tolerably healthy. Numerous small streams water the island, abound with trout and salmon, and afford plenty of water-power for any kind of manufactory. Near the centre of the island is Loch-Finlaggan, about 3 miles in circuit, with an islet of the name of Finlaggan in the middle. There are likewise several smaller lakes; and these, together with the streams and the encincturing sea, afford ample sport to the angler. There is much variety of valuable minerals. Lead was long ago mined in the island. Silver has been found in the lead ore, to the amount of from 16 to 18 ounces pure in the ton. Iron ore of the best quality has been found, and tried on a considerable scale. Copper, manganese, graphite, and other metallic minerals also have been discovered. Good marble has been quarried. Beds of excellent slate abound in different parts, and have been worked to a considerable extent. Beds of fine silicious sand occur, from which cargoes have been shipped for the manufacture of glass. Lime, shell sand, seaweed, and moss for composts are inexhaustibly abundant, and within easy reach. Game of every description, both four-footed and winged, is plentiful. In one district there is an extensive stock of wild fallow deer; and the woodcock shooting is equal to the best on the Scottish mainland. Weasels, otters, eagles, peregrine-falcons, herons, and a great variety of other wild creatures likewise are found.

The soil of the arable lands is very various, but generally fertile and well cultivated. Islay is, beyond all comparison, the richest of the Hebrides in natural capabilities, and the most productive. Perhaps more than one half of its entire surface might be advantageously subjected to regular tillage. Agricultural improvements have proceeded with astonishing rapidity. Enclosing, draining, and road-making, were commenced many years ago, and have been steadily carried on till large part of the island looks as well-dressed as many an equal extent of country in the Scottish Lowlands. A very large grant was obtained under the recent drainage act, in virtue of which a great extension of operations was undertaken, the tenants in every case paying the government per centage. The roads are everywhere excellent, and have good bridges; and a very important new line, about 15 miles in length, from Bridgend to Port-Ellen, opening up a new district of the island, was commenced so late as 1841. There is a brick and tile work, which affords important aid in the drainage operations. Meal mills are in abundance. The improved system of husbandry was established a good many years ago, and led immediately to the permanent great increase of white crops, and to a very profitable production of green crops. The cattle formerly used to be almost starved in winter; but they are now well sustained throughout the year, by the same series of means as in the Scottish Lowlands. The oxen are understood to be a very choice variety of the West Highland breed; and they command the highest prices. The estate of Islay, belonging to Mr. Campbell of Islay and Shawfield, and comprising 139,700 imperial acres, or by much the larger part of the entire island, was put into the market in 1843, having come under claims of bondholders and personal creditors to the amount of £700,000. About 34,000 acres of it are

arable, about 22,300 are green pasture, about 700 acres or more are under wood, and all the rest is heathy pasture. The rental of it in 1843, exclusive of the pleasure-grounds, the woods, the fishings, and the stockings, was £19,713. The mansion house stands in a pleasant situation, amid extensive tasteful pleasure-grounds, at the head of Lochindaal; and is large and commodious, great part of it being of quite recent erection.

The island of Islay comprises the three quoad civilia parishes of Kilarrow, Kilchoman, and Kildalton, and the three quoad sacra parliamentary parishes of Kilmeny, Oa, and Portnahaven; and these six parishes, together with the united parish of Jura and Colonsay, constitute the presbytery of Islay and Jura, in the synod of Argyle. There are in Islay also three Free churches, and one Free church preaching station; and these, together with a preaching station in Jura, constitute the Free church presbytery of Islay. There is in Islay likewise an Independent chapel. There are six parochial schools, and four Free church schools. The only place which can properly be called a town is Bowmore; and the villages are Bridgend, Port-Charlotte, Portnahaven, Port-Ellen, and Port-Askaig. A sheriff court is held on the island once a-quarter; and a justice of peace small debt court, on the first Monday of every month. There are on the island an office of the National bank, an agency of the Phoenix insurance company, and an agent for Lloyd's. Steam-boat communication is maintained with Glasgow twice a-week. The distillation of whisky is carried on to a large extent, in 14 distilleries, consuming greatly more than the barley grown on the island, and affording, in its refuse, much food for cattle and manure for the land. The whisky is considered of very superior quality, and is mostly sent to Glasgow. The spinning of yarn was at one period extensively conducted here, and formed a staple of Islay, no less than £10,000 worth having been exported in a year; but this trade has been annihilated by the Glasgow manufactories, and spinning is now limited in Islay to domestic consumption. The great staple article of exportation is black cattle, of which nearly 3,000 head are sold yearly. Gaelic is the general language of the common people; but English is well understood, and is taught in all the schools. Population in 1801, 6,821; in 1831, 14,982; in 1861, 10,332. Houses, 1,825.

On the island of Finlaggan, in the lake of Finlaggan, the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, resided in royal pomp; and here still stand the picturesque ruins of their castle. In the same lake is another little isle, called Eilan-na-corlle, or 'the Island of Council,' where a body of judges constantly sat to decide differences between the subjects of the Macdonalds, and received for their trouble the eleventh part of the value of the contested affair. In the first island were buried the wives and children of the Lords of the Isles; but their own persons were deposited in the more sacred ground of Iona. Besides the castle on this island, these powerful lords had a castle on an island in Loch-Guirm to the west of Lochindaal, and another on French isle in the sound. After their expulsion from the Isle of Man, in 1304, the Lords of the Isles made Islay their chief place of residence. There is a tradition, that even while the Isle of Man was part of their domain, the rents and feus were paid to them in Islay; and this tradition is rendered probable from the names of two rocks which lie opposite each other, at the bottom of a harbour on the south side of the island; the one rock being still called *Craig-a-neone*, or 'the Rock of the silver rent,'—the other, *Craig-a-nairgid*, 'the Rock of the rent in kind.' In the times prior to those of

the Lords of the Isles, Islay appears to have been under the dominion of the Danes and Norwegians, as there are many duns and castles, evidently of Danish origin, besides, many places which have Danish names: as Kennibus, Assibus, Torrisdale, Forribolse, and the like. It continued under the Lords of the Isles till the reign of James III.; and, when their powers were abolished, their descendants, the Macdonalds, were proprietors holding directly of the Crown. See the article **HEBRIDES**. James VI. resumed the grant to the Macdonalds made by his predecessors, and transferred the lands of Islay, Jura, Scarba, and Muckkairn, to Sir John Campbell of Cilder—then a great favourite at court—for an annual feu-duty, of which the proportion was £500 sterling for Islay. All these lands were sold again to Campbell of Shawfield for £12,000; and the islands of Jura and Scarba were afterwards sold for a larger sum than that paid originally for the whole. The emigrant ship, the *Exmouth*, in May, 1847, struck on an iron-bound part of the north-west coast of Islay, and went almost instantly to pieces, when 220 persons were drowned.

ISLAY SOUND, the narrow channel, about 8 miles long, between the islands of Islay and Jura. It is little more than a mile in width; but its navigation is very dangerous from the rapidity of its tides and the cross and short seas which sweep it. The shores are abrupt but not high, rarely exceeding 100 feet.

ISLE-MARTIN, a small island, and fishing-station, in the north-west of the sea-loch of Lochbroom, and in the parish of Lochbroom, 5 miles north-west of Ullapool, nominally in Ross-shire, but really in Cromartyshire.

ISLE OF BENLEVEN. See **BENLEVEN**.

ISLE OF LOCHAR. See **LOCHAR MOSS**.

ISLE OF MAY. See **MAY (THE)**.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a village and small seaport in the parish of Whithorn, on the east coast of Wigtonshire; 2 miles north of the promontory of

Burgh-head, and 3 miles south-east of the burgh of Whithorn. It stands at the head of a small bay, which is almost land-locked by a peninsula $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, formed by an islet, lying across its mouth. The harbour is, in consequence, well-sheltered and safe, and possesses internal capaciousness and external advantages of position which might apparently be turned to large account. A pier, erected about 65 years ago by the aid of the Convention of Royal Burghs, offers accommodation to the few vessels which the unimportant commerce of the district keeps employed. The Galloway steamer touches here on her way to and from Liverpool; and small vessels sail weekly hence to Whitehaven, and other English ports, engaged principally in the importation of coals. The little port communicates by good public roads with Whithorn, Wigton, and Garlieston. On the shore at the village are vestiges of an ancient chapel or church of small size, which the learned author of *Caledonia* says is traditionally reported to have been the earliest place of Christian worship in Scotland. Near the village is a weak chalybeate spring, whose waters are sufficiently celebrated to draw to the place invalid visitors. There is a Free church in the village. Population, 458. Houses, 78.

ISLE-ORONSAY, an island, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, contiguous to the middle of the north coast of the island of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It is insulated only at high water; and is the best landing place for the contiguous district of North Uist. Here is a post-office station.

ISLE-TANERA, or **TANERAMORE**, the largest of the Summer Islands, in Lochbroom, Ross-shire. See **SUMMER ISLANDS**.

ISSAY, an island, nearly 2 miles long, lying in Dunvegan bay, opposite the middle of Vaternish, and belonging to the parish of Duirinish, in the island of Skye. It is also called *Ellan-Isa* or the *Island of Jesus*. Its surface is fertile. Population, 90.

ITHAN. See **YTHAN**.

J

JACKSON-HILL, a hill, about 500 feet high, in the east of the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

JACKTON, a modern village in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. It stands on the road to Eaglesham, about a mile from the White Cart, or boundary with Renfrewshire.

JAMES (St.), an ancient parish, now included in the parish of Kelso, in Roxburghshire. See **KELSO**.

JAMES (St.). See **FORFAR** and **GLASGOW**.

JAMESTON, a small village pleasantly situated on Meggot water, in the northern part of the parish of Westerkirk, about 9 miles north-west of the town of Langholm, in Dumfries-shire. It was built about the year 1790, to accommodate 40 miners and their families, in consequence of the discovery of a mine of antimony a little to the eastward of its site. This mine, the only one of its class in Britain, produced, from 1793 to 1798, 100 tons of regulus of antimony, valued aggregately at £8,400 sterling, besides a proportionate quantity of sulphuretted antimony of less

value. A company, one-half of whose shares was retained by Sir James Johnstone of Glendinning, the proprietor of the soil, made very spirited exertions at the commencement of their enterprise. The village was provided with grazing-grounds, a store, and other appliances of convenience and comfort; the miners were expected to work only six hours a-day, and were provided with a library for their own use, and a school-house for their children; a smelting-house and all requisite apparatus were furnished at the mine; and an excellent road, with 4 bridges in its course, was constructed down the vale of the Meggot to connect the village with the main lines of communication through the country. Yet, from some cause which seems not well-explained, mining operations were suspended about the close of the century, and have not since been resumed.

JAMESTON, a village in the parish of Contin, Ross-shire. Population, 115.

JAMESTON, a post-office village in the parish of

Bonhill, Dumbartonshire. It is also called Damhead. Population, 869.

JAMIMA. See JEMIMA.

JANETOWN, a fishing village in the parish of Lochcarron, Ross-shire. It stands on the north side of Loch-Carron, 3 miles from its head, and on the road from Strome-ferry to Dingwall, at the point where the branch road goes off to Gairloch, 4 miles north-east of Strome-ferry, 14 south-south-east of Shieldaig on Loch-Torridon, and $49\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of Dingwall. It has a good inn and a few pretty good shops and cottages, but otherwise consists of a straggling row of poor huts, about a mile in length. Each family, for the most part, tenants a small lot of land, and owns a fishing boat. Population, in 1861, 1,418.

JARDINE HALL, the seat of Sir William Jardine, Bart., in the parish of Applegarth, Dumfriesshire. It is an elegant modern edifice, situated on rich low ground on the left bank of the Annan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Lockerby. Opposite to it, on the right bank of the river, and within the parish of Lochmaben, stands Speldin tower, the residence of Sir William's ancestors. This is vastly thick in its walls, has round turrets at its angles, and is strongly vaulted. Over its strong arched entrance-door, are the armorial bearings of the Jardines, with the date 1605; and over much of its walls are coatings of ivy. The surrounding population long made this tower the scene of one of their most notable ghost stories; so that the place figures largely in the legends of Lowland superstition;—a striking contrast to the association of Jardine-Hall itself, in the present proprietor's time, with the advancement of physical science.

JED (THE), a small river of Roxburghshire. It rises on the south-west side of Carlin-Tooth, one of the Cheviot mountains, in the upper part of the parish of Southdean, at a spot $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the summit of Peel-fell on the boundary-line with England; and to the parish-church of Southdean, a distance of 5 miles, it pursues a southerly direction, and receives in its progress the waters of Black-burn and Carterburn. It now flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, and then resumes its southward course. Over the last mile, and likewise over $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further, it divides Southdean on its left bank from the upper part of Jedburgh on its right. It now runs across a small wing of the latter, and then flowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to Groundiesnook, it washes Upper Jedburgh and Southdean on its left bank, and Oxnam and Lower Jedburgh on its right. At Groundiesnook it enters the lower division of Jedburgh, and thence to the Teviot a little below Bonjedward, bisects it lengthwise from south to north through the middle, cutting it into two not very unequal parts, and flowing joyously past the town of Jedburgh. Its entire length of course, exclusive of its numerous little sinuities, is about 17 miles. Its tributaries, though numerous, are all tiny. Its vale, as seen from Carter-fell, is gorgeously beautiful; and even, as seen in detail, exhibits many a close scene, so full of character as to have fired the muse of Thomson and Burns, as well as of many a minor poet. A tourist, indeed, sees nothing in it to compete with the largeness of the Tweed or the Nith; yet, within the brief distance of 2 or 3 miles—especially in the parts immediately above the town of Jedburgh—he will survey, though on a small scale, more of the elements of landscape than during a whole day's ride even in the Highlands. The rockiness of the river's bed, the briskness of its current, the pureness of its waters, and, above all, the endless combinations of slope and precipice, of scaur and grassy knoll and mimic haugh, with shrubs and coppices on its richly sylvan banks,

produce many a scene of picturesqueness and romance. To its other attractions it adds that of being an excellent trout-stream.

JEDBURGH, a parish in the south side of the Teviotdale district of Roxburghshire. It contains the royal burgh of Jedburgh, and the villages of Bongate, Bonjedward, Lanton, and Ulston. It consists of two sections, southern and northern, lying a mile asunder at their nearest point of mutual approach, and both stretching lengthwise from south to north. The southern division, though the smaller, is the original Jedburgh; and it is bounded on the north-east and east by Oxnam, on the south by Northumberland, and on the west by Southdean. Its form is nearly a circle of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter, with a projection northward of irregular outline, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in average breadth. Its surface rapidly descends from the water-shed of the Cheviots on its southern boundary to an undulating plain, shooting up occasionally in beautiful, and in some instances high, green conical hills, and ploughed toward the north by the narrow vale of the Jed. The northern and larger division has the outline of an irregular pentagon, with a small oblong figure projecting at a wide angle and from a brief line of attachment on the east; and it is bounded by Ancrum, Crailling, Eckford, Hounam, Oxnam, Southdean, and Bedrule. In extreme length, it measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and, in extreme breadth, exclusive of the eastward projection, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The projecting part stretches north-west and south-east, and measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$. From the deep, and, in some places, furrow-like vale of the Jed, the surface rises undulatingly on both sides, in an enchanting variety of form, to the height of about 300 feet above the level of the stream, cut by numerous ravines, and exceedingly varied in the outline of its knolls and hillocks. But on its west side, first along the boundary from the southern end onward, and next in the interior, it rises into the regularly ascending and elongated Dunian, and at the site and in the vicinity of the town sends off the roots of that lofty hill almost from the very edge of the Jed, leaving hardly sufficient space for a convenient street arrangement of the burgh. See the article DUNIAN. Behind the northern part of the hill, or along the southern frontier, the surface is a level luxuriant haugh, watered by the Teviot, which here forms, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the boundary-line, and spreads freely around it the wealth of soil and the mirthfulness of landscape which distinguish the lower and longer part of its course. On the east Oxnam-water, flowing northward to the Teviot, forms for a mile the boundary-line, and, for another mile, runs across the connecting part or neck of the projecting district.

About sixty years ago, not more than a fifth or a sixth part of the parish was arable ground, while all the rest was pastoral; but now the superficies of lands in tillage, in pasture, and under wood, is nearly in the proportion respectively of 29, 15, and 5. The farm buildings are neat, and, in some instances, almost elegant; the enclosures are tasteful and sheltering; the sides of the Dunian and of other lofty hills are beautified with enclosure and culture a considerable way up their ascent; and almost all the land which modern methods of improvement could reclaim have been subjected to the plough. The soil is necessarily various; in some places a toughish clay,—in others, a mixture of clay with sand or gravel,—and in the lower parts of the vale of the Jed, as well as in the valley of the Teviot, a rich and fertile loam. The higher parts of the Dunian, and especially the uplands

along the boundary with England, are the sheep-walks of the famed Cheviot breed,—browsing here, as in coterminous districts, on their original grounds. A great natural forest, called Jed forest, formerly covered nearly all this parish, together with Southdean and part of the neighbouring parishes; and the remains of it, to the extent of many hundred acres, were cut down only in the course of last century. The rocks of the parish, variously crystalline and stratified, afford a pleasing study to the geologist. Iron ore, three feet thick in the bed, occurs near the burgh. White and red sandstone, of excellent quality, is wrought in several quarries. Limestone of excellent quality is abundant at Carter-fell, on the boundary with England, and occurs at Hunthill 2 miles south-east of the burgh; but, owing to the dearth of fuel, it has not, for some time, been worked. Coal seems in one or two localities to be indicated, and even appears to have been at one time found on the Hunthill property; but it has more than once, in recent times, eluded expensive and laborious search. Two chalybeate springs well up near Jedburgh, and others seem to exist in other localities. One of the former, called Tudhope well, has been successfully tried for scorbutic and rheumatic disorders. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Minto, Rutherford of Edgerston, Chief-Justice Lord Campbell, Mein of Hunthill, Ormiston of Glenburnhall, and Fair of Langlee. The mansions are Edgerston, Mossburn-ford, Langlee, Hundalee, Hartrigge, and Bonjedward in the vale of the Jed, and Hunthill, Lintalee, and Glenburnhall in other localities. There are six corn-mills on Jed water, two of them at the burgh. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £40,310. Assessed property in 1864, £22,168 15s. 10d. The Berwick and Carlisle road traverses the northern border of the parish, up the valley of the Teviot; and the Edinburgh and Newcastle western road goes up the vale of the Jed, and over Carter-fell. Had it not been for the obstruction of the Cheviots, on the boundary with England, the vale of the Jed would have been adopted as the route of the grand railway communication between Edinburgh and the valley of the Tyne. A railway from Jedburgh to the Roxburgh station of the North British is in progress of formation. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,647; in 1861, 5,263. Houses, 738.

The name Jedburgh is popularly pronounced Jeddart; and the latter form of the word is vastly less a corruption of the true name than the former. The ancient name was Jedworth or Gedworth, sometimes spelled Jedword or Gedworde; and was formed from Jed or Ged, the name of the river, and *weorth*, the term for a hamlet which occurs in the termination of so many names of places in England. But the earliest form of the name of the river was, not Jed, but Gad; and a conjecture has thence been generally entertained that the district was the principal seat of the Gadani, a British tribe who inhabited the whole tract of country lying between Northumberland and the Teviot. Its position on the Borders, its forming often a debateable territory between conflicting powers, its facilities of fortification and entrenchment, the shelter of its forest and the seclusion of its glens, occasioned it to be the rendezvous of armies, the arena of baronial gatherings and feuds, and the scene of conflicts both national and predatory, from the earliest period of authentic Scottish history down to an epoch immediately succeeding the Reformation. The last onslaught on its soil, though little else than the hasty squabble of irascible men at a Border tryst, was followed by consequences of pacification which

invest it with interest and importance. On the 7th of July, 1575, some Scotsmen, resenting the unprovoked or unjustifiable slaughter of one of their countrymen, made a vengeful attack on the offenders, and were repulsed. But meeting in their flight a body of the men of Jedburgh who joined them, they wheeled round on their pursuers, completely routed them, killed Sir George Heron, an eminent Northumbrian, and carried prisoners to Dalkeith, Sir John Forster, the warden, and some considerable persons, his attendants. Elizabeth of England being enraged at the event, the Earl of Huntington as her envoy, and the Regent Morton on the part of Scotland, met at Foulden in Berwickshire, and arranged a general pacification. The scene of the conflict was the Reid Swire, a projecting part of Carter-fell,—the word 'swire' meaning 'a neck,' and being used in the nomenclature of Scottish topography to denote the neck of a hill. The skirmish has supplied the Border minstrels with a subject for song, entitled 'the Raid of the Red Swire,' which says, in reference to the part which the men of Jedburgh acted,—

"Then raise the Slogan with aue shout,—
Fy Tyndale to it! Jeddiart's here!"

And surely then the game gaed right,
Frae time the foremost of them fell:
Then over the knowe without good night
They ran with many a shout and yell."

An interesting object on the Jed, linking together ancient and modern times, is FERNIHIRST CASTLE: which see. The parish appears to have been at one time thickly dotted with peels, and towers, and minor strengths,—several of which were massive and formidable; but all, except a tower at the village of Lanton, and the ruins of a stronghold at Timpan, in the vicinity of Lanton, have disappeared. Vestiges of artificial caves exist on the banks of the Jed, particularly of two large ones excavated in rock at Hundalee and Lintalee. They recede in such a manner from the face of precipices as to be now inaccessible; but they were described to Dr. Somerville by aged persons who had entered them when a degree of access existed, as consisting of three apartments, one on each side of the entrance, and another of larger dimensions behind; and they seem, without a doubt, to have been used as hiding-places or strongholds in cases of emergency from invasion. On the summit of the bank above the Lintalee cave, are the remains of a famous camp, which Douglas formed for the defence of the Borders during Bruce's absence in Ireland, and which is described in Barbour's Bruce. Richmond, the English warden, having crossed the Border at the head of 10,000 men provided with hatchets to destroy Jed forest, fell, in a personal encounter with Douglas, in the vicinity of the camp. Near Monklaw is a Roman camp, which seems to have been about 160 yards square. At Scarsburgh is a well-defined circular camp, about 180 feet in diameter, with ramparts nearly 20 feet in height. At Fernihirst, Howdean, Camptown, and Swinnie, are vestiges of other camps which have been greatly defaced. An ancient military road passes over the Dunian from Ancrum bridge toward the town. The Roman causeway passes along the north-eastern district at the distance of 2 miles from the burgh, and is here paved with whinstone, and almost entire. At Old Jedworth, on the Jed, 4 miles above the town, and at the northern extremity of the southern section of the parish, are situated, amidst a little grove, the ruins, or rather vestiges, of a chapel founded by Egred, bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in the year 845. Verdant mounds and carpetings of

rank grass respectively indicate the position of the chapel walls, and almost conceal from view the tomb-stones of the cemetery. Flint arrow-heads are sometimes found in various localities. Ancient coins and medals—particularly the former—have been found in almost incredible numbers. At Stewartfield, at Bongate, at Swinnie, and in other localities, but especially at a place on the side of the Jed near the burgh, where deposits were made of rubbish from the town and its abbey, coins have been picked up of the reigns of Canute, Edred, Edwy, Ethelred, Edward I., Edward III., and of later monarchs both Scottish and English.

Jedburgh is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £323 14s. 5d.; glebe, £48 13s. Unappropriated tithes, £2,069 17s. 1d. The parish church consists of the western half of the nave of the abbey of Jedburgh, and was fitted up about the year 1793, and contains about 1,000 sittings. The district around Edgerston, comprising the southern section of Jedburgh parish and portions of Southdean and Oxnam, was recently constituted a quoad sacra parish. The church was built in 1838, and is under the patronage of the four chief heritors. There is a Free church in the burgh, containing 750 sittings; and the receipts of it in 1865 amounted to £406 1s. 2½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, —Blackfriars church and High-street church; both built in 1818, and containing respectively 1,200 and 1,100 sittings. There are also in the burgh an Independent chapel, with 300 sittings, and an Episcopalian chapel, with 150 sittings; and in Bongate a small Roman Catholic chapel. There is a parochial school in the burgh, united to a grammar school which, even so early as the commencement of the 17th century, had attained considerable eminence; and the joint institution affords a wide range of education. There are also parochial schools at Lanton and at Rink; and the three parochial schools have divided amongst them the maximum salary. There are likewise an Episcopalian school, a sessional school, an Educational society school, two schools supported by the Marquis of Lothian, and several adventure schools.

The present parish of Jedburgh comprehends the ancient parishes of Jedworth, Old Jedworth, and Upper Crailing. Old Jedworth is the southern section of the present parish; and Upper Crailing is what we have described as the eastern wing of the northern section. The two Jedworths are the earliest Scottish parishes distinctly noticed in history. So early as the record of the year 882, they are mentioned by Hoveden; and two centuries later, Eadulfus, a younger son of one of the Earls of Northumberland, is recorded by both Simeon and Hoveden to have been buried in the church of Jedburgh,—a fact which shows how early these powerful Earls had connection with the manor of Jedburgh. As appears from the charters of David I., one of the Earls, amid the darkness which preceded the dawn of record, laid out on and around the site of the present burgh, a manor on which were built a castle, a church, and a mill. When David I. founded the monastery of Jedburgh, he gave its monks the churches of the two parishes, and also a chapel which then existed at Scarsburgh, in a recess of the forest east of the Jed. In 1147, Gospatrick, the "vicecomes," granted to the same monks the tithes of the church of Upper Crailing. In 1754, the Relief denomination of dissenters mainly originated in Jedburgh under Mr. Boston; and a curious manuscript was prepared by the kirk-session of the epoch, narrating the rise of the new sect. Dr. Macknight, the critical commentator, and Dr.

Somerville, the historian of Queen Anne, were ministers of Jedburgh, the former during 3 years, and the latter during 57. John Rutherford, principal of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrews,—Andrew Young, regent of philosophy in the University of Edinburgh,—John Ainslie, the eminent land-surveyor,—and Sir David Brewster, the distinguished living philosopher, are all claimed by the parish as natives. Samuel Rutherford, the pious principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrews, and Thomson the poet, whose father was minister of the conterminous parish of Southdean, are believed to have been educated at the grammar-school of the town.

JEDBURGH, a post and market town, a seat of manufacture, the centre of traffic to a considerable extent of country, a royal burgh, the county town of Roxburghshire, and the seat of the south-eastern circuit court of justiciary, occupies a picturesque site on the river Jed, 10 miles north-east of Hawick, 10 south-south-west of Kelso, 12 north-north-west of the nearest part of the English border, and 46, by way of Lauder, south-east of Edinburgh. A correct idea of the town cannot be conveyed but through the medium of a previous idea of its site. The Jed, in approaching it, has a due north direction; and after running alongside of it for 230 yards, it bends round, flows 250 yards due east, again bends and flows 800 yards due north and about 660 yards north-east, and, now resuming its northerly course, takes leave of the town and its suburbs. The east or right bank of the river, while traversing this aggregate distance, is remarkably varied in appearance; but, in general, may be described as a glen or narrow vale, with a scaured and richly-wooded back-ground of rising bank or undulating hill. The west or left bank may be compared to a stupendous wedge, with its lither edge rounded off, laid close along the margin of the early part of the river, the head or thick end being on the south, and the point, or end which subsides into a level, lying about two-third's way down the river's long northerly stretch of 800 yards. What the figure of the wedge illustrates is a spur or projection of the Dunian; but the main body of this vast though beautiful hill swells up at an average distance of about ¼ of a mile from the river, along the whole extent of the town, and over a considerable distance both above and below it, and forms a gigantic natural screen in its rear, adorned as it recedes with hanging gardens and orchards. A quarter of a mile east of the southern termination of the town or of its suburb, stands the elegant mansion of Stewartfield in the midst of a little grove; and leading up to it north-eastward from a bridge opposite the middle of the town, is a wooded avenue, whose trees, as well as those around the mansion, are of great age and dimensions, and might almost vie with the sylvan constituents of the vast American forest. The disclosures northward and southward of the winding vale of the Jed, though not extensive, are singularly picturesque. Altogether, the site and the environs of the burgh are as exquisitely attractive as they are singularly peculiar.

At the south end or highest ground of the town, at the distance of only about 110 yards from the river, stands the castle, afterwards to be described, appearing, from its size and its position, like the head of the scorpion-formed streets and back lanes which stretch away from it down the hill to the plain, and, owing to the elevation of its site, presenting a conspicuous appearance from every point of view whence the burgh is visible. Close to the castle, on the north-west side, comes down the turnpike, from Hawick, after surmounting the Dunian at a point 2 miles distant, and making rapid slant-

ing descent on its hither side. Immediately in front of the castle commences the town, in the street called Townhead. This street runs almost due north-east down the hill, over a distance of 370 yards to the cross; and has, in general, especially in its upper part, a dingy, antiquated appearance. At the cross is an open area, extensive enough to give the core of the town an airy pleasant appearance; while both in itself, and in the parts of concentric thoroughfares adjacent to it, are many good houses, some of which have neat shops on the ground story. From the south-east corner of this area a thoroughfare goes off, running 120 yards south-eastward, and about the same distance southward to a bridge across the Jed, where the river has an easterly direction; and there it points the way up the vale of the parish toward Newcastle. This thoroughfare, over most of the way before reaching the bridge, is only partially edified; but it has on the west side the superb ruin of Jedburgh abbey, and commands in the finest perspective the views along the Jed. From the north-east corner of the area at the cross, a street called Canongate runs down 260 yards eastward to a very ancient and curious bridge of three semicircular ribbed arches, across the Jed. Spanning the roadway of the bridge at its centre, was formerly a gateway which some modern Goths who happened to have authority in the burgh caused to be destroyed. On the north-west side of the area at the cross, at a point directly opposite the commencement of Canongate, a street 110 yards in length files off north-westward leading up to an acclivitous roadway over the Dunian to the village of Lanton. Bisecting this short street nearly at its middle, is a streamlet, called Larkhall burn, which, though only about a mile in length of course, comes down through a wooded vista, and, flowing parallel to the main street line of the town over its whole length, greatly enriches the orchard scenery with which it is flanked. Continuous of Townhead, and nearly on a line with it, the High-street runs down the hill north-eastward over a distance of 360 yards, and, having gained the plain, leads over a few additional yards eastward to the Townfoot-bridge, a neat modern erection pointing the way to Kelso and Edinburgh. A street of 250 yards in length, only partially edified, goes off at right angles from the north side of Canongate, and, running parallel with the Jed, joins the High-street at a very acute angle about 100 yards above its termination. The entire length of the town, along Townhead and High-street, is almost exactly half-a-mile; and its greatest breadth from Canongate bridge upward is about 380 yards, or something less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. Two inconsiderable suburbs stand on the right bank of the Jed; one diverging in three brief lines from near the end of Canongate bridge; and the other called Bongate, straggling upwards of 500 yards alongside of the turnpike to Edinburgh and Kelso, from near the east end of Townfoot-bridge to a point where, by another bridge, the turnpike passes to the left bank of the river.

The general appearance of the town is good. The streets are airy; the environs are charming; and the buildings, public and private, in spite of intermixtures of the old and the shabby, are substantial and aggregately pleasant. The county jail is a large, conspicuous, massive, modern pile; and bears the name of Jedburgh castle, partly because it is in the castellated style of architecture, and partly because it occupies the site of a very ancient and famous stronghold. It comprises neat capacious erections, for the prison accommodation, and spacious attached courts for ventilation and exercise, and is sur-

rounded by high walls surmounted by chevaux de frise. The massiveness of the encompassing walls and the air of seeming comfort and baronial splendour which, as seen from vantage-ground higher up the Dunian, is possessed by the enclosed area and erections, suggest ideas widely different from the real moral associations of the place; and the contrast is singularly heightened by the magnificence, and the hundred features of minute beauty, which emblazon the landscape beheld from the great gateway or place of public execution. The county hall, situated between the Abbey and the lower end of the Townhead, very near the area at the cross, is a neat modern edifice. The dispensary is a commodious edifice, with rooms and baths for patients from a large section of Roxburghshire; and was built at the expense of the Marquis of Lothian, in 1822. The two United Presbyterian churches, the one in a recess off the High-street, and the other presenting its front to that street, are large tasteful structures, ornamental to the town. The Episcopalian chapel is a small but beautiful modern building. At one end of the suburb of Bongate is a large stone, sculptured with figures of animals and some indistinct characters, which seems to be part of an ancient obelisk, probably the cross of the suburb.

The ancient castle of Jedburgh is of unknown origin; and figures in the earliest records of the country. It was occasionally a royal residence, and for centuries a place of great strength, and an object of sharp contest between antagonist kingdoms. In 1165, Malcolm IV., who had adopted it as his favourite home, died within its walls. During the reigns of William the Lion and Alexander II., it was frequently honoured with the royal presence. In 1263, it was the birth-place of a son of Alexander III., and, several years later, the scene of that bereaved monarch's festive rejoicings on occasion of his marriage to Jolande, the daughter of the Count de Dreux. After the battle of Durham, it passed into the possession of the English; and in 1409 it was captured and laboriously demolished by the Scots. Of so great importance did the Scottish court esteem the demolition of a strength which was liable to be seized by the enemy, and powerfully used by them in purposes of mischief, that it proposed, for the complete accomplishment of the object, the imposition of a tax of two pennies upon every hearth in Scotland. Such few and slight vestiges of it as remained till modern times, were all removed at the erection of the present jail.

After the demolition of the ancient castle, the town was defended by six bastel-houses or towers. The Earl of Surrey, writing to his master, Henry VIII., says respecting it: "There was two times more houses therein than Berwick, and well-built with many honest and fair houses in garrison, and six good towers therein." The towers, however, have all disappeared. Both the ruins of the Abbots' tower, on the site of which now stands the dispensary, and a tower which was used as the jail, and which stood in the middle of the street near the cross, were destroyed in the course of the last century. The other towers probably were demolished, or at least much injured, when, just before writing his account of it to Henry, the Earl of Surrey set fire to the town. A house, however, in which Queen Mary lodged and spent a period of sickness after her visit to Bothwell at Hermitage castle, still stands entire. It is a large building, situated in a back street, has small windows and very thick walls, with a sort of turret behind, and resembles a mansion-house of the reign of Charles II. The apartment occupied by the Queen is a small two-windowed room on the third story, reached from

the second floor by a narrow winding stair, and thither from the ground by a broad stone stair. The house is called, in the record of the privy council, "the house of the Lord Compositor," and was long in the possession of the family of Scott of Anstruther. "With its screen of dull trees in front," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, "the house has a somewhat lugubrious appearance, as if conscious of connexion with the most melancholy tale that ever occupied the page of history." In an adjoining orchard is a group of pear trees, sprung up from the inhumed branches of a tree which is traditionally reported to have been blown down on the night of James VI.'s entering England to assume the crown.

A *Maison Dieu* anciently existed in the town, but has left no vestiges. A convent of Carmelites was, in 1513, founded in the town by the inhabitants; but it also has utterly disappeared. In this convent, lived and died the writer of a *History of Scotland* from remote antiquity to the year 1535.—Adam Bell, the author of '*Rota Temporum*.' The existence of other ecclesiastical institutions, and the entire ascendancy of ecclesiastical influence, are indicated by the names of various localities in the town. In a garden behind the north-west side of High-street, which is designated in some old documents '*Temple Garden*,' the lower works of ancient buildings have been found at a considerable depth beneath the surface; and here, about 40 years ago, was dug up a stone sarcophagus, containing a large urn, three small urns, and fragments of human skulls and bones.

But the grand antiquity of Jedburgh, and, to the present hour, its prime architectural ornament, is the ruin of its ancient abbey. "This venerable structure," says the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, "stands on the south side of the town on the declining bank of the river, which winds past it in front, washing some remnants of its outworks. The chapter-house, cloisters, and other appendages have perished; and nothing remains but the church, which, in the form of a cross, extends from east to west 230 feet. The choir is much dilapidated, bearing marks of great antiquity. The two lower stories consist of massive pillars and semicircular arches, with the diagonal or zigzag mouldings of Saxon architecture, whilst the upper windows and some other parts are Gothic, evidently added at a more recent period. The north transept is entire, presenting traceried Gothic windows, especially one of great size and beauty. The south transept has disappeared. Above the intersection of the transepts with the nave and choir, a large square tower rises on four pillars to the height of 100 feet, surmounted by a projecting battlement, and crowned with turrets and pinnacles. The nave, measuring 130 feet long, presents on each side three tiers of arches; the first opening into the aisle consists of pointed arches, deeply recessed and richly moulded, supported by clustered columns with sculptured capitals; the second, which opened into the galleries, consists of beautifully moulded semicircular arches, with two pointed arches inserted in each; and the third, of elegant pointed windows. The lofty western gable possesses a Norman door of uncommon beauty, the archway exhibiting a profusion of ornamented mouldings, supported by slender pillars to the depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Above it is a large window, with a semicircular arch flanked by small blank pointed arches, in long slender shafts, and this is surmounted by a beautiful St. Catherine's wheel. On the south side of the choir, there is a chapel which was once appropriated to the use of the grammar-school. * * But the chief object of architectural

interest in this abbey is the Norman door, which formed the southern entrance to the church from the cloisters. This, for the elegance of its workmanship, and the symmetry of its proportions, is unrivalled in Scotland. Its sculptured mouldings springing from slender shafts, with capitals richly wreathed, exhibit the representations of flowers, men, and various animals, executed with surprising minuteness and delicacy. 'This venerable pile,' says the late Archibald Elliot, architect, in his report to the heritors respecting some of its projected repairs, 'in my opinion, is the most perfect and beautiful example of the Saxon and early Gothic in Scotland.' Its grand appearance is imposing, and admirably accords with the scenery of the romantic valley in which it is situated."

St. Kennoch is reported to have been abbot of Jedburgh in the year 1000, and to have laboriously but effectually exerted his influence, during a considerable period, for the conservation of the international peace. The traditional history respecting him, and the apparently high antiquity of the remains of the choir, would seem to indicate that the abbey had a very early existence. But the *Melrose Chronicle*, under the year 1174, has the entry, "Obiit Osbertus *primus* abbas de Jeddeburgh;" and, on this and other grounds, the abbey is perhaps regarded correctly, by the author of *Caledonia*, and other writers, as having been, not re-edified or extended, but originally founded in the year 1147, by David I. Its monks were canons-regular, brought, in the first instance, from Beauvais. The abbey was endowed, by its royal founder, with the tithes of the two Jedworths, of Langton, of Nisbet, and of Crailing, and with other important property; by Malcolm IV., with the churches of Brandon and Grendon in Northamptonshire, and with some lands and a fishery on the Tweed; by Ranulph de Soulis, with the church of Dodington, near Brandon, and the church in the vale of the Liddel; and by William the Lion, and various barons, with many other churches and lands. During 20 years from the commencement of the 13th century, the abbot was embroiled with the bishop of Glasgow, fighting a stiff battle for the prerogatives of the crosier; and he was eventually compelled to acknowledge more of the bishop's authority than comported with the loftiness of his own pretensions. During the early wars of the succession, the abbot and his canons were involved in ruin,—their house becoming so unsafe that they could not inhabit it, and their possessions so wasted that they could not enjoy them; and, at the end of the year 1300, they threw themselves on the bounty of Edward I., and were billeted by him on some religious houses in England. Robert I. tried to restore by his generosity what the hostility of his antagonist had destroyed, and granted to the canons the hospital of St. Mary Magdalene at Rutherford, and apparently also the priories of Restenet in Forfarshire and Canonbie in Dumfriesshire. The canons, at all events, possessed these priories during the best days of their prosperity, sent off some of their number to occupy their cells, and used that of Restenet as a place of custody for their records and other valuable documents against the depredations of the Border marauders. During the long succession of international conflicts which followed the peace of Northampton in 1328, the abbey rocked under the violent rush of invasion and repulse, and underwent many a desolating change. In 1523, it was pillaged and partly burnt by the Earl of Surrey; and, in 1545, it was extensively dilapidated by the Earl of Hertford. Even in very recent times, portions of it have been demolished by some worthies of that class who

sagaciously calculate the worth and beauty of an old ornate building by the number of shillings which they can procure for its stones. But now a better taste prevails, and what remains of the old pile is carefully preserved. After the Reformation, the abbey became vested in the Crown by annexation. As the Kers of Fernihirst had long been the bailies of Jed Forest, they, after a while, became bailies of the canony of Jedburgh. In March, 1587, Sir Andrew Ker obtained from James VI. a grant of the bailiary of the lands and baronies of the abbey; and—the transition being easy in those times from connexion of any sort with ecclesiastical property to entire possession of it—he afterwards obtained a charter converting the whole into a lordship, by the title of Lord Jedburgh.

The town, proportionately to its size, makes a conspicuous figure in manufacture. Its staple produce is in woollens, akin to that of Hawick and Gala-shiels, with a trifling addition in linens. The principal fabrics are checked woollens for trousers and for shepherds' plaids, woollen shawls with fringe, coarse and large check pattern, a fine tartan, coarse Scotch blankets, coarse white plaiding for drawers, carpets, druggets, and hosiery. There are three large factories. The number of hand-loom, in 1828, was 20; and, in 1838, had increased to 75. There are also an establishment for the making of printing-presses, an iron and brass foundry, some business in the dressing of leather, and a full proportion of most of the ordinary branches of artificership. But bread, which is sent hence in considerable quantities to the north of England, and is in much request for the excellence of its quality, may be viewed as an additional manufacture; and the produce of the orchard, which is raised and sold in greater quantities here than in any district of Scotland except Clydesdale, must be regarded as an important article of commerce. The ecclesiastics of the abbey appear to have been fully aware of the peculiar adaptation of the soil and site of Jedburgh to the growth and luxuriance of fruit-trees, and to have introduced at various periods such species as their deep practical insight into the pleasures of the palate pointed out as most grateful. A peculiarly fine species of apple, and not a few kinds of luscious pears, are plentifully grown in the very numerous private orchards and gardens of the inhabitants. Many of the existing pear-trees are supposed to be three centuries old; and individuals of them have occasionally produced, in one year, from 50 to 60 imperial bushels.

A weekly market is held on Tuesday, when much grain is sold by sample; and another weekly market is held on Friday. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the first Tuesday after Whitsunday; on the second Tuesday of August, old style; on the 25th of September, if not a Saturday, a Sabbath, or a Monday, and if otherwise on the first Tuesday after; and on the first Tuesday of November, old style. Monthly markets for sheep and cattle are held on the third Saturday of every month, from January till May. Hiring markets for servants are held at Whitsunday and Martinmas. The town has a savings' bank, a number of insurance agencies, and branch-offices of the Royal Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, the National Bank, and the British Linen Company's Bank. Public coaches run in connexion with the North British railway. Among the public institutions are two reading-rooms, a very large public library, several smaller public libraries, a farmers' club, a horticultural society, and some philanthropic and religious associations.

Jedburgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a

dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. It had property in lands, houses, and mills which used to yield a rental of about £500 a-year; but this was sold, under legal proceedings, in 1845 to pay the burgh debts. In 1833, the total income from all sources was £650 14s. 9d.; the expenditure was £599 4s. 2½d.; and the debt was £5,223 18s. 4d. In 1865, the income was £33 odds. There are eight incorporated trades, smiths, weavers, shoemakers, masons, tailors, wrights, fleshers, and glovers; and they used to make a very rigid exaction of entrance dues, with no advantage to themselves, and with much injury to the community. The magistrates claim a right of jurisdiction over a tract beyond the burgh, and are also the ruling authority over the great St. James' fair held in the vicinity of Kelso; and by a late act of parliament they are likewise commissioners of police within the burgh. The sheriff court for the county, and the commissary court, are held on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday during session. The sheriff small debt court is held on the third Tuesday of every month. The court of quarter sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. The justice of peace court for the Jedburgh district is held on the last Tuesday of every month. Jedburgh unites with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary burgh is more extensive than the municipal burgh, and includes all the suburbs. Municipal constituency in 1854, 163; parliamentary constituency, 187. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 2,697; in 1861, 2,450. Houses, 267. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 3,428. Houses, 399.

The council-records of Jedburgh extending back to only 1619, and all the ancient charters having been destroyed during the wars with England, neither the date of the origin of the town, nor that of its erection into a burgh, can be ascertained. All earlier charters were renewed and confirmed by Queen Mary, in 1556. A fac-simile of a charter granted by William the Lion, in 1165, to the abbot and monks of the town, was published at Edinburgh in 1771. The town—in connexion with its castle and its abbey, the courts of the kings of Scotland, and the influence of a very wealthy fraternity of priests—must, so early as the 12th century, have become a place of very great consequence. During the festal scenes which occurred in its castle, in 1285, on occasion of Alexander III.'s second marriage, a masker dressed so as to resemble the skeleton figure of Death, glided among the dancers at the ball, and struck such terror into the Queen and the other revellers, that they fled to their retirements. Though this monstrous piece of foolery was intended merely as a joke, it excited a sensation throughout the kingdom, and was afterwards gravely regarded as an omen of the King's childlessness and early death, and of the consequent disasters which accrued to the country. After the close of the 15th century, Jedburgh figures prominently in the history of the international wars; and partly after, partly before that date, is said to have been seven times burnt, and to have as often risen like a phoenix from the flames. In 1523, the Earl of Surrey, at the head of 6,000 men, marched against the town, and was so obstinately resisted by the inhabitants in his attempts to take it, that, in hostile guerdon of their bravery, he no sooner got it under his power than he gave it up to plunder and the faggot. In the civil contentions which followed the expulsion of Mary from the throne, the people of Jedburgh espoused the cause of the infant James, in opposition to their powerful neighbour,

Ker of Fernihirst, the ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian, who declared for the captive Queen; and when a pursuivant was sent to them to proclaim the nullity of all proceedings against her while she was in Loch-Leven castle, they publicly inflicted on him some acts of contempt scarcely more insulting to his person, than offensive to private modesty and public decency. Ker of Fernihirst, in revenge, captured and hanged ten of the burghers, and destroyed by fire the whole stock of provisions laid up by the inhabitants for a winter's consumption. During the rebellion of 1745, the Pretender and his army of Highlanders created an alarm in the town, which was long remembered by the inhabitants. Though the town is now eminently prosperous—or prosperous beyond most towns of its class—in the achievements and results of industry, it threatened, for some time, to pine away to ruin. After the age of cattle-lifting and forays came to an end, the inhabitants availed themselves of the unequal taxation of England and Scotland, to drive a quiet and very advantageous contraband trade. Into England they carried salt, skins, and malt, which, till the Union, paid no duties in Scotland; and from England they imported wool, to be shipped, at a great profit, from the frith of Forth to France. But the commingling of the legislatures of the two kingdoms drove the ladder from the feet of the contraband Border trader, and left him dangling perilously in the air. "The vestiges of 40 malt barns and kilns," says Dr. Somerville, in the Old Statistical Account, "are now to be seen in the town of Jedburgh, while at present there are only 3 in actual occupation; and the corporation of skimmers and glovers, formerly the most wealthy in the town, have, since the Union, greatly diminished, both in regard to opulence and number." In 1833, the corporation of glovers had become reduced to two members.

Such renown as expertness in fight is fitted to give, belongs in no stinted degree to the inhabitants of Jedburgh during Scotland's fighting period. The proud war-cry of the burghers, "Jeddart's here!" and their recorded dexterity in wielding a dangerous tool of strife which earned the designation of "the Jeddart staff," are no mean evidences of their general prowess. Their bravery is believed to have decided in favour of Scotland the last, though comparatively unimportant, feat of arms which she tried with England,—the skirmish mentioned in our notice of the parish as bearing the name of 'the Raid of the Reid Swire.' "I assure your grace," says the Earl of Surrey, in his letter to Henry VIII. respecting his attack on Jedburgh, "that I found the Scots at this time the boldest men and the hottest that ever I saw in any nation, and all the journey. Upon all parts of the army, they kept up with such continued skirmishes, that I never beheld the like. If they could assemble 40,000 as good men as the 1,500, or 2,000 I saw, it would be hard to encounter them." The corporation of shoemakers still possess a trophy taken from the English at the battle of Newburn; while the weavers possess two trophies, carried off from the celebrated fields of Bannockburn and Killiecrankie. "Jeddart justice," a phrase familiar throughout the Lowlands of Scotland, means the summary execution of a criminal previous to his trial, and is supposed to have been originally and solely practised by the reckless and tyrannical Dunbar, in his lording it over the Jedburgh courts of justice. But the phrase, even legitimately rendered, and seen in the light of equitable and modern administration, appears rapidly to be losing all meaning. Scarcely a town in quiet and loyal Scotland is so exemplarily peaceful as

Jedburgh, or environed far and wide with so well-toned and tranquilly industrious a country.

JEMIMA, or **JEMMAVILLE**, a village in the parish of Kirkmichael, within the original district of Cromartyshire. Fairs are held here on the first Tuesday of April, the first Wednesday of August, and the last Tuesday of October. An urn of very antique form was found, about 25 years ago, within an earthen tumulus here. Population, 139. Houses, 28.

JERICO, a hamlet on the south-western border of the parish of Tinwald, at the confluence of the two rivulets which form Lochar Water, in Dumfriesshire.

JERUSALEM. See **PENCAITLAND**.

JERVISWOOD. See **GORDON**.

JESUS (ISLAND OF). See **ISSAY**.

JOCK'S GILL, a ravine in the parish of Carlisle, Lanarkshire.

JOCK'S LODGE, or **PIERSHILL**, a village in the parish of South Leith, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile south-west of Restalrig, and nearly midway between Edinburgh and Portobello. Its site is on the low ground at the north-east base of Arthur's seat, immediately above the subsidence into meadow; and is surrounded with a rich variety of pleasant scenery. A principal feature of the village is a neat and spacious cavalry barrack, forming three sides of a large quadrangle, and presenting a wall, perforated with a high gateway, to the line of the turnpike. This barrack was built in 1793, and called Piershill in honour of Colonel Piers, who occupied a villa on the spot in the reign of George II., and at the same time commanded a regiment of cavalry stationed in Edinburgh. Behind the barrack, on lower ground, contiguous to the Restalrig meadows, are the engine depot and coking establishment of the North British railway. These features, together with the size and character of the private dwellings, give the village the appearance of a small town. To the east of it, along the road toward Portobello, are a number of ornate cottages and neat villas; and all around, except on the adjacent meadows, which are redolent of foul-water irrigation, lie features of culture and ornamentation suitable to the near vicinity of the magnificent metropolis. The name Jock's Lodge occurs as early as the time of Cromwell, but is of uncertain origin. Population, 936.

JOHN KNOX'S. See **EDINBURGH** and **ABERDEEN**.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, a quondam famous domicile, in the parish of Canisbay, on the flat downy shore of the Pentland frith, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Duncansby-head, in Caithness-shire. Not a fragment of the building remains, except a few of the lower stones of the foundation, or, if Dr. Macculloch is to be credited, not even that, but only "a piece of green turf, as flat and as bare as the back of one's hand." John O'Groat's house is said to have been founded under the following circumstances:—During the reign of James IV., a Lowlander of the name of Groat—or, according to some versions of the legend, a Dutchman of the name of John de Groot—along with his brother, arrived in Caithness, bearing a letter from the King, which recommended them to the gentlemen of the county. They procured land at this remote spot, settled, and became the founders of families. When the race of Groat had increased to the amount of eight different branches, the amity which had hitherto characterized them was unfortunately interrupted. One night, in the course of some festivity, a quarrel arose as to who had the best right to sit at the head

of the table next the door. High words ensued, and the ruin of the whole family, by their injudicious dissension, seemed at hand. In this emergency, one of them, named John, rose, and having stilled their wrath by soft language, assured them that at their next meeting he would settle the point at issue to the satisfaction of all. Accordingly, he erected upon the extreme point of their territory an octagonal building, having a door and window at every side, and furnished with a table of exactly the same shape; and when the next family festival was held, he desired each of his kin to enter at his own door, and take the corresponding seat at the table. The perfect equality of this arrangement satisfied all, and the former good humour of the fraternity was restored. There are many different versions of this story, but all bearing a resemblance to the well-known fable of the knights of the round table.

JOHN'S (St.). See COVINGTON, EDINBURGH, FORFAR, GLASGOW, HADDINGTON, LEITH, and MONTROSE.

JOHN'S CLACHAN (St.), the original name, now entirely disused, of the village of Dalry in Kirkcudbrightshire. See DALRY.

JOHN'S LOCH (St.). See DUNNET.

JOHNSHAVEN, a post-office village and small sea-port in the parish of Benholme, Kincardineshire. It stands on a small bay of its own name, 4 miles south-south-west of Bervie, 9 north-north-east of Montrose, and 29 south-south-west of Aberdeen. Its harbour is very small, but could be, readily enough, enlarged and improved. Several small sloops belong to it, and are employed chiefly in importing coal and exporting grain. A fishery of some local importance is carried on, but is not now so extensive as formerly. The manufacture of linen for the Forfarshire merchants employs a good number of the inhabitants. But the village on the whole has, for a long time, been remarkably stationary. Here is an United Presbyterian church. The coast in the vicinity is rocky and desolate. Population, 1,088. Houses, 312.

JOHNSTONE, a parish, containing the post-office station of Johnstone-Bridge, in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It is bounded by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Wamphray, Applegarth, Lochmaben, and Kirkmichael. It has a somewhat triangular outline, and measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length southward, and 3 miles in average breadth. The river Annan traces all the eastern boundary; and the Kinnel runs partly in the interior, and partly on the western boundary. Along the Annan stretches a belt of level land, carpeted with loam and gravel. Thence the surface gradually rises till it attains a height of 700 or 800 feet; and then it slowly subsides towards the Kinnel, forming a broad-based hilly ridge between the rivers. Westward of the Kinnel are between 2,000 and 3,000 acres, which ascend from its banks till, at Mallin's hill, and Deer-edge, on the extremity of the parish, they attain the height of probably 1,300 or 1,400 feet. Across the Kinnel, about a mile after it enters the interior, stretches St. Ann's bridge, commanding nearly as delightful a view of glen and sylvan scenery as any other in Scotland. Three-quarters of a mile north of this bridge, a little west of the river, stands the magnificent mansion of Raehills, the seat of J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale. Mr. Johnstone counts ancestors who were proprietors of his own estates and of others in Dumfriesshire up to the epoch of record, and who, as the leaders of a border-clan, waged constant warfare, during the 15th and 16th centuries, with the Douglasses and the Maxwells. The whole parish, with a small exception, is his property; and it exhibits in many respects,

and in all parts, but particularly on his own pleasure-grounds, the results of a liberal and skilful expenditure of capital. Only the general poverty of the soil, or the difficulty of keeping up its fertility when reclaimed, seems to have prevented the district from affording an eminent instance of agricultural improvement. About 1,500 acres are under wood; about 700 or 800 are waste lands, chiefly mosses; and the remaining 10,700 or 10,800 acres are very nearly distributed in moieties of arable land and pasture. Much of the wood is oak and ash, very ancient, and exhibiting specimens of great girth and height. The mosses have all a substratum or ramified under-bed of timber, principally oak, and seem to have grown up, like some more notable mosses in the country, from the wreck of the Caledonian forest. The arable grounds, except in a few instances, are not powerful enough to yield a remunerating produce in wheat, and are laid out chiefly for oats and barley. Sandstone is quarried on a small scale in the south. Lead ore occurs in circumstances to have induced a search, but has not answered expectations. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1834 at £12,000. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1860, is £5,807. Population in 1831, 1,234; in 1861, 1,149. Houses, 207.

Three-quarters of a mile from the northern boundary, and mid-way between the Annan and the Kinnel, at a mile's distance from each, stand the ruins of Lochwood's 'lofty towers, where dwelt the Lords of Annandale.' Lochwood castle is said to have been built in the 14th century. It commands a very extensive prospect, especially toward the south, and has a retinue of ancient forest trees, one of which, an oak, measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. The castle is immediately environed with almost impassable marshes; and, both from the nature of its position and the enormous thickness of its walls, must have been a place of great strength. James VI., alluding to its inaccessibility and its capacities of resistance, said that "the man who built Lochwood, though outwardly honest, must have been a knave in his heart." About the year 1593, Robert, the natural brother of Lord John Maxwell, fired the castle, exclaiming, when it began to belch aloft the flames, "I'll give Dame Johnstone light enough to show her to set her silken hood." In revenge of the deed the Johnstones inflicted the fearfully sanguinary castigation on the Maxwells at Dryfesdale, which is noticed in our article on Dryfesdale. The castle, having been fully repaired, continued to be inhabited till 1724,—three years after the death of the first Marquis of Annandale. The Glasgow and London road, the Edinburgh and Dumfries road by way of Moffat, and a turnpike between Moffat and Lochmaben, all traverse the parish south and north,—the first and second each 5 miles, and the third 6 miles. These roads, and their bridges, are kept in prime repair. One of the bridges spans the Annan at Johnstone mills, a little above the parish-church, in a single arch 80 feet in width. The Caledonian railway traverses the near vicinity of the eastern boundary, and is readily accessible at its stations of Wamphray, Dinwoodie, and Nethercleugh. Dr. Rogerson and Dr. Matthew Halliday, successively first physicians to the Empress Catherine of Russia, were natives of Johnstone. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the parish are Johnstones by name, and a considerable number are Hallidays.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend, £165 13s. 2d.; glebe, £10. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £40, with £21 10s. fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. The

parish church was built in 1733, and enlarged in 1818, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church for Johnstone and Wamphray, with an attendance of 200; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £114 2s. 9½d. There are three non-parochial schools and two public libraries. The present parish of Johnstone comprehends the whole of the ancient parish of Johnstone, and part of the suppressed parishes of Dungere and Garvald. See DUNGREE and GARVALD. The ancient parish was a rectory in the deanery of Annandale.

JOHNSTONE, a post-town and seat of manufacture in the Abbey parish of Paisley in Renfrewshire. It stands on the right bank of the Black Cart, and on the road from Paisley to Lochwinnoch, 3½ miles west by south of Paisley, 10½ west by south of Glasgow, and 14 south-east by east of Greenock. Previous to 1781 its site was occupied by the dwellings of only ten persons, near the bridge over the river, called "the Brig o' Johnstone," which is still a popular appellation of the town itself; but in that year there was erected on it a large mill for the spinning of cotton; and thenceforth it acquired habitations and factories with a rapidity which passed in a few years from the bulk of a village to that of a small town. The same gentleman who built the mill also planned the town; and being the superior of the ground, the proprietor of the estate of Johnstone, George Houston, Esq., he had large influence, and used it well, both to give the place a graceful form and to infuse into it an animus of prosperity. The town is regularly built, consisting of one main street from east to west, with several other streets branching at right angles from both its sides. There are also two squares, namely, Houston-square in the centre of the town, which is now built up on every side, and another to the southward, partially enclosed with houses, and intended for a market-place. The houses are built of stone, for the most part two stories high, with garden ground attached to each. From an eminence on the Paisley road, a quarter of a mile eastward, the place has a picturesque appearance. So many cotton mills have been built in the town and its vicinity as to give employment to upwards of 2,000 persons. There are also extensive foundries, extensive machine manufactories, large saw-mills, and a variety of establishments and workshops in minor departments of industry. In the neighbourhood, also, mining is done to a great extent. The town has offices of the Union bank, and the City of Glasgow bank, six insurance agencies, a gas-light company, two news-rooms, a subscription library, a mechanics' institution, and several religious and benevolent societies. A fair for horses is held on the Friday before the second Wednesday of January; and one for horses and cattle on the Thursday after the second Monday of July. There are also great cattle shows. The canal from Glasgow, intended to have been cut to Ardrossan, terminates at Johnstone; and luggage boats on it arrive and depart three times a-day. The Glasgow and South-western railway passes the town, and has a station at it. A chapel of ease in the town, containing 995 sittings, was built in 1793, at the cost of about £1,400; and a light elegant spire was added to it in 1823. The right of electing the minister is vested in the congregation. There is also a Free church, with an attendance of 320; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £234 6s. 0d. There are likewise two United Presbyterian churches,—the one built in 1791, at the cost of about £900, and containing 616 sittings,—the other built in 1829, at the cost of about £1,500, and containing 810 sittings. The civil affairs of the town are managed by a committee elected an-

nually by the feuars. A justice of peace court is held on the third Monday of every month. About a mile to the south-east of the town is Johnstone-castle, a splendid modern mansion, the seat of Mr. Houston, surrounded by pleasure-grounds and plantations; and about a mile to the west is Milliken-house, an elegant mansion in the Grecian style, the seat of Sir R. J. Milliken Napier, Bart. Population of the town in 1861, 6,404. Houses, 328.

JOHNSTONE-BRIDGE, a post-office station in the parish of Johnstone, Dumfries-shire.

JOHNSTONE LOCH, a lake about a mile in circumference, in the east end of the parish of Cadder, and about a mile south of the village of Chryston, Lanarkshire. It belongs to the Forth and Clyde Canal company.

JOPPA, a modern village on the road from Edinburgh to Berwick, and on the shore of the frith of Forth, within the boundaries of the parliamentary burgh of Portobello, situated a little eastward of that town, and almost compact with it, in the parish of Duddingston, Edinburghshire. It extends about 300 yards along the highway, but has buildings on the west both close on the shore and northward of the road. Part of the village consists of very neat villas. A mineral well gives it importance with invalids, and attracts to it a share of the patronage so profusely heaped on Portobello. It has a station on the North British railway, 3½ miles from Edinburgh. The beach at Joppa exhibits successive layers of shale, sandstone, and coal, in nearly vertical strata. Population, 275.

JOPPA, a village in the parish of Coynton, Ayrshire. Population, 168. Houses, 40.

JORDAN. See BLACKFORD HILL.

JORDANHILL. See GOVAN.

JORDANSTONE. See ALYTH.

JUNIPER-GREEN, a post-office village in the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire. It stands on the road from Slateford to Currie, in the vicinity of the King's-Knowe station of the Caledonian railway. Population, 531.

JURA, one of the Hebrides belonging to Argyllshire. It extends from the vicinity of Scarba on the north-east to the vicinity of Islay on the south-west, being separated from the former by the narrow gulf of Corrievrekin, and from the latter by the narrow sound of Islay; and it lies opposite the southern extremity of Lorn and the greater part of Knapdale, being separated from them by the sound of Jura, which varies in width from 3¼ to 7½ miles. Its length is about 20 miles; its breadth, over much of the north-east end, is only about 2 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 7 miles. It is the most rugged of the Western islands, and sends up its highest ground to the altitude of about 2,500 feet above sea-level. It is composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder,—naked and incapable of cultivation, and presenting "one continued tract of brown and rocky mountain pasture." The mountains extend in the form of a ridge from north-east to south-west nearly in the middle of the island. Three of them rising near the south-west end, of an irregular conoidal form, and termed the Paps of Jura, are conspicuous at a great distance. The southernmost one is termed Benachaolais, 'the Mountain of the Sound,' as being near to the sound of Islay; the next and highest, Benanoir, 'the Mountain of Gold;' the third, Benshianta, 'the Consecrated mountain.' There are five conical peaks, but only three of them are distinguished as the Paps. Corrabhain, or 'the Steep peak,' is the most precipitous but lowest of the cluster. See BENANOIR. Loch-Tarbet, a long narrow arm of the sea, opening on the west coast,

nearly divides the island into two. There are some small lakes in the vicinity of the Paps; and a few streams, descending from the mountains, flow into the sound of Jura. The west side of the island is altogether wild and rugged, and is intersected by numerous torrents. It presents only rocky abrupt shores; and has been deemed so inhospitable that very few persons choose to reside in it. The bulk of the inhabitants live on the east side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is level; but, at a little distance from the shore, there is a gradual ascent. The whole of this side forms a pleasant scene; the coast, in several places, is indented with bays and harbours; and the arable and pasture grounds extend from the shore to the summit of the gentle acclivity, terminating at the base of the huge rocky mountains, which form a romantic and awful background. A principal rock of the mountains is white or red quartz, some of which is brecciated, or filled with crystalline kernels of an amethystine colour. The other rocks of the island are a bluish coloured slate, veined with red, and so fine as to be used as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and, at the northern extremity, a quarry of micaceous granite. There is great abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the west coast there is a fine kind of sand, which is used in the manufacture of glass. The climate of Jura is very healthy, owing to its high situation, and its exposure to the winds. Deer were anciently so abundant as to have given the island its name, which is simply a corruption of the word *Dhuira*, 'a deer;' and they still exist here to the number of from 400 to 500; but the principal tenants of the mountains now are goats, grouse, black game, and eagles.

Only about 4,000 acres are arable. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; higher up it becomes moory, with patches of improvable moss; and along the foot of the mountains, it is spouty and unworkable from numerous springs. Great georgic improvements have been effected, not on the arable lands only, but also on the pastures. Extensive tracts have been changed from heath to verdure; much draining has been done; much enclosure has been made; roads and bridges have been constructed; and good farm steadings have been erected. The landowners are Campbell of Jura and Lord Murray of Ardlussa; and both have good mansions on the island. The blackfaced breed of sheep were introduced about 55 years ago, and the Cheviots about 15 years ago. So many as from 1,000 to 1,200 black cattle are exported from the island yearly. Fairs are held on the second last Friday of May, on the Friday after the last Tuesday of June, on the Friday after the last Thursday of July, on the Tuesday in August before Islay, and on the second last Friday of October. There

are two good roadsteads on the east coast,—the one 3 miles from the southern extremity, called the harbour of Small Isles, from the number of islets which shelter it,—the other a few miles to the north, called Lowlandman's bay. There are also some anchoring places on the west coast. There are three regular ferries, all provided with quays and slips, two of them communicating with the mainland at Craignish and North Knapdale, and the third communicating with Islay at Port-Askaig, and there linking Jura to the benefits of steam communication with the Clyde. Milntown, including Craighouse, is the only village; and here are a large inn and a distillery. There are several barrows and duns in the island; and on the coast, near the harbour of Small-isles, are the remains of a very considerable encampment. It has a triple line of defence, with regular bastions towards the land; and near the east end is a pretty large mound, seemingly formed of the earth thrown out in forming the ditches. Population in 1831, 1,312; in 1861, 844. Houses, 164.

JURA AND COLONSAY, a parish, containing the post-office station of Jura, in the Argyshire Hebrides. It comprehends the islands of Jura, Colonsay, Oronsay, Scarba, Lunga, Balmahugh, and Garvelloch. It was originally called the united parish of Killearnadale and Kilchattan; Jura forming the former, and Colonsay the latter. The islands of Gigha and Cara were disjoined from it about the year 1729.—This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. The parish church was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1842, and contains 249 sittings. There is an assistant minister in Colonsay, with a salary of £50. There is a Free church preaching station in Jura; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £5 1s. 5d. There are two parochial schools in Jura and one in Colonsay, which have among them a salary of £87 10s. There are also in the parish two Society's schools, and three private schools.

JURA (SOUND OF), a belt of the sea, about 20 miles in length and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, separating the island of Jura on the west from the southern extremity of Lorn and the greater part of Knapdale on the east, in Argyshire. It is narrower in the north than in the south, and merges there into the careering waters of the gulf of Corrievreckin. The parts of its eastern shore adjacent to the mouths of Loch Craignish and Loch Swin are considerably variegated with offsets and islets; but most of the other parts of its shores are pretty regular.

JUXTA KIRKPATRICK. See KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA.

K

KAIL. See KALE.

KAILZIE, a suppressed parish lying on both sides of the Tweed in Peebles-shire. Two-thirds of it lying on the south bank are annexed to Traquair, and one-third lying on the north bank is annexed to Innerleithen. The parish was suppressed in 1674. The ruins of Kailzie church stand on a streamlet which is called from it Kirkburn, and which falls into the Tweed from the south.

KAIM, any ridge of ground, either moundish or mountainous, with enough of sharpness and zigzag in its outline to give it some resemblance to a cock's comb. The name occurs pretty frequently in Scottish topography, both in the singular form and in the plural; and is applied very variously to ridges of small or of great length, of small or of great height, of artificial appearance or of grandly natural character. Instances of it will be found mentioned in our articles CYRUS (St.), DUFFUS, ECCLES, FOWLA, GREENLAW, KINGOLDRUM, and some others. The name occurs also in application to a rivulet, probably in apposition from the character of the screening heights. See DURA DEN.

KAIMES BAY, a pleasant small bay, with flat sandy shores, on the south-east of the island of Big Cumbray, adjoining the east end of the village of Millport, in Buteshire.

KAIMES BAY, the beautiful bay on which Port-Bannatyne is situated, 2½ miles north-north-west of Rothsay, in the island of Bute. See PORT-BANNA-TYNE.

KAIMES CASTLE, the ancient seat of the Bannatyne family, but now the property of Mr. Hamilton, within a mile of Kaimes bay, in the island of Bute. It stands in the low fertile valley which extends across the island from Kaimes bay to Etterick bay. One part of it is a tower which was built probably in the 14th century, and was long surrounded by a ditch; and another part is a modern house added to the tower by the late Lord Bannatyne. In the neighbourhood of it are the ruins of Wester Kaimes castle, formerly the seat of the Spences.

KAINAULD. See DORNOCH.

KALE (THE), a rivulet of Roxburghshire. It rises among the Cheviots, at the south-western verge of the parish of Oxnam, adjacent to the boundary with England. It runs first 2 miles north-eastward, and next 11 miles northward, bisecting the parishes of Oxnam, Hounam, and Morebattle; and then it flows 5 miles westward, tracing the southern boundary of Morebattle parish, sweeping past Morebattle village, bisecting the parish of Eckford, and falling into the Teviot about a mile below Eckford village. From near its source till a short way after it takes a westerly direction, it flows through "ferny howms," along a narrow vale, generally pleasing and frequently romantic, whither come laterally down among the Cheviots delightful dells and picturesque ravines, ploughed by tributary rills. It is an excellent trouting-stream, and long gave the name of 'Kale Water Sheep' to the peculiarly fine breed of Cheviots pastured within view of its banks. Miss Bailie, in supplementing a fine fragment of the Scottish Doric muse, which opens thus,—

"O the awe-bughting's bonny, baith e'ning and morn,"—
in the true spirit of the original sings:—

O the sheep-herding's lightsome among the green braes
Where Kale wimples clear 'neath the white-blossomed slaes—
Where the wild-thyme and meadow-queen scent the soft gale,—
And the cushat croods leesome down in the dale!
There the lintwhite and mavis sing sweet frae the thorn,
And blithe lills the laverock aboon the green corn,
And a' things rejoice in the simmer's glad prime—
But my heart's wi' my love in the far foreign clime!

KALLIGRAY. See CALLIGRAY.

KAME. See KAIM.

KAMES. See KAIMES.

KANNOR. See CANNOR.

KATERLINE. See KINNEFF.

KATRINE. See CATRINE.

KATRINE (LOCH), a celebrated Highland lake, lying partly within the parish of Buchanan in Stirlingshire, but extending mainly, east and west, along the mutual border of the parishes of Aberfoil and Callander in Perthshire. It is about 10 miles in length and 1 in breadth. In its whole extent it is surrounded by lofty mountains; and it forms a receptacle for the hundreds of streams which, after rain, foam down their rugged sides, "white as the snowy charger's tail." It discharges its waters by a stream at its eastern extremity, which runs into Loch-Achray, afterwards into Loch-Vennachoir, and ultimately into the Forth, about 3 miles above the bridge of Stirling. The greatest depth of the lake is 78 fathoms, and occurs about its middle; nearly opposite the farm of Letter. Only small portions of the lake have ever been known to freeze. Its name is written Loch-Katrine by the inhabitants of the Lowlands, who have adopted this spelling on the authority of Sir Walter Scott, the minstrel of the lake; but it is pronounced Keturn or Ketturin by the natives of the district. The latter portion of the name, when thus pronounced, bears a near resemblance to that of many other places in the Highlands, the appearance of which is wild and savage. Thus in Inverness-shire, we have Loch-Urn, or Loch-Urrin, which signifies 'the Lake of Hell;' and in Cowal, Glenuririn, or 'Hell's Glen.'

The scenery of Loch-Katrine was, comparatively speaking, but little known, notwithstanding its magnificence, till the publication of 'The Lady of the Lake;' but the splendid descriptions of that fine poem soon spread its fame as far as the English language is understood; and the lake is now visited by almost every stranger who makes the tour of Scotland. It may be approached in different directions; but the principal road, and that by which it is oftenest visited, is from the east, by the way of Callander. This enters upon the eastern extremity of the lake, where its finest scenery is situated, and where occur the principal localities of Sir Walter's poem. As has been the case with every poem or tale from the graphic pen of this gifted man, the world has given almost a reality to the characters and incidents of 'The Lady of the Lake;' and the Highlanders now point out the scenery of this poem to strangers, as if it had formed one of the ancient traditions of their romantic father-land.

"Oh! who would think, in cheerless solitude,
Who o'er these twilight waters glided slow,
That genius, with a time-surviving glow,
These wild lone scenes so proudly hath embued!
Or that from 'hum of men' so far remote,
Where blue waves gleam and mountains darken round,
And trees with broad boughs shed a gloom profound.

A poet here should from his tractless thought
Elysian prospects conjure up, and sing
Of bright achievements in the olden days.
When chieftain valour sued for Beauty's praise,
And magic virtues charmed St. Fillan's spring;
Until in worlds, where Chilian mountains raise
Their cloud-capt heads, admiring souls should wing
Hither their flight to wilds, whereon I gaze."

The TROSACHS—[which see]—form a main point of attraction with strangers visiting Loch-Katrine. The road from Callander passes through the Trosachs; and they are first entered upon by the traveller, about half-a-mile west of Loch-Achray. The access to Loch-Katrine is through a narrow pass of half-a-mile in length, where the rocks are of a stupendous height, in some places seeming to close above the traveller's head, in others, ready to fall down and bury him in their ruins. The sides of the heights are in many places covered with aged weeping birches, which hang down in waving ringlets, as if to cover the bare rocks out of which they seem to grow. Before the present road was formed, the lake could be approached in this direction only by what was generally termed 'the Ladders.' These consisted of steps very imperfectly cut out of a precipitous rocky bank, by means of which, and with the aid of ropes suspended from trees to be grasped by the hand, the intrepid natives of this romantic land were accustomed to pass—often laden with considerable burdens—from the lower district of the Trosachs to its more elevated parts. The road was formed with incredible labour, partly by encroaching on the eastern end of the lake, and partly by blasting the solid rock, which rises to a great height, particularly in one place, where it shoots up perpendicularly from the water to a height of scarcely less than 150 feet. The traveller approaching from Callander, passes through the narrow defile of the Trosachs, where Fitz-James's "gallant horse exhausted fell;" and will mark the "narrow and broken plain" where Sir Walter represents the Scottish troops under the Earls of Mar and Moray to have paused ere they entered "the dangerous glen." Nor will the vivid description of the scene which took place when the archers entered the defile be forgotten. No trace of a foe could at first be seen; but

"At once there rose so wild a yell
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends, from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner-cry of hell!
Forth from the pass in tumult driven,
Like chaff before the wind of heaven,

The archery appear;
For life! for life! their flight they ply—
And shriek, and shout, and battle-cry,
And plaids and bonnets waving high,
And broadswords flashing in the sky,

Are maddening in the rear.
Onwards they drive in dreadful race,
Pursuers and pursued."

Although this is the description of a merely imaginary fight between the Scottish troops and the men of Clan-Alpine, yet it has become so familiar to every reading mind as almost to be considered the account of a real transaction; and we believe few pass through the Trosachs without thinking of Roderic Dhu and his Macgregors, and those days when their cliffs oft-echoed to "dying moan and dirge's wail." The first appearance of the lake at this extremity gives little promise of the wide and varied expanse to which it stretches out as the traveller proceeds. Sir Walter has indeed well-described it here as

"A narrow inlet still and deep,
Affording scarce such breadth of brim,
As served the wild duck's brood to swim."

In advancing onwards, the lake is lost for a few minutes, but it again opens with increasing grandeur,

and presents new and picturesque views at almost every step as we advance. Helen's isle will immediately arrest attention. It was from this "isle, rock" that, at the blast of the Knight of Snowden's bugle, started forth the little skiff which brought Helen Douglas to the "beach of pebbles bright as snow;" and on the island was the rustic retreat where Fitz-James spent the night. It was to the same island that the women and children of the Clan-Alpine are represented to have fled for refuge:—

"Moray pointed with his lance,
And cried—Behold you isle!—
See! none are left to guard its strand
But women weak that wring the hand,
'Tis there of yore the robber-band
Their booty wont to pile;
My purse, with bonnet-pieces store,
To him will swim a bow-shot o'er
And loose a shallop from the shore.
Lightly we'll tame the war-wolf then,
Lords of his mate, and brood and den!
Forth from the ranks a spearman sprung,
On earth his casque and corslet rung,
He plunged into the wave
* * * * *

He hears the isle—and lo!
His hand is on a shallop's bow.
I marked Duncraggan's widowed dame,
Behind an oak I saw her stand
A naked dirk gleamed in her hand;
It darkened; but amid the moon
Of waves I heard a dying groan."

When the Clan-Gregor, or Clan-Alpine, held the surrounding district, there can be no question that on this island their wives and children often sought shelter from the numerous enemies of their name; and it is said that during Cromwell's usurpation, one of his soldiers who had swam to the island, and was about to seize one of the boats, met his doom from the hand of a woman in the manner described in the poem. But, whatever be the truth of the legends connected with it, "the mighty minstrel" has "waved his visioned wand," and they have now obtained an absolute and permanent existence in the imagination.

Having now fairly opened up the lake, we have more than 6 miles of water in length under the eye. Benvenue rises high over head to the left; and the mountains of Arroquhar terminate the prospect to the west. Gazing from some of the heights or promontories which here surround him, the stranger must, like Fitz-James, feel "raptured and amazed," and with him, may well exclaim,—

"What a scene were here
For princely pomp or churchman's pride!
On this bold brow a lordly tower,
In that soft vale a lady's bower,
On yonder meadow far away,
The turrets of a cloister grey.
How blithely might the bugle-horn
Chide, on the lake, the lingering morn!
How sweet at eve, the lover's lute
Chime, when the groves were still and mute!
And when the midnight-moon should lave
Her forehead on the silver wave,
How solemn on the ear would come
The holy matins' distant hum:
While the deep peal's commanding tone
Should wake in yonder islet lone,
A sainted hermit from his cell,
To drop a bead with every knell.—
And bugle, lute, and bell, and all,
Should the bewildered stranger call
To friendly feast, and lighted hall!"

Whether the stranger pursues his route by the road along the northern shore of the loch, or embarks upon its placid bosom, he will continue to be delighted. Now he will behold bluff headlands, where the black rocks dip down into unfathomable water; and now deep retiring bays, their beaches covered with white sand and gravel which has been

bleached for ages by the waters. Rugged and stupendous cliffs rise on every hand, waving with wood which seems to grow from the solid rock; every crevice or cavern returns its echo; every grove is filled with the melody of birds; and from the far heights or distant valleys is heard the melancholy bleating of the sheep, the cry of the careful shepherd, or the barking of his dog. Benvenue, the highest mountain which rises from the lake, is probably one of the most picturesque mountains in Great Britain. On its northern side it presents immense masses of rocks which appear to have been torn by some convulsion of nature from its summit, and hurled below. At one time it was finely covered for about two-thirds of its height, with alders, birches, and mountain-ashes of ancient growth; but much of these was cut down about 40 years ago. The Coir-nan-Uriskin, or 'Cave of the Goblins,' which has been rendered venerable from Highland tradition and superstition, is situated at the base of Benvenue, where it overhangs the lake in solemn grandeur. It is a deep circular amphitheatre in the mountain, about 600 yards in diameter at the top, but narrowing towards the bottom, surrounded on all sides with stupendous rocks, and overshadowed with birch trees, which render it impenetrable to the rays of the sun. On the south and west, it is bounded by the precipitous shoulder of the mountain, to the height of 500 feet; and towards the east, the rock appears to have tumbled down, strewing the whole slope with immense fragments, which now give shelter to foxes, wild cats, and badgers. Farther up the mountain than Coir-nan-Uriskin is BEALACH-NAM-BO: which see.

Loch-Katrine, in its upper part, or as first seen by a traveller approaching it from Inversnaid, does not present such picturesque or romantic scenery as at its eastern end; but there is a rude grandeur, a lonely sublimity about it, which at least inspires awe, and fills the mind with pleasing melancholy. When we look upon the utter desolateness which spreads around, the bluff headlands which project their weather-beaten fronts into the water, the noble outline of the lofty mountains, the bare and rugged rocks with which they are covered, the deep ravines traversed by the many streams which flow down their sides, the heath-covered moors that intervene, and the contrasted stillness and purity of the transparent lake, we feel that it is altogether highly characteristic Highland scenery. This upper end of the loch is within that extensive district which was anciently the country of the Macgregors; but from the greater portion of which they were, from time to time, dispossessed by their more crafty neighbours. In the fastnesses at the head of Loch-Katrine they often sought refuge from oppression; and to these they usually retired after those predatory excursions into the Lowlands, to which they were prompted alike by the cravings of hunger and the desire of vengeance. A small iron steamer of six horse power was started on Loch-Katrine in the summer of 1843. An act of parliament was obtained by the town-council of Glasgow in 1855 for supplying that city with water from Loch-Katrine.

KEACLOCH, a magnificent mountain, between Loch Greinord and Little Loch Broom, on the west coast of Ross-shire. It consists wholly of sandstone, but has the general aspect of granite. Macculloch says, "it overtops all the neighbouring land, and commands a wide extent of the interior country, displaying all the details of Loch Broom and Loch Greinord, and losing itself eastward in a series of deep valleys, ridges, and ravines, of bare white rock, characterized by an aspect of desolation not easily exceeded. Of its height I cannot speak with pre-

cision, having forgotten to bring up the barometer. But though it seems to have been completely overlooked by mapmakers and travellers, it must be among the highest mountains of the west coast, if not of Scotland; while, as it rises immediately from the sea by as steep an acclivity as is well possible, and without competitors, its apparent altitude is greater than that of any single mountain in Scotland excepting perhaps Ben Nevis."

KEALLIN, a harbour at the southern extremity of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It is formed by a headland of its own name and by the island of Ronay. It is considered safe for small vessels.

KEAN, or KIN, a prefix in Celtic names of places signifying "a head" or projecting piece of land. The "head" which it designates may be either small or great, either inland or maritime. Thus Kinkell, or "the head of the church," is a small local projection into the river Earn; and Kintyre, or "the head of the country," is a great peninsular projection into the sea. The most proper spelling of the prefix is Kean; and either that or Cean or Can is the spelling used by almost all Celto-English writers; but the spelling now generally in use in the Scottish Lowlands is Kin.

KEANLOCH. See KINLOCH.

KEANNOATH. See OA.

KEARN. See AUCHINDOIR and FORBES.

KEAVIL. See DUNFERMLINE.

KEBAT (THE), a small tributary of the Aven, in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire.

KEDSLIE. See EARLSTON.

KEEN (MOUNT), one of the central Grampians, to the west of Mount Battock, and on the mutual border of Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire. Its altitude above sea level is 3,010 feet.

KEEN OF HAMMER, a high headland on the east side of Unst, screening one side of the north entrance to Balta sound, in Shetland.

KEENY (THE) a small tributary of the North Esk, in the parish of Lochlee, Forfarshire.

KEESHORN (LOCH). See ROSS-SHIRE.

KEIG, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Leslie, Premnay, Oyne, Monymusk, Tough, Alford, and Tullynessle. Its length southward is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It is traversed in the south by the river Don, and skirted on the west by a tributary of that river. Its surface is a picturesque assemblage of haugh, plain, arable acclivity, and pastoral height. The haugh along the Don lies at a height of from 350 to 400 feet above sea-level; the plain, in the central part of the parish, lies probably, on the average, about 70 feet higher; the arable acclivities ascend the sides of the hills on the east and the north nearly 300 feet higher; and the pastoral heights are offshoots or connexions of conspicuous hills in neighbouring parishes, particularly Bennochie, Mothertop, and Menaway. The total area, according to the New Statistical Account, comprises 3,039 acres of arable land, 2,488 of pasture, moor, and waste, 2,278 under wood, and 93 in roads, rivers, &c. The principal landowners are Lord Forbes, the Master of Forbes, Sir Andrew Leith Hay of Rannes, and Mr. Farquharson of Whitehouse. Castle-Forbes, the seat of Lord Forbes, is an elegant, large, modern, castellated edifice, on the left bank of the Don, on the slope of the south-west corner of Bennochie, at the termination of the valley of Alford, commanding a brilliant view along the Don for nearly 20 miles. The real rental of the parish is about £3,177. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £7,041. Assessed property in 1860, £3,230. The chief antiquities are

two Druidical circles. Population in 1831, 592; in 1861, 811. Houses, 154.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend £158 13s. 6d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £40 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church is a neat Gothic structure, built in 1835, and containing about 490 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 350; and its receipts in 1865 were £156 1s. 8d. There are a Free church school and a girls' school. Keig first belonged to the priory of Monymusk, and afterwards formed part of a regality in which the Archbishop of St. Andrews sat as supreme judge in criminal causes. The baillie of this regality was first Lord Forbes and afterwards the Marquis of Huntly. The Bishop of St. Andrews was anciently called to parliament as Lord Keig and Monymusk.

KEIL, an estate in the parish of Southend, opposite the island of Sanda, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Campbelton, in Kintyre, Argyshire. Here are a modern mansion, an ancient ecclesiastical ruin, and some large and remarkable caves.

KEILLOR. See FOWLES (WESTER).

KEILLOR (CHAPEL OF). See CHAPEL OF KEILLOR.

KEILLOR BURN, a brook of about 3 miles in length of course, running south-eastward, chiefly on the boundary between the parishes of Collessie and Monimail, to the river Eden in Fifeshire.

KEILLOR BURN, Forfarshire. See INVER-KEILLOR.

KEILLS, a promontory and a hamlet on the west coast of the parish of North Knapdale, Argyshire. The promontory is situated between Loch Swin and the Sound of Jura; and all the coast adjacent to it is bold and rocky, rising murally in many places to the height of about 300 feet. The hamlet is connected by road with Lochgilphead, and is the ferry station to Lagg in Jura, whence communication is maintained with all the central parts of Jura, with the north of Islay, and with Oronsay and Colonsay. At Keills are an ancient cross and the ruins of an ancient chapel.

KEIL'S DEN. See LARGO.

KEIR, a parish in the centre of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It is bounded by Penpont, Closeburn, Kirkmahoe, Dunscore, Glencairn, and Tynron. Its length south-eastward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its post-town is Thornhill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the parish church; but the post-office stations of Penpont and Auldgrith-bridge adjoin respectively its northern and south-eastern extremities. Shinnel water, coming in from Tynron, forms for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile the north-western boundary. Scaur water, drinking up the Shinnel, and flowing between picturesque banks, forms for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the boundary on the north and north-east. The river Nith, absorbing the Scaur, and strong in the attractions of river-beauty, traces the north-eastern boundary over $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-eastern extremity. Allanton burn rises in the interior, flows a mile southward, traces over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the southern boundary, and then loses itself in the Nith. Six rills, each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, rise in the interior, and flow almost in parallel lines, and nearly at regular intervals, eastward or north-eastward, to the Nith and the Scaur. All the rills beautify the face of the country, and fling verdure and herbage on their banks; and one of them traverses a romantic wooded ravine, and forms, during its course, a remarkably beautiful cascade. Springs are everywhere abundant; and two small lakes, both nearly drained, and converted into luxuriant meadow, spread out their treasures on the opposite side of the parish to that watered by the Nith. Along the

south-western verge of the parish stretches, for 4 miles, a height called Keir hill, having an altitude of 1,172 feet above sea-level. A continuation of it, called Capenoch hill, trends a little into the interior on the north. South-east of the southern extremity of Keir hill rise the short parallel ridges of Kilbride and Blackwood hills. Along the banks of the Scaur and the Nith the surface is a rich fertile holm; and thence it ascends in a steep wooded-bank, in a table land, and in a somewhat rapid acclivity to the summit of Capenoch and Keir hills. The table-land over most of the distance is of considerable breadth; and, being all of alluvial soil, appears to have been anciently the bed of a large lake, formed by the Nith before the river ploughed its way through a hilly obstruction on the south; and afterwards it glides up into the gentle slope of Kilbride hill, and finally—along with the holm and the intervening bank—becomes lost in Blackwood hill, which presses close upon the Nith. Most of the parish is thus a variegated and regular descent from a hilly summit over a base of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Nith; and seen from the highway between Thornhill and Closeburn, it presents a picture of no common beauty; and when the continuation of that road closes in upon the river, and at last crosses into the parish at its southern extremity along Auldgrith bridge, the scenes of picturesqueness presented by Blackwood hill, and the narrowed vale of the river, are singularly varied and delightful. But fine as the landscapes are within the parish, they are very second rate both in power and in expansiveness to those which its own higher grounds command. Blackwood hill, in particular, lifts the eye along the brilliant valley of the Nith from Drumlanrig castle to the Solway, giving to the view all the richest part of both upper and lower Nithsdale, screened at one extremity by the central mountain-chain of the lowlands of Scotland, and, at the other by the mountains of Cumberland. The lower grounds of the parish are abundantly tufted both with natural wood and with plantation. Sandstone and limestone are abundant; and the latter is worked at Barjarg and Porterstown. Leeches were found in a lochlet lately drained. One-half of the parish is arable; and the other half is distributed into pasture, meadow, and woodlands. The mansions are Capenoch on the north; Blackwood on the Nith, at the base of Blackwood hill; and Barjarg, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the latter, and half-a-mile from the Nith. There are five principal landowners. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1860, is £5,253. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836, at £15,682. Two hamlets, Keirmill and Barjarg, stand in the vicinity respectively of the parish church and Barjarg house. The Glasgow and South-western railway runs near the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and has a station there at Auldgrith bridge. The road from Dumfries to Penpont traverses the whole length of the parish; and that from Thornhill to Minnyhive impinges on its northern end. Population in 1831, 987; in 1861, 849. Houses, 175.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £233 1s. 7d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £87 18s. 5d. There are two parochial schools; each having a salary of £35, and the two together about £43 fees, besides some other emoluments. The parish church is situated on the Scaur, a mile from the northern boundary, was built in 1814, and contains about 450 sittings. The ancient church appears to have belonged to some monastery. On Kilbride hill once stood a chapel, every vestige of which has disappeared. A rankly

luxuriant spot, very distinguishable from the circum-jacent ground, is believed to have been the site of the cemetery. There are several small antiquities, of some local interest.

KEIR, or KEIR-HILL, any locality taking name from the ancient existence upon it of an artificial military strength; the word Keir being simply an ill-spelled form of the ancient word *Caer*. See the article *CAER*. Various kinds of localities of the name of Keir occur in the parishes of Keir, Penninghame, Dunblane, Leecroft, and others; and heights of the name of Keir-hill occur in the parishes of Keir, Dolphinton, Skene, Kippen, and Gargunnoch.

KEIRMILL. See *KEIR*.

KEISS, an estate in the north-east extremity of the parish of Wick, Caithness-shire. It comprises part of the coast of Sinclair bay, and has, as an inlet thence, a small bay and harbour of its own name. A government church, containing 338 sittings, was built in 1827, at the cost of £1,500, on a rising ground on the north side of the bay of Keiss; and a quoad sacra parish was assigned to it by the General Assembly in 1833, out of the parishes of Wick and Canisbay. The stipend is £120. There is also a small Baptist congregation of Keiss. See *Wick*.

KEITH, a parish partly in Elginshire, but chiefly in Banffshire. It contains the post-office station of Keith, and the villages or small towns of Old Keith, New Keith, Fife-Keith, and Newmill. It lies at one of the narrowest parts of Banffshire, extending from side to side of that county; and is bounded by the parishes of Rathven, Deskford, Grange, Cairney, Glass, Botriphnie, and Boharm. It has an elliptical outline, with an average diameter of about 6 miles. The river Isla enters it from Botriphnie, and runs northward through the interior, between Old Keith and Fife-Keith, to an artificial cut; and, passing along that cut, it proceeds in an easterly direction onward to a confluence with the Altmore burn on the boundary with Grange. The parochial surface, though not generally of an attractive appearance, contains fine tracts of corn-land along the Isla, and comprehends the greater part of the fertile district of Strathisla. It anciently extended from Fordyce to Mortlach, and comprised all the good lands in the Isla's basin; and, even within its present limits, it excels most parishes in the North of Scotland in large expanse of fertile arable surface. It anciently belonged to the abbots of Kinloss, to whom it was granted by William the Lion; and it yielded them a heavy rental, even in the 16th century, when it was very ill cultivated. The soil is chiefly loam and clay, with some of a lighter quality. It is almost all in a high state of cultivation, chiefly effected since the period of the revolutionary wars. There are fine plantations on the estates of some of the principal proprietors. Near Old Keith the Isla forms a fine cascade, called the 'Linn of Keith.' In this vicinity are the ruins of a castle once the seat of the family of Oliphant. Several Druidical circles have been found; and near two of these are fountains of excellent water, formerly supposed to be possessed of sanative properties,—to one of which, in the memory of individuals living at the date of the Old Statistical Account, the superstitious resorted, and made offerings, for the restoration of health. Limestone is worked at Blackhillock, Douglasbrae, and Maisley, to a great amount; and a grey variety of fluor spar has been found, associated with green antimony, in calcareous spars. Edintore-house, a good modern mansion, is the seat of the only resident heritor. The real rental is about £6 500. The assessed property in 1860 was £10,009.

There are in the parish a tannery, a distillery, a tobacco work, two woollen-mills, a flax-mill, a dye-work, a brewery, and eight grain-mills. The parish is traversed by the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness. Population in 1831, 4,464; in 1861, 5,943. Houses, 1,109. Population of the Banffshire section in 1861, 5,672. Houses, 1,058.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £243 5s. 3d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £558 6s. 2d. The parish church is an elegant edifice, built in 1816, at the cost of £6,223; it has a square tower 120 feet high, with clock and bell; and it contains 1,650 sittings. The Free church was built at the period of the struggle preceding the disruption, and contains 700 sittings. The United Presbyterian church was built in 1853, and is a handsome symmetrical structure, in the Gothic style, containing 500 sittings. The Independent chapel contains 240 sittings. The Episcopalian chapel contains 150 sittings, and has a fine organ. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1828, and contains 340 sittings. It is an elegant and much admired edifice, in the Roman Doric style of architecture, after the beautiful model of St. Maria-de-Vittoria, at Rome; and its interior is tastefully ornamented, and contains a splendid altar-piece, on the incredulity of St. Thomas, presented by Charles X. of France, by whose principal artist it was painted on purpose. The parochial school is a large building, erected in 1833, for the accommodation of two teachers and about 260 scholars. The salary connected with it comprises £34 from the heritors, a share of the Dick bequest, and upwards of £40 from two endowments, besides a large amount of fees. There are in the town a neat Free church school, and an endowed seminary for young ladies. There is a large endowed school at Newmill. There are public schools also at Achanacy, Tarrycroys, and Oldmore; and there is a number of private schools.

KEITH, a post-town and seat of considerable traffic, in the Banffshire section of the parish of Keith. It stands on the banks of the Isla, on the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness, environed by a semicircle of hills, 9 miles south-east of Fochabers, 10 north-west of Huntly, 12 south-south-west of Cullen, 20 south-west of Banff, and 48 north-west of Aberdeen. It consists of three parts, or rather comprises three mutually contiguous towns, Fife-Keith, Old Keith, and New Keith. Fife-Keith is situated on the left bank of the Isla, and has already been described in the article *FIFE-KEITH*. Old Keith and New Keith are situated on the right bank of the Isla, the former north-west of the latter; and they will be successively described in the two following paragraphs.

OLD KEITH is at least 500 years old; but its origin is unknown. By its trade and jurisdiction of regality, it was, at one period, superior in consequence to Banff, Cullen, and Fordyce, then the only other towns in the county. The court-of-regality sat in the church, and judged of pleas in general, civil or criminal, even including the four Crown pleas. Some of the regality barons generally assisted the baillie, as his assessors. The panels were put for trial into a window called 'the Boss window;' and were committed, on conviction, to the steeple, as a jail. In capital convictions they were executed on the hill where New Keith has since been built. The old town appears to have corresponded in magnitude to the extent of its judicial authority, stretching along the Isla to a considerable length. Early in last century it was celebrated for 'the Summer-eve fair,' still held, but then one of the

greatest fairs in Scotland, lasting a week in the middle of September, and resorted to by multitudes so great, "that the place was by no means fit to contain them, and they lay by dozens, male and female together, for miles round the whole country." Being built in a very irregular and inconvenient manner, the old town was gradually abandoned; dwindling, latterly, into a mean village. During the civil wars of 1645 and 1745, Old Keith was the scene of events meriting some notice. On the 30th June, 1645, the army of Baillie occupied an advantageous position near the old church, which then stood at the south-western extremity of the town. Montrose endeavoured to draw him from this position by offering to fight 'on fair ground;' but the Covenanter declined the proposal. In 1745 Captain Glasgow, an Irishman in the French service, encountered a Government party stationed here, defeated them, and carried off 150 prisoners. The only other skirmish recorded by tradition to have occurred in this vicinity, was about a century before this period, when Peter Roy Macgregor, a Highland free-booter who infested this part of the country with an organized gang of robbers, was taken by Gordon of Glengerack, after a desperate resistance, and executed at Edinburgh.

NEW KEITH was begun to be built about the year 1750, on the eastern declivity of a gentle eminence south-east of Old Keith, on the same side of the Isla, and then forming part of a barren moor. It is built on a regular plan, consisting of three principal streets, intersected by lanes, with the market-place, a spacious square, near the centre of the town. The town-house, situated in the market-place, is a plain building. In 1823 the Earl of Seafield, superior of the barony of Keith, erected a commodious inn, containing a large hall for the courts. The several places of worship, and the parochial school, are ornamental to the town. A large excellent subscription library was established in 1810. The town has offices of the Union bank, the Aberdeen Town and County bank, and the North of Scotland bank. It has also a savings' bank, several insurance agencies, a total abstinence society, and a literary association. The town is lighted with gas. Several of the manufactories, noticed in our account of the parish, are situated in it; and, previous to the general introduction of the cotton trade, considerable work was done in yarn and linen manufactures. A weekly market is held on Friday for grain and other agricultural produce; and fairs are held on the first Friday of January, the first Friday of March, the first Tuesday of April, old style, the Friday after the 22d of May, the first Tuesday of June, old style, the Friday after the 1st of July, the Wednesday after the first Tuesday of September, old style, the third Tuesday of November, old style, and the Friday before Martinmas. Several of these fairs are large cattle markets. Public coaches pass through, connecting Elgin and Inverness with the Great North of Scotland railway at Huntly; and an extension of that railway is at present in course of construction to Keith. Population of New Keith and of Old Keith, in 1841, 1,804; in 1861, 2,648. Houses, 485.

KEITH, in Haddingtonshire. See HUMBIE.

KEITH (INCH). See INCHKEITH, and KEITHINCH.

KEITH (THE). See BLAIRGOWRIE and HUMBIE.

KEITH-HALL and KINKELL, an united parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. It contains the post-office station of Keith-hall, and is adjacent on the west side to the burgh of Inverury, and at the south-west extremity to the burgh of Kintore. It is bounded by the parishes of Chapel of Garioch, Bourtie, Udney, New Machar, Fintray,

Kintore, and Inverury. Its length southward is about 5½ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. The rivers Ury and Don trace the whole of the western boundary. Keith-hall was anciently called Montkeggie, and took its present name after the greater part of it became the property of Keith, the Earl Marischal. Kinkell took its name, which signifies "the head church," from the circumstance that six subordinate churches anciently belonged to its parsonage. In 1754, the Lords Commissioners for the plantation of kirks annexed about one-third of the parish of Kinkell to Kintore, annexed the remainder of it to the parish of Montkeggie or Keith-hall, and ordained that the latter, with its annexation, should thenceforth be called the united parish of Keith-hall and Kinkell. The parochial surface is hilly, though not mountainous; and the soil is various, being generally fertile on the western side, towards the rivers, but inferior towards the east. There are several extensive mosses; but some parts otherwise unfruitful are now under thriving plantations; and agriculture is in an improved state. The total extent of land under the plough is about 5,000 acres; of land under wood, about 400 acres; of waste land, about 2,000 acres. The Earl of Kintore is proprietor of about three-fourths of the united parish; and Gordon of Balbithan and Irvine of Kinmuck are the other principal proprietors. Keith-hall house, the residence of the Earl of Kintore, is a magnificent edifice. The parish was much facilitated in its georgic improvements by the Aberdeen and Inverury canal; and now it enjoys ready access to the Kintore and Inverury stations of the Great North of Scotland railway. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1842 at £13,750. Assessed property, in 1860, £4,618. Cairns were formerly numerous, but have been all swept away. Druidical temples also occurred; but only one stone of one of them now remains. There are vestiges of an encampment on Kinmuck moor, where a great battle is traditionally said to have been fought between the Danes and the Scotch. Many persons who fell at the battle of Harlaw are said to have been buried at Kinkell. The estate of Keith-hall was the birth place of the distinguished scholar, Arthur Johnston, and it lays claim, as do some places far distant from it, to "the Lass o' Patie's mill." Population of the united parish in 1831, 877, in 1861, 933. Houses, 175.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £216 17s. 11d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated tithes, £42 14s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with a share of the Dick bequest and about £15 fees. The church was built in 1771, and repaired in 1823, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Quaker's meeting-house at Kinmuck. A fair for cattle and horses, called the Michael fair, is held at Kinkell on the Wednesday after the last Tuesday of September, old style.

KEITH-HUNDEBY. See HUMBIE.

KEITHICK. See COUPAR-ANGUS.

KEITHINCH, the small island between the town of Peterhead and the sea, in Aberdeenshire; and the town itself, in the charter-of-erection by George Earl Marischal, in 1593, is named Keith-Inch, alias Peterhead.

KEITH-MARSHALL. See HUMBIE.

KEITHNIE WATER. See INVERKEITHNIE.

KELTOWN, a modern village in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire. Population, 64. Houses, 17.

KELBURN. See LARGS.

KELHEAD, a village connected with the lime-works in the parish of Cummertrees, Dumfries-shire.

KELLAS, a hamlet in the parish of Murroes, Forfarshire. Population, 25.

KELLES. See DALLAS.

KELLIE. See FIFESHIRE and CARNEE.

KELLO WATER, a rivulet of Dumfries-shire. It rises on the north side of Torryburnrig on the boundary with Ayrshire, traces that boundary $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward, and then runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ north-eastward, between the parishes of Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, and falls into the Nith $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the village of Kirkconnel. Over its whole course it is strictly a mountain-stream.

KELLOCK BURN, a tributary of the Ury, in the upper part of the district of Garioch, in Aberdeen-shire.

KELLOE. See EDMON.

KELLS, a parish, containing the post-town of New Galloway, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It forms the south-western part of the Glenkens; and is bounded by Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, Parton, Balmaghie, Girthon, and Minnigaff. Its length south-eastward is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles at one part in the north-west, but gradually tapers to an acute angle in the south-east. The Ken and the Dee, the former on the east and the latter on the west, trace all the lateral boundaries, to a mutual confluence at the south-eastern extremity; and they are joined by many brooks from all parts of the interior. In the north are three lakes—Loch-Harrow, Loch-Minnick, and Loch-Dun-geon, the last and largest $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length. In the south are Stroan-loch, formed by the expansion of the Dee, Black-loch in the interior, and Loch Ken, formed by expansion of the Ken, for about 5 miles, to a width of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. The flat expanse of land at the head of Loch-Ken, enriched by the overflowings of the river—which here diffuses its alluvial wealth in the manner of a mimic Nile—is probably unsurpassed in its fertility by any ‘perpetual soil’ in Scotland. So late as 65 years ago, when it owed comparatively little to the dressings of modern improvements in agriculture, some of it had been cropped 25 years successively without other manure than the Ken’s deposits. The whole vale of the Ken, in the hills of its back-ground, in the undulations and ravines of its slopes, in the verdure and wood of its plain, in the sumptuousness of its mansions, and in the meanderings of its river, affords a series of scenic views abundantly rich enough to vindicate the fame which the district of Glenkens has acquired for its landscapes. Over 5 miles from the southern extremity is the fine scenery which overhangs Loch-Ken. Over another mile northward are the brilliant groupings around Kenmore-Castle, and the burgh of New-Galloway. Two miles to the north is a richly cultivated tract, enclosed in the form of an amphitheatre by the circumjacent hills. Here, amid other attractive features, are the beauteous grounds of Glenlee-park, the fine modernly enlarged mansion-house of these grounds, a pleasing variety of wooded decoration and natural feature, and, at the northern boundary of the grounds, a romantic defile, with two picturesque waterfalls. Three miles north of Glenlee, the houses of Barskeech, Stranfasket, and Knocknalling in Kells, and that of Earlston in Dalry, with their surrounding pleasure-grounds, lie under the eye, all very nearly from one point; Polharrow burn, the largest of the minor streams of the parish, comes down with wooded banks between two of these seats; the Ken, rippling along its narrow plain, displays new attractions; and the back-ground of upland scenery recedes in the north-west into the cloud-cleaving Rhinns of Kells, the highest mountains in Galloway. North-west of

this spot, but south of the Rhinns, and in the interior of the parish, are stunted remains of an ancient and very large forest, supposed to have been originally a hunting-ground of the lords of Galloway, and adopted as a royal forest by the dynasty of Bruce. Two large farms on the locality have the names of the Upper and the Nether Forest; and remaining patches of wood, and a large expanse of meadow, are still called respectively the King’s forest and the King’s holm.

The surface of the parish, in most other parts than those we have noticed, is either dismally moorish, sequesteredly pastoral, or grandly upland. On the south-west side, from the old bridge of Dee, 5 miles south-eastward to a point opposite the head of Loch-Ken, stretches a range of high hills, which press close upon the Dee, and have a breadth or base of 3 miles inland. These hills consist of granite, almost naked, but occasionally patched with heath; and on their slopes, as well as on the flat grounds at their base, for about a mile on the south-west, are detached blocks, many of them 10 tons in weight, and all lying so thickly that a pedestrian might almost make his way along the surface by stepping from stone to stone. On the north-west and north sides of the parish extend for about 9 miles the Rhinns of Kells, visible at 40 miles’ distance, capped with snow during eight and sometimes nine months in the year. On the side of one of them is a rocking-stone 8 or 10 tons in weight, so poised that the pressure of a finger may move it, and so positioned that the united force of a considerable number of men could not hurl it from its place. To effect the agricultural improvement of various districts, but chiefly of Kells, in the latter part of last century, Mr. Gordon of Greenlaw, the sheriff of the county, not only encouraged the draining of Castledouglas-loch, which lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the confluence of the Ken and the Dee, and was surpassingly rich in its store of shell marl, but at his own expense cut a canal of 3 miles in length to the Dee, and constructed a number of flat-bottomed boats for the portation of the valuable manure. Nearly the whole improveable part of the parish began suddenly to wear a totally renovated aspect; and when marl could no longer be obtained, so aroused were the population to the enterprising habits of keen improvers, that they found means, in the form of lime and other aids, to maintain a luxuriance in the arable stripes among their wild hills, which might almost compare with the fertility of the best cultivated districts of Scotland. There are eight principal landowners. The real rental is about £5,000. Assessed property in 1860, £6,831. Iron ore abounds in one locality, but is not worked. Lead ore occurs on the estates of Glenlee and Kenmure; and at a place where that ore was formerly mined to some extent, there are appearances of copper. Excellent slates were formerly quarried in the north-eastern district. The turnpike from Kirkcudbright to Ayrshire traverses the whole length of the parish up the vale of the Ken, and that from Dumfries to Newton-Stewart traverses $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west,—the roads intersecting each other at the burgh of New Galloway. Population in 1831, 1,128; in 1861, 1,170. Houses, 210.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £299 9s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster’s salary £60, with £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 560 sittings. The ancient church was given in free alms by Robert Bruce to Gilbert, archdeacon of Galloway, and appended to the archdeaconry; but early in the 16th century, it was transferred by James IV. to the chapel-royal of

Stirling; and it continued to be one of its prebends till the Reformation. In 1640 a large section of the ancient parish on the north was detached, and, along with a section from Dalry, erected into the parish of Carsphairn. New Galloway in Kells was the birth-place of Robert Heron, the editor of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, and the author of numerous works.

KELLY BURN, a small tributary of the Ythan, in the parish of Methlick, Aberdeenshire.

KELLY BURN, a brook of about 4 miles in length of course, running westward, on the boundary between Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, to the frith of Clyde.

KELLY BURN, a small tributary of the Devon, running on the boundary between the parish of Dollar in Clackmannanshire and the parish of Muckhart in Perthshire.

KELLY-CASTLE. See **ARBRILOT**.

KELLYHEADS, a range of hills in the parish of Newlands, Peebles-shire, extending parallel to the range of the Pentlands.

KELLY-HOUSE. See **INNERKIP**.

KELSO, a parish, containing the post-town of Kelso, and the suburban village of Maxwellheugh, in the north-east of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Nenthorn in Berwickshire, and by Stichel, Ednam, Sprouston, Eckford, Roxburgh, Makerston, and Smailholm. Its length southward is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its average breadth is not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Tweed comes in on the west, forms for a mile the boundary with Roxburgh, makes large bends for two miles till it passes the town, and then goes away $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward to the point of its leaving the parish. The Teviot, after tracing for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile the western boundary, comes in at a point only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south of the Tweed, and, vying with it in the curving beauty of its course, and the sumptuous richness of its scenery, so coyly approaches as not to make a confluence till opposite the town, a mile below the point of entering. At the average distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ or 2 miles from the Tweed, and nearly parallel with it, runs the Eden; but it merely touches a projecting angle, and passes on, serving chiefly to give the northern division of the parish a peninsular character. The Tweed, in its transit, averages about 440 or 450 feet in width, and the Teviot about 200. The two rivers are sometimes simultaneously flooded, and run riotously into confluence, combining the might of their swollen waters to introduce to the generally tranquil scene the elements of sublimity and terror. The peninsula at their point of confluence, is one of the loveliest in Scotland; but is marred in its beauty by a mill-lead carrying off from the Teviot a considerable body of its wealth, just where all its opulence is most needed, to make a suitable approach to the magnificent monarch-river to which it pays tribute. Half-a-mile south of the town, the Wooden, a rill of about a mile in length of course, joins the Tweed from the south, making at one point a tiny but very beautiful cascade, and flowing along a romantic ravine. Seen from the heights of Stichel 3 miles to the north, the whole parish appears to be part of an extensive fertile strath,—a plain intersected by two rivers, and richly adorned with woods; but seen from the low grounds close upon the Tweed, near the town, it is a diversified basin,—a gently receding amphitheatre,—low where it is cut by the rivers, and circuted in the distance by a boundary of sylvan heights. On the north side of the Tweed it slowly rises in successive wavy ridges, tier behind tier, till an inconsiderable summit-level is attained; and on the south side, while it generally makes a gradual rise, it is cut

down on the west into a diverging stripe of lowland by the Teviot, ascends, in some places, in an almost acclivitous way from the banks, and sends up in the distance hilly and hard-featured elevations, which, though subject to the plough, are naturally pastoral. The whole district is surpassingly rich in the features of landscape which strictly constitute the beautiful,—unmixed with the grand, or, except in rare touches, with the romantic. The views presented from the knolly height of Roxburgh castle, and from the immediate vicinity of the ducal mansion of Fleurs, are so luscious, so full and minute in feature, that they must be seen in order to be appreciated. The view from the bridge, a little below the confluence of the rivers, though greatly too rich to be depicted in words, and demanding consummate skill in order to be pencilled in colours, admits at least an easy enumeration of its leading features. Immediately on the north lies the town, with the majestic ruins of its ancient abbey, and the handsome fabric of Ednam-house; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-west, rises the magnificent pile of Fleurs castle, amidst a profusion of park-scenery, coming down to the Tweed in wooded decoration; in front are two islets in the Tweed, and between that river and the Teviot the peninsula of Friar's or St. James' Green, with the fair green in its foreground, and the venerable ruins of Roxburgh castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; on the south-west, within a fine bend of the Teviot, are the mansion and park of Springwood, and away behind them, in far perspective, looking down the exulting vale of the Tweed, the Eildon hills lift up their triple summit; a little to the east, close upon the view, rises the fine form of Pinnacle-hill; away in the distance behind the town, appear the conspicuous ruin of Hume castle, and the hills of Stichel and Mellerstain; and, in addition, are the curvings and currents of the rivers,—the beltings and clumps and lines of plantation,—the precipices of Maxwellheugh and Chalkheugh,—exuberant displays of agricultural wealth and social comfort,—and reminiscences, suggestible to even a tyro in history, of events in olden times which mingle delightfully in the thoughts with a contemplation of the landscape. Sir Walter Scott—who often revelled amidst this scenery in the latter years of his boyhood—scribes to its influence upon his mind the awakening within him of that “insatiable love of natural scenery, more especially when combined with ancient ruins or remains of our fathers' piety or splendour,” which at once characterized and distinguished him as a writer, and imparted such a warmth and munificence of colouring to all his literary pictures. Leyden, too—who had around him in the vale of the Teviot, and the “dens” of its tributary rills in the immediate vicinity of his home at Denholm, quite enough to exhaust the efforts of a lesser poet, sung impassionedly the beauties of Kelso:—

“Bosom'd in woods where mighty rivers run,
Kelso's fair vale expands before the sun;
Its rising downs in vernal beauty swell,
And fringed with hazle, winds each flowery den,
Green spangled plains to dimpling lawns succeed,
And Tempe rises on the banks of Tweed:
Blue o'er the river Kelso's shadow lies,
And copse-clad isles amid the water rise.”

About 19 parts in 22 of the parish are arable ground; and the rest of the surface is disposed in plantation, pasture, and the site of the town. On the banks of the rivers is a rich deep loam, on a subsoil of gravel; in the north-western division, it is a wet clay; and in the south, it is thin and wet, upon a red aluminous subsoil. Before the general manorial use of lime and marl, the district was remarkably poor, scarcely yielding to the farmer—

especially on the wet soils—a compensation for his labour. So grossly was the land neglected, too, and so sluttishly were all the present meadows allowed to exist as marshes and stagnant pools, luxuriant only in reeds and flags, and the resort of the wild duck and the sea-mew, that the very climate was rendered pestilential. But nowhere in Scotland does the practice of agriculture now exist in more skill, or achieve higher results proportionately to the capabilities of the soil. The Duke of Roxburgh owns about nine-sixteenths of the valued rental; and there are six other principal landowners. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £19,330. Assessed property in 1864, £32,848 14s. 4d. Besides the mansions already incidentally noticed, are Pinnacle-hill on the south bank of the Tweed, seated, opposite the east end of Kelso, on the summit of the precipitous eminence from which it derives its name, and sending down its attendant woods to the edge of the river, —Wooden, within whose grounds is the exquisite scenery of Wooden-burn,—and Rosebank, on the north side of the Tweed, opposite Wooden. Turn-pikes radiate in various directions from the town toward Edinburgh, Greenlaw, Leitholm, Coldstream, Sprouston, Yetholm, and Hawick,—two of these lines being part of the great road from Berwick up the Tweed and the Teviot leading onward to Carlisle. The Kelso branch of the North British railway enters the parish from Roxburgh, crossing the Teviot on a viaduct of 15 arches, and pursuing an embankment for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the course of that river, then enters a deep cutting, and arrives at the Kelso station in the suburb of Maxwellthugh; and the Kelso branch of the English North-eastern railway commences at the same station, in strict continuity with the preceding branch, and passes down the right bank of the Tweed, by way of Sprouston, into England toward Tweedmouth. Thus has the parish direct railway communication, on the one hand with Edinburgh, and on the other hand with Berwick. Population in 1831, 4,939; in 1861, 5,192. Houses, 709.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £320 13s. 6d.; glebe, £54 15s. The parish church was built in 1773, altered in 1823, and enlarged in 1833, and contains 1,314 sittings. The Free church, originally intended to be a quoad sacra parish church, was built in 1838, at the cost of £3,460, defrayed by subscription, and contains 800 sittings. Its receipts in 1865 were £1,874 2s. 10d. The Sprouston Free church also groups with the town of Kelso. The first United Presbyterian church was built in 1788, and contains 955 sittings. The East United Presbyterian church was built in 1793, and contains 768 sittings. The Reformed Presbyterian church was built about 1785, and contains 320 sittings. The Episcopalian chapel was built about 17 years ago, to supersede a former one built in 1763. There are also a Baptist chapel and an Independent chapel. Of the schools in the parish one is a classical school, whose teacher employs an assistant, and who has now £50 of salary, with £80 fees, and £10 other emoluments; one is an English school, ranked, jointly with the former, as parochial, whose teacher has £5 11s. 6d. of salary, with fees; two are boarding schools for young ladies; one is the Friendly school, whose teacher is guaranteed £40 a-year by a voluntary association; three are schools variously receiving some public aid; two are Free church schools; one is a private commercial and classical academy; and the rest are common adventure schools.

The present parish comprehends the ancient

parishes of Kelso or St. Mary's, Maxwell, and St. James. The first of these lay on the north side of the Tweed, and was within the diocese of St. Andrews; and the second and third lay on the south side, and were within that of Glasgow,—the river being here the boundary. David I., at his accession to the throne, witnessed the existence of St. Mary's church of Kelso; and, in 1128, with the consent of the bishop of St. Andrews, he transplanted to it the monks of Selkirk. The church became now identified with the monastery, and was henceforth called the church of St. Mary and St. John,—the Tyronensian monks being accustomed to dedicate their sacred edifices to the Virgin and the Evangelist. In the church were anciently several altars dedicated to various saints and endowed for the support of chaplains. When the Scoto-Saxon period began, the ancient parish of St. James, or of Old Roxburgh, was provided with two churches,—the one dedicated to St. James for the use of the town, and the other dedicated to St. John for the use of the castle. Malcolm IV. granted both churches and their appurtenances to Herbert, bishop of Glasgow. But the monks of Kelso—to whom David I. made mention of it in their charter—considered that of St. James as part of their property, and drew from it a considerable revenue; and, being little attentive to it except for its ministrations to their avarice, they, in 1433, received a mandate from the abbot of Dryburgh, as delegate of the Pope, commanding them to provide it with a chaplain. The parish of Maxwell, or according to its ancient orthography, Maccuswell, derived its name from the proprietor of the manor, Maccus, the son of Unwein, who witnessed many charters of David I. Herbert de Maccuswell gave the church to the monks of Kelso; and he built a chapel at Harlaw, about a mile from it, dedicated it to St. Thomas the martyr, and gave it also to the monks. —On the left bank of the Teviot stood anciently a Franciscan convent, consecrated by William, bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1235. Till near the end of last century, a fine arch of the church of the convent, and other parts of the building, were in preservation. On the right bank of the Teviot, nearly opposite to Roxburgh castle, stood a Maison Dieu, an asylum for pilgrims, and for the infirm and the aged. On the estate of Wooden were, till lately, vestiges of a Roman tumulus, consisting of vast layers of stone and moss, both of a different species from any now found in the parish; and near Wooden-burn stone-coffins were dug up which enclosed human skeletons.

KELSO, a post and market town, a burgh of barony, the second largest town in the eastern borders of Scotland, is situated near the centre of the parish of Kelso, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the boundary with England, 9 south-west of Coldstream, 10 east-north-east of Jedburgh, 23 south-west of Berwick, and 42 by road, but $52\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, south-east by east of Edinburgh. It stands on the left bank of the Tweed, opposite the influx of the Teviot; and stretches along a plain in the centre of the gently rising and magnificent amphitheatre formed by the basin-configuration of its parish, commanding from every opening of its streets bird's-eye views of exquisitely lovely scenery, and constituting in its own burghal landscape an object of high interest in the midst of its beautiful environs. The sumptuous architectural character of its venerable abbey,—the air of pretension worn by its public buildings,—the light-coloured stone and the blue slate roofs of its dwelling-houses,—the graceful sweep and the tidy cleanliness with which it winds along the river,—and the airiness and generally pleasing aspect of its

streets.—all impress upon it, as seen either from without or from within, a city-like character, and combine with the teeming beauty of its encincturing landscapes to vindicate, in a degree, the enthusiasm of tasteful natives who exhaust their stock of superlatives in its praise. Patton, so far back as the reign of Edward VI., described it as “a pretty market-town,”—an eulogium of no mean measure in an age when most British towns were characterizable only by their various degrees of meanness, lumpishness, and filth.

The town consists of a central square or market-place, and divergent streets and alleys. The square is spacious and airy, very large for a provincial town, presided over on the east side by the elegant Townhouse, and edified with neat modern houses of three stories, some of which have on the ground-floor good and even elegant shops. From the square issue four thoroughfares—Roxburgh-street, Bridge-street, Mill-wynd, and the Horse and Wood markets. Roxburgh-street goes off from the end of the Townhouse, and runs sinuously parallel with the river, sending down its back-tenements on one side to the edge of the stream. Though irregular, and not anywhere elegant in its buildings, it has a pleasing appearance, and bears the palm of both healthiness and general favour. At present, it is upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length; but formerly it reached to what is now the middle of the Duke of Roxburgh's garden, having been curtailed at the further end to make way for improvements on the pleasure-grounds. Bridge-street goes off from the square opposite the exit of Roxburgh-street; and though inferior to it in length, is superior in general appearance, and contains many elegant houses. This street sends off Ovan-wynd, leading to Ednam-house, and the Abbey-close, anciently the thoroughfare to the old bridge. Mill-wynd leaves the square, and pursues a course, parallel with Bridge-street. The street called the Horse and Wood markets goes off in a direction at right angles with the other thoroughfares, and points the way to Coldstream and Berwick. At one time it was, over part of its extent, very narrow and inconvenient; but about 35 years ago it was widened, and otherwise improved.

The Townhouse is a large edifice of two stories; the ground-floor open in piazzas; the front adorned with a pediment supported by four Ionic pillars; the summit displaying a handsome balustrade, and sending aloft a conspicuous lantern and cupola, surmounted by a vane. The bridge, leading off from the end of Bridge-street to the suburb of Maxwellheugh, was commenced in 1800, and finished in 1803, at a cost of about £18,000. Its length, including the approaches, is 494 feet; its width between the parapets is 25 feet; and its height above the bed of the river is 42 feet. It consists of 5 elliptical arches, each 72 feet in span, with intervening piers each 14 feet. The bridge is built of beautiful light-coloured polished stone, exhibits on each side six sets of handsome double columns, as well as ornamented parapets, and, for general elegance and effect, whether in itself or grouped with the rich picture in the core of which it stands, is unsurpassed by any structure of its class in Scotland. The design was furnished by the late Mr. Rennie, and was afterwards repeated or adopted by that distinguished artist as the design for Waterloo-bridge at London. The pontage and management of Kelso bridge gave rise in 1855 to riotous disputes, but were afterwards placed on a new footing. Measures also were adopted for an iron suspension bridge to connect Fleurs castle with St. James' green. The dispensary occupies a healthy and airy site

near the Tweed at the upper end of the town. It was founded in 1789, enlarged and provided with baths in 1818, and annually admits from 600 to 800 patients. The Kelso library is a handsome building, on the Chalkheugh or Terrace overlooking the river; and contains a valuable collection of books, first formed in the year 1750, and now comprising about 8,000 volumes. The Tweedside physical and antiquarian society's museum is a tasteful edifice of two stories, adjoining the Kelso library, and fronting toward Roxburgh-street. Though the society was formed so lately as 1834, the museum has for years past been rich in both extent and variety, eminently honouring to the town, and well worth the attention of visitors. The parish church is an octagonal edifice nearly 90 feet in diameter within the walls, and built originally with a concave or cupola roof, for the accommodation of about 3,000 persons. The Free church stands in an open space on the north side of the town, and, surmounted by an elegant Gothic tower, is a conspicuous and pleasing object in the burghal landscape. The First United Presbyterian church is a piece of architectural patchwork; yet, with the accompaniments of its neat large manse, and a fine open area, it makes an agreeable impression. The East United Presbyterian church is ornamental to the Horse market. The Reformed Presbyterian church is plain. The Episcopalian chapel, though small, is a tasteful Gothic building, snugly ensconced on the skirt of the pleasure-grounds of Ednam-house, overlooking the Tweed.

The grand architectural attraction of Kelso, and one which would be highly prized in any city, is the ruinous abbey. Viewed either as a single object or as a feature in the general landscape, the simply elegant, unique, tall, massive pile, presents an aspect too imposing and too untiringly interesting to be adequately depicted in description. Though built under the same auspices, and nearly about the same period, as the abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh, it totally differs from them in form and character, being in the shape of a Greek cross. “The architecture is Saxon or early Norman, with the exception of four magnificent central arches, which are decidedly Gothic; and is a beautiful specimen of this particular style, being regular and uniform in its structure. The nave and choir are wholly demolished. The north and south aisles remain, and are each nearly 20 paces in length. False circular arches intersecting each other, ornament the walls round about. The ruins of the eastern end present part of a fine open gallery; the pillars are clustered, and the arches circular. Two sides of the central tower are still standing, to the height of about 70 feet; but they must have been originally much higher. There is an uniformity in the north and south ends each bearing two round towers, the centres of which sharpen towards the roof. The great doorway is formed by a circular arch, with several members falling in the rear of each other, and supported on fine pilasters. It is not certain when this abbey was first used as a parish-church after the Reformation; but the record informs us that it was repaired for the purpose in the year 1648, and that it is very little more than half-a-century since, on account of its dangerous state, public worship was discontinued in it. The buildings of the abbey must at one time have occupied a very considerable space of ground, as not many years ago they extended as far east as the present parish-school; and, from appearance, they must originally have reached a considerable way towards the banks of the Tweed, near which it is situated. In three upper windows were hung the

same number of bells, which are now removed; and when the old Townhouse was taken down, the clock was put up in another window of this building, where it remained for several years; but is now also removed, and placed on the front of the new Townhouse. The ruins of the abbey were, till lately, greatly disfigured by several modern additions; but of these, part were removed by order of the late Duke William, in 1805, and the remainder were taken down by the last Duke, James, in 1816, by which the ruins were restored to their original simplicity. By the removal of these excrescences, the noble transept, together with several windows and side-arches, which were by them hid, are now restored to view." [Haig's 'Account of the Town of Kelso,' Edinburgh, 1825.]

The establishment was originally settled in Selkirk for monks of the order of Tyrone; but after a few years, was, in 1128, removed by David I. to its site at Kelso, in the vicinity of the royal residence of Roxburgh-castle. David, and all his successors on the throne till James V., lavished upon it royal favours. Whether in wealth, in political influence, or in ecclesiastical status, it maintained an eminence of grandeur which dazzles and bewilders a student of history and of human nature. The convent of Lesmahago, with its valuable dependencies, —33 parish-churches, with their tithes and other pertinents, in nearly every district, except Galloway and East-Lothian, south of the Clyde and the Forth, —the parish-church of Culter in Aberdeenshire,—all the forfeitures within the town and county of Berwick,—several manors and vast numbers of farms, granges, mills, fishings, and miscellaneous property athwart the Lowlands,—so swelled the revenue as to raise it above that of all the bishops in Scotland. The abbots were superiors of the regality of Kelso, Bolden, and Reverden, frequent ambassadors and special commissioners of the royal court, and the first ecclesiastics on the roll of parliament, taking precedence of all the other abbots in the kingdom. Herbert, the first abbot, was celebrated for his learning and talent; filled the office of chamberlain of Scotland, and in 1147 was removed to the see of Glasgow. Ernold or Arnold succeeded him; and in 1160, was made bishop of St. Andrews, and the following year the legate of the Pope in Scotland. In 1152, Henry, the only son of David, and the heir-apparent of the throne, died at Roxburgh-castle, and was, with pompous obsequies, interred in the abbey. In 1160, John, a canon of the monastery, was elected abbot, and, arriving in 1165 mitred from Rome, held the abbacy till his death in 1178 or 1180. Osbert, who succeeded him, and was in repute for his eloquence, was despatched at the head of several influential ecclesiastics and other parties, to negotiate with the Pope in a quarrel between him and William the Lion, and succeeded in obtaining the removal of an excommunication which had been laid on the kingdom, and in procuring for the King expressions of papal favour. In 1208, a dispute between the abbey of Kelso and Melrose respecting property, having excited sensations throughout the country, and drawn attention to the papal court, was by injunction of the Pope formally investigated and decided by the King. In 1215, the abbot Henry was summoned to Rome, along with the Scottish bishops, to attend a council held on the affairs of Scotland. In 1236, Herbert, who, a short time before, had succeeded to the abbacy, performed an act of abdication more rare by far among the wealthy wearers of mitres than among the harassed owners of diadems; and solemnly placing the insignia of his office on the great altar, he passed

away into retirement. In 1253, the body of David of Bernham, bishop of St. Andrews, and lord-chancellor of Scotland, a man remarkable for his vices, was, in spite of the refusal and resistance of the monks, interred in the abbey.

Edward I. of England having seized all ecclesiastical property in Scotland, received in 1296 the submission of the abbot of Kelso, and gave him letters ordering full restitution. In consequence of a treaty between Robert Bruce and Edward III., Kelso abbey shared, in 1328, mutual restitutions with the English monasteries of property which had changed owners during the international wars. In 1420, the abbots, having their right of superiority over all the other abbots of Scotland, which they had hitherto uniformly possessed, now contested by the abbots of St. Andrews, and brought to a formal adjudication before the King, were compelled to resign it, on the ground of the abbey of St. Andrews being the first established in the kingdom. In 1493, the abbot Robert was appointed by parliament one of the auditors of causes and complaints. On the night after the battle of Flodden, in 1513, an emissary of the Lord of Hume expelled the abbot, and took possession of the abbey. In 1517 and 1521, the abbot, Thomas, was a plenipotentiary to the court of England; and in 1526, he was commissioned to exchange with Henry or his commissioners ratifications of the peace of the previous year. In 1522, the English demolished the vaults of the abbey and its chapel or church of St. Mary, fired all the cells and dormitories, and unroofed all the other parts of the edifice. Other inroads of the national foe, preventing immediate repair or re-edification, the abbey, for a time, crumbled toward total decay, and the monks, reduced to comparative poverty, skulked among the neighbouring villages. From 1537 till his death in 1558, James Stuart, the illegitimate son of James V., nominally filled the office of abbot, and was the last who bore the title. The abbey of Melrose, Holyrood, St. Andrews, and Coldingham, were, at the same date as the abbey of Kelso, bestowed on James' illegitimate offspring; and, jointly with it, they brought the royal family an amount of revenue little inferior to that yielded by all the possessions and resources of the Crown. In 1542, under the Duke of Norfolk, and again in 1545, under the Earl of Hertford, the English renewed their spoliations on the abbey, and almost entirely destroyed it by fire. On the latter occasion, it was resolutely defended by about 300 men who had posted themselves in its interior, and was entered only after the corpses of a large proportion of them formed a rampart before its gates. In 1560, the monks were expelled in consequence of the Reformation; and both then and in 1580, the abbey was despoiled of many of its architectural decorations, and carried far down the decline of ruin. Its enormous possessions becoming now the property of the Crown, were, in 1594, distributed among the King's favourites.

Kelso is as poor in the aggregate productiveness of its manufactures, as it is showily rich in their variety. The dressing of skins, the tanning of hides, the currying of leather, the weaving of flannel, woollen cloth, and linen, the making of hats and of stockings, the working of iron, and the manufacture of candles, shoes, tobacco, and other articles, all have a place in the town; but they do not jointly employ 200 workmen, and are all, with the exception of currying, stationary or declining. The number of looms in 1828 was 70; and in 1838, it had become reduced to 41. Yet the place has a very important trade in corn and cured pork. A weekly market, crowdedly attended from Roxburgh-

shire and parts of Berwickshire and Northumberland, is held on Friday for the sale of corn by sample. A handsome corn-exchange, for the uses of this market, was erected in 1856 by subscription, at the cost of £3,000. It is in the Elizabethan style, after a design by Mr. Cousins, measures 124 feet in length by 57 in breadth, and contains 60 stalls. Twelve "high markets" are annually held on the day of the weekly market, for the hiring of servants and hinds, and for the sale or exchange of horses. A market is held on every alternate Monday for cattle and sheep. Fairs are held on the second Friday of May, the second Friday in July, the 5th of August, and the 2d of November. That on the 5th of August is called St. James' fair, and is the greatest in the Border-counties except that of St. Boswell's. Originally it belonged to Roxburgh; but owing to the extinction of that burgh, it counts as a fair of Kelso. The town has insurance agencies, a savings' bank, and offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, the National Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the British Linen Company's Bank. Kelso also has considerable rank in matters connected with publication and literature. It was the birth-place of the famous Ballantyne press, and has given a considerable number of books to the world. Two newspapers are at present published in it,—the Kelso Chronicle and the Kelso Mail. It has, as already noticed, a great public library and a scientific museum. It has likewise two other public libraries, two news-rooms, an agricultural society, and several philanthropic and religious institutions; and it is the scene or centre of meetings of various kinds for athletic exercises and public sports.

By a charter of James VI., dated 2d July, 1607, the abbacy of Kelso was erected into a temporal lordship and barony, called 'the lordship and barony of Halidean,' comprehending the town and lands of Kelso. The governing charter is considered to be one dated 8th November, 1634, by which the town is specially erected into a free burgh-of-barony, and the power of incorporating it is conferred on Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, and his heirs. A peculiar kind of government was established over it; but now, by the adoption of the police act for Scotland, a body of commissioners chosen by the rate-payers manage all police affairs, and three bailies preside in the burgh courts. The property of the burgh consists of various items, and yields about £300 a-year. The customs and market dues belong to the superior. A sheriff's small debt court is held on the second Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December; and a court of quarter sessions is held on the first Friday of every month. Kelso is the seat of a union poors' house for 16 circumjacent parishes. The building was recently erected, and is plain, substantial, and commodious. A spacious public park, situated to the east of the town, was recently presented to the inhabitants by Mrs. Robertson of Ednam-house. From her nephew, who perished in the search for Sir John Franklin, it is called Shedden park. A noble gateway to it was erected by subscription of the inhabitants to mark their gratitude. Population of the town in 1841, 4,594; in 1861, 4,309. Houses, 553.

Kelso was originally called, or rather had its modernized name originally written, Calchow,—a word identical in meaning with Chalkheugh, the existing designation of one of the most remarkable natural objects in its landscape. In its ancient history it figures as a rendezvous of armies, as a place of international negotiation, as a scene of frequent conflict, and as a spot smiled upon by kings and nobles. Of events not identified with the history of its

abbey, the earliest noticeable one on record occurred in 1209, when, on account of a Papal interdict being imposed on England, the Bishop of Rochester left his see, and took refuge in Kelso. Ten years later William de Valoines, Lord-chamberlain of Scotland, died in the town. In 1255, Henry III. of England and his queen, during the visit which they made to their son-in-law and daughter, Alexander III. and his royal consort, at Roxburgh-castle, were introduced with great processional pomp to Kelso and its abbey, and entertained, with the chief nobility of both kingdoms, at a sumptuous royal banquet. In 1297, Edward I., at the head of his vast army of invasion, having entered Scotland, and relieved the siege of Roxburgh, passed the Tweed at Kelso, on his way to seize Berwick. Truces, in the years 1380 and 1391, were made at Kelso between the Scottish and the English kings. On the death of James II. by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh-castle, his infant son, James III., being then with his mother in the camp, was carried by the nobles, in presence of the assembled army, to the abbey, and there pompously crowned, and treated with royal honours. In 1487, commissioners met at Kelso to prolong a truce for the conservation of peace along the unsettled territory of the Borders, and to concoct measures preliminary to a treaty of marriage between the eldest son of James III. and the eldest daughter of Edward IV. The disastrous results of the battle of Flodden, in 1513, seem—in consequence of James IV.'s death, and of the loss of the protection which his authority and presence had given—to have, in some way, temporarily enthralled the town to the Lord of Hume, and occasioned, as we have already seen, the expulsion of the abbot from his monastery,—the first of a series of events which terminated in the ruin of the pile. In 1515, the Duke of Albany, acting as regent, visited Kelso in the course of a progress of civil pacification, and received onerous lepositions respecting the oppressive conduct of Lord Hume, the Earl of Angus, and other barons. In 1520, Sir James Hamilton, marching with 400 men from the Merse, to the assistance of Andrew Ker, baron of Fernihirst, in a dispute with the Earl of Angus, was overtaken at Kelso by the baron of Cessford, then warden of the marches, and defeated in a brief battle.

In 1522, Kelso and the country between it and the German ocean, received the first lashings of the scourge of war in the angry invasion of Scotland by the army of Henry VIII. One portion of the English forces having marched into the interior from their fleet in the Forth, and having formed a junction with another portion which hung on the Border under Lord Dacres, the united forces, among other devastations, destroyed one moiety of Kelso by fire, laid bare the other moiety by plundering, and inflicted merciless havoc upon not a few parts of the abbey. So irritating were their deeds, that the men of Merse and Teviotdale came headlong on them in a mass, and showed such inclination, accompanied with not a little power, to make reprisals, that the devastators prudently retreated within their own frontier. After the rupture between James V. and Henry VIII., the Earl of Huntly, who had been appointed guardian of the marches, garrisoned Kelso and Jedburgh, and, in August 1542, set out from these towns in search of an invading force of 3,000 men, under Sir Robert Bowes, fell in with them at Haldon-Rigg, and, after a hard contest, broke down their power and captured their chief officers. A more numerous army being sent northward by Henry, under the Duke of Norfolk, and James stationing himself with a main army of defence on

Fala-moor, the Earl of Huntly received detachments which augmented his force to 10,000 men, and so checked the invaders along the marches as to preserve the open country from devastation. In spite of his strenuous efforts, Kelso, and some villages in its vicinity, were entered, plundered, and given up to the flames; and they were eventually delivered from ruinous spoliation, only by the foe being compelled by want of provision, and the inclemency of the season, to retreat into their own territory. When Henry VIII.'s fury against Scotland became rekindled about the affair of the proposed marriage of the infant Queen Mary and Prince Edward of England, an English army, in 1544, entered Scotland by the eastern marches, plundered and destroyed Kelso and Jedburgh, and ravaged and burned the villages and houses in their neighbourhood. This army having been dispersed, another, 12,000 strong, specially selected for their enterprise, and led on by the Earl of Hertford, next year trod the same path as the former invaders, and inflicted fearful devastation on Merse and Teviotdale. They plundered anew the towns of Kelso and Jedburgh, wasted their abbeys, and also those of Melrose and Jedburgh, and burnt 100 towns and villages. While Kelso was suffering the infliction of their rage, 300 men, as was mentioned in our notice of the abbey, made bold but vain resistance within the precincts of that pile. The Scottish army shortly after came up, and took post at Maxwell-heugh, the suburb of Kelso, intending to retaliate; but they were spared the horrors of inflicting or enduring further bloodshed, by the retreat of the invaders.

In 1553, a resolution was suggested by the Queen-Regent, adopted by parliament, and backed by the appointment of a tax of £20,000, leviable in equal parts from the spiritual and the temporal state, to build a fort at Kelso for the defence of the Borders; but it appears to have been soon dropped, or not even incipiently to have been carried into effect. In 1557, the Queen-Regent having wantonly, at the instigation of the King of France, provoked a war with Elizabeth, collected a numerous army for aggression and defence on the Border. Under the Earl of Arran, the army, joined by an auxiliary force from France, marched to Kelso, and encamped at Maxwell-heugh; but, having made some vain efforts to act efficiently on the offensive, was all withdrawn, except a detachment left in garrison at Kelso and Roxburgh to defend the Borders. Hostilities continuing sharp between the kingdoms, Lord James Stuart, the illegitimate son of James V., built a house of defence at Kelso, and threw up some fortifications around the town. In 1557, a great altercation took place at Kelso between the Queen Dowager and some of her principal nobles, respecting the invasion of England, she urging that measure, and they opposing it. In 1558, the detachment of the army stationed at Kelso, marched out to chastise an incursion, in the course of which the town of Dunse was burnt, came up with the English at Swinton, and were defeated. In 1561, Lord James Stuart was appointed by Queen Mary her lieutenant and judge for the suppression of banditti on the Borders, and brought upwards of 20 of the most daring freebooters to trial and execution; and, about the same time, he held a meeting at Kelso with Lord Grey of England, for pacifying the affairs of the Borders. In 1566, in the course of executing the magnanimous purpose of putting down by her personal presence the Border maraudings, from which she was wiled by her romantic and nearly fatal expedition to the Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage-castle, Queen Mary visited

Kelso on her way from Jedburgh to Berwick, spent two nights in the town, and held a council for the settlement of some dispute. In 1569, the Earl of Moray spent five or six weeks in Kelso, in attempts to pacificate the Borders, and in the course of that period had a meeting with Lord Hunsdon and Sir John Foster, on the part of England, and made concurrently with them arrangements for the attainment of his object. In 1570 an English army entered Scotland in revenge of an incursion of the Lords of Fernihirst and Buccleuch into England, divided itself into two co-operating sections, scoured the whole of Teviotdale, levelled fifty castles and strengths, and upwards of 300 villages, and rendezvoused at Kelso preparatory to its retreat. The Earl of Bothwell, grandson to James V., and commander of Kelso, made the town his home during the concocting of his foul and numerous treasons; and during 10 years succeeding 1584, deeply embroiled it in the marchings and military manœuvres of the forces with which first his partisans, and next himself personally, attempted to damage the kingdom.

Kelso, in 1639, made a prominent figure in one of the most interesting events in Scottish history,—the repulse of the armed attempt of Charles I. to force Episcopacy upon Scotland by the army of the Covenanters under General Lesley. This army, amounting to 17,000 or 18,000 men, rendezvoused at Dunse, and marching thence, established their quarters at Kelso. The King, personally at the head of his army of prelacy, got intelligence at Birks, near Berwick, of the position of the Covenanters, and despatched the Earl of Holland, with 1,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry, to try their mettle. General Lesley, however, easily repelled the Earl of Holland from Kelso, made a rapid concentration of all his own forces, and next day, to the surprise of the royal camp, took up his station on Dunse-hill, interposing his arms between the King and the capital, and exhibiting his strength and his menaces in full view of the royal army. The King, now fully convinced of the impracticability of his attempt on the public conscience of Scotland, held a consultation two days after with the leaders of the Covenanters, made them such concessions as effected a reconciliation, and procuring the dispersion of their army, returned peacefully to England.—The Covenanters of Scotland and the Parliamentarians of England having made common cause against Charles I., Kelso was made, in 1644, the depot of troops for reinforcing General Lesley's army in England. Next year the detachment under the Marquis of Douglas and Lord Ogilvie, sent by Montrose to oppose the operations of Lesley in the Merse, marched to Kelso on their way to the battle-field at Selkirk, where they were cut down and broken by the Covenanters. Two years later, the town was the place of rendezvous to the whole Scottish army after their successes in England, and witnessed the disbandment of six regiments of cavalry after an oath having been exacted of continued fidelity to the covenant.

In 1645, Kelso was visited and ravaged by the plague. In 1648, an hundred English officers arrived at Kelso and Peebles, in the expectation—which happily proved a vain one—of finding employment by the breaking out of another civil war. In 1684, the town was totally consumed by an accidental fire; and sixty years later it suffered in the same way to nearly the same extent. On the former occasion, a proclamation called upon the whole kingdom to make contributions to alleviate the sufferings of the unhoused inhabitants, and to aid the rebuilding of the town. However severe and awful the calamities were at the moment, they

were the main, perhaps the sole, occasion of Kelso wearing that uniformly modern and neat aspect which so singularly distinguishes it from most other Scottish towns of its class. In 1715, the whole of the rebel forces of the Pretender, the Highlanders from the north, the Northumbrians from the south, and the men of Nithsdale and Galloway under Lord Kenmore, rendezvoused in Kelso, took full possession of the town, formally proclaimed James VIII., and remained several days making idle demonstrations, till the approach of the royal troops under General Carpenter incited them to march on to Preston. In 1718, a general commission of Oyer and Terminer sat at Kelso, as in Perth, Cupar, and Dundee, for the trial of persons concerned in the rebellion; but here they had only one case, and even it they found irrelevant. So attached were the Kelsonians to the principles of the Revolution, that, though unable to make a show of resistance to the rebel occupation of their town, they, previous to that event, assembled in their church, unanimously subscribed a declaration of fidelity to the existing government, and offered themselves in such numbers, as military volunteers, that a sufficient quantity of arms could not be found for their equipment. In 1745, the left of the three columns of Charles Edward's army, on their march from Edinburgh into England,—that column of nearly 4,000 men, which was headed by the Chevalier in person, spent two nights in Kelso, and, while here, suffered numerous desertions. In 1797, a flood, extraordinary both in bulk and duration, came down the Tweed and the Teviot, and swept away the predecessor of the present bridge. From November, 1810, till June, 1814, Kelso was the abode of a body, never more than 230 in number, of French prisoners on parole, who, to a very noticeable degree, inoculated the place with their follies.

Kelso counts, either as natives or as residents, very few eminent men. One of its monks called James, who lived in the 15th century, was one of the most celebrated Scottish writers of his very incelebruous age. Its prior Henry, who flourished about 1493, was the translator into Scottish verse of Palladius Rutilius on Rural Affairs, and the author of some literary performances. The chief names which have graced the town in modern times are those of Dr. Andrew Wilson, author of the treatise on Morbid Sympathy, Morton, author of the Monastic Antiquities, Stoddart, the writer on angling, the Rev. James Ramsay, long a leader in the ecclesiastical judicatories, the Rev. John Pitcairn, famous for contributing to reform pulpit oratory, and among living authors, the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, the Rev. Dr. Horatius Bonar, and the Rev. Mr. Jarvie.

KELSO RAILWAY. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

KELTIE, a village partly in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire, and partly in that of Beath, Fifeshire. It stands on Keltie Burn, and on the road from Edinburgh to Perth, 5 miles south by east of Kinross, and 10 north of North Queensferry. There is a colliery in the vicinity. Population of the Kinross-shire section, 164. Houses, 39. Population of the Fifeshire section, 257. Houses, 57.

KELTIE BURN, a rivulet of Fifeshire and Kinross-shire. It rises in the north-west corner of the parish of Dunfermline, and runs 7 miles eastward, chiefly within Fifeshire, but partly on the boundary with Kinross-shire, to a disengagement into Loch-Orr.

KELTIE WATER, a romantic stream in the parish of Callander, Perthshire. It rises on the west side of the mountain Stuaic-a-chroin, and flows

first 6 miles south-eastward through the eastern division of the parish, then 2 miles southward along the boundary with Kilmadock; and falls into the Teith $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the village of Callander. In its progress it is swollen by several tributary torrents. Flowing for 5 miles among wild hills, it emerges through the romantic glen and down the singular waterfall of BRACKLIN, [which see,] and afterwards skirts the park of Cambusmere, and makes its confluence with the Teith in front of Cambusmere mansion.

KELTNIE BURN, a rivulet of the Breadalbane district of Perthshire. It rises in the south-eastern part of the parish of Fortingal, and flows south-eastward to the boundary with Dull, and along that boundary, to a confluence with the Lyon, a little above the latter's confluence with the Tay. The scenery along the Keltie is wild, rugged, and romantic; and at one place, in the vicinity of Coshieville inn, the stream makes a series of beautiful falls, the highest of which issues from a dark narrow opening, and leaps sixty feet over perpendicular rocks into a deep gloomy dell.

KELTON, a parish nearly in the centre of the southern half of Kirkcudbrightshire. It contains the post-town of Castle-Douglas, the post-office village of Kelton-hill or Rhonehouse, and the village of Gelston. It is bounded by Crossmichael, Buittle, Rerwick, Kirkcudbright, Tongueland, and Balmaghie. Its length, south-westward, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its medium breadth is under 3 miles. The river Dee divides the parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Balmaghie and Tongueland. Doachburn rises on the north side of Dungyle, a small hill near Gelston, on which there are remains of a Roman encampment, and traces the boundary with Buittle over a distance of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Carlinwark or Castle-Douglas loch, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, lies near the northern extremity; and formerly yielded up, at the expense of diminishing its own bulk, a very large quantity of shell marl, the asperion of which over the face of various parishes formed an era in the history of Galloway agricultural improvements. North-westward from it, over a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the Dee, is a canal, traced most part of the way along the boundary with Crossmichael. This was formed for the purpose of offering transit to the marl of the lake, but afterwards became the mere channel for the superfluence of Carlinwark loch to the Dee. Toward the southern and south-eastern extremities of the parish, steep and rocky hills, chiefly clad in heath, exhibit an aspect of desolation,—the highest of them rising 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Elsewhere the surface displays a singularly knobbed or knolly appearance, sending up tumours, or abounding in little round hills. But over this oddly rolling surface, as well on the rising grounds as in the hollows, the parish, though not luxuriant, is arable. The soil is generally thin; in some places is a fine loam; and in others, especially on the little hills, is a deep watery till. About 2,721 imperial acres of the total parochial area are under cultivation; about 1,327 are waste or pastoral; and about 570 are under wood. There are about twenty landowners; and five of them are resident. The old valued rental was £3,528 Scots. Assessed property in 1860, £13,642. Real rental in 1855, £8,157. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1844, £22,771. The modern mansions are Gelston-castle, Carlinwark-house, and Daldawn. There are three corn-mills within the parish. The famous piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, is believed to have been made at Buchan's-croft, in the vicinity of Castle-Douglas. The parish is traversed by the great road from Dumfries to Portpatrick.

Population in 1831, 2,877; in 1861, 3,436. Houses, 584.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £252 17s. 4d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £187 14s. 7d. The parish church stands on the east side of Kelton-hill, was built in 1806, has undergone recent repairs and increase of accommodation, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church in Castle-Douglas, built in 1844; and the receipts connected with it in 1865 amounted to £331 4s. 4d. There is also a Reformed Presbyterian church in Castle-Douglas. There are three parochial schools at respectively Castle-Douglas, Rhonehouse, and Gelston. The salary of the Castle-Douglas schoolmaster is £27 1s. 8d., with about £120 fees, and £22 10s. other emoluments; and that of each of the other two schoolmasters is £26 13s. 4d., with about £32 fees, and £10 10s. other emoluments. There are also three private schools.—The present parish comprehends the three old parishes of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormack. Of the united parish, Kelton forms the north corner, Kirkcormack the south-west, and Gelston the south-east corner. The churches of Kelton and Kirkcormack belonged first to the monks of Icolmkill, and next to those of Holyrood; and, at the establishment of Episcopacy by Charles I., they were given to the bishop of Edinburgh. See GELSTON.

KELTON, a village and small port, on the mutual border of the parishes of Dumfries and Caerlaverock, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the left bank of the Nith, on the road from Dumfries to Glencaple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Glencaple, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dumfries. As a port, it is strictly identified with Dumfries, being visited only by vessels employed in the trade of that burgh, and unable to proceed further up the Nith. The New Quay between it and the town, Glencaple to the south, and Kelton in the centre, are simply a chain of ports to accommodate the difficult navigation of the river. Ship-building is to a small extent carried on at Kelton.

KELTON-HILL, a post-office village in the parish of Kelton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire. Here is annually held on the first Tuesday after the 17th of June, old style, one of the largest horse-fairs in Scotland. Here also used to be held six other fairs. See CASTLE-DOUGLAS. The village likewise bears the name of Rhonehouse.

KELTY. See Keltie.

KELVIN (THE), a river of Stirlingshire, Dumbartonshire, and Lanarkshire. It rises in the great strath of the Forth and Clyde canal, at a point about 3 miles east of the town of Kilsyth, and runs west-south-westward to a confluence with the Clyde opposite the town of Govan. It is very slow and sluggish over a number of miles from its head. It formerly was choked there with aquatic vegetation, and often disspread itself far and wide in a manner betwixt lake and morass. But it was straitened, deepened, and embanked; and now it crawls along with the appearance of a large ditch. It is for several miles one of the tamest lines of water in the kingdom; but afterwards it has green and wooded banks; further on, it is winged with luxuriant haughs, and overlooked by pleasant braes or hanging plains; and all along till near its entering its far-famed dell, it borrows much interest from Campsie fells, which flank the north side of its basin. The affluents which come down to it from these fells contribute the larger portion of its volume; and at least two of them are better entitled than itself to rank as the parent stream. See GARVOLD and CAMPSIE.

At Kirkintilloch, the Kelvin receives on one hand

the stream of the Finglen coming down from the fells, and on the other hand the Luggie creeping in from a region of moors and knolly flats. But it still continues languid, and can boast no higher ornament for several miles than the luxuriant Balmore haughs. Below these it is joined on its right side by the Allander, and passes into a total change of scenery. Its basin is henceforth a rolling surface of diluvium, a region of earthy swells and knolls, with no overhanging fells and few extensive prospects, but with intricate and endless series of winding hollows, abrupt diversities, and charming close views. And here at Garscube, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the road from Glasgow, the Kelvin awakens into activity, and commences a romantic career. Its path thence to Partick, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile above its influx into the Clyde, lies generally along a dell of similar character to that of the North Esk between Hawthornden and Dalkeith-park, but with less brilliance and more diversity. Some parts contract into gorges, and others expand into bits of vale; some wall in the water-course between steep or precipices, and others flank it with stripes of meadow or with shelving descents; some also are comparatively tame and soft, while others are wild and harsh. But the dell, as a whole, is all feature, all character,—most of it clothed with trees as thickly as a fowl's wing is with feathers—some parts finely streaked with cascades or other natural markings, and many picturesquely studded with mansions, mills, bridges, and artificial decorations. The wings of the vale, too, or lands impinging on the top of the banks, are highly ornate, have generally a knolly surface, and often wind and undulate with a face of beauty and a richness of garment which rival those of the vale itself. The tract altogether exults in many charms which the author of the well-known lyric on "Kelvin grove" seems not to have observed; and it as certainly knows nothing of the fairies, mountains, and lofty waterfalls which form his main machinery; so that his descriptive touches are more poetical than graphic, and have passed muster with the public only amid the rolling music of his appeal to the passions. Says he,—

"Let us haste to Kelvin-grove,
Through its mazes let us rove,
Where the rose in all its pride
Decks the hollow dingle's side,
Where the midnight fairies glide.

We will wander by the mill,
To the cove beside the rill.
Where the glens rebound the call
Of the lofty water-fall,
Through the mountain's rocky hall."

The lower rocks of the district belong to the coal formation, and possess all the interest of the mines of central Clydesdale. Some of the shales are rich in vegetable fossils; and some of the sandstones, of buff or cream colour, possess celebrity among builders. The upper strata, and those which constitute most of the knolls, are chiefly diluvial, and afford distinct evidence of having been deposited and contoured by currents from the north-west. Many boulders lie embedded in them, which must have been brought thither from distances of 25 or even 70 miles; and occasional blocks exhibit scratches and grooves, which indicate the presence of heavy icebergs on the depositing currents. The district likewise contains a very fair proportion of simple minerals, and of wild plants and animals. The lower part of it, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Clyde, comprises beautiful suburban extensions of Glasgow, together with the Botanic garden and the new West-end park; and as a whole, with its wealth of scenery and its warbling of birds, it forms as charming a stroll for

an intelligent population as could well exist in the vicinity of a great city.

KELVIN-GROVE. See **KELVIN (THE)**, and **GLASGOW**.

KELVIN-HAUGH, a post-office station subordinate to Glasgow.

KEM (THE). See **DURA DEN**.

KEMBACK, a parish, containing the village of Blebocraigs, in the Stratheden district of Fifeshire. Its post-town is Cupar, 3 miles west of its parish church. It is bounded by the parishes of Dairsie, Leuchars, St. Andrews, Ceres, and Cupar. Its length east-north-eastward is about 3 miles, and its breadth rarely exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. All its northern boundary is traced by the Eden. Its surface, at the west end, is level, with a gentle declination toward the Eden; but about the centre it becomes varied and beautifully picturesque. Here it is intersected by **DURA DEN**: which see. East of this, the surface rises into a beautifully formed and now finely wooded hill, formerly called Nydie hill, but now more generally Kemback hill. This hill runs from north to south, or at right angles to the range of hills which bound the How of Fife, and thus terminates this valley on the east. The entire area of the parish comprises about 2,200 imperial acres; of which about 1,700 are in cultivation or pasture, and about 320 are under wood. The soil exhibits every variety, clay, black loam, light sandy soil with a dry bottom, and thin gravel; and is upon the whole very fertile. The rocks are sandstone, ironstone, shale, and trap. Lead ore occurs on the lands of S. Blebo, and was at one time attempted to be worked. There are five principal landowners; the most extensive of whom is Bethune of Blebo. The real rental in 1841 was £3,889. Assessed property in 1866, £4,885 18s. 1d. At Yoolfield is a spinning mill, built in 1839; at Blebo-mills are a spinning mill, a scutching mill, a meal mill, and a barley mill; and at Kemback-mills is a saw mill, and were lately two other mills. All these places are on the Kem burn, which traverses Dura Den. The parish is intersected in the south by the road from Ceres to St. Andrews; and has ready access on the west and north to the Cupar and Dairsie stations of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Population in 1831, 651; in 1861, 896. Houses, 173.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the United College of St. Andrews. Stipend, £157 7s.; glebe, £24. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with about £16 fees. The parish church was built in 1814, at the cost of about £700. There is a Free church preaching station in Dura Den; the receipts of which in 1855 amounted to £30 6s. There are two private schools. The ancient parish was a rectory belonging to the bishopric of St. Andrews, and was bestowed by Bishop Kennedy on the College of St. Salvator at the founding of that institution. The name Kemback was probably derived from the rivulet Kem.

KEMNAY, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Inverury, Kintore, Skene, Cluny, Monymusk, and Chapel of Garioch. Its length southward is between 4 and 5 miles, and its breadth is about 3 miles. The burn of Ton traces part of the western boundary, to the river Don; and that river itself traces the rest of the western boundary, and all the northern boundary. The surface of the parish, on the whole, is rather flat; and is intersected, for about 2 miles, by a fuzzy alluvial ridge, called the Kembs. On the banks of the Don there are beautiful fertile haughs; but the soil is elsewhere a very stony light mould on sand. The low grounds, in general,

are arable. There are two mineral springs, the Kemb well and the Spa well, at the foot of the Kembs. Kennay-house is beautifully situated amongst plantations, and tasteful pleasure-grounds, on the banks of the Don. There are three principal landowners. The Inverury and Kintore stations of the Great North of Scotland railway are within easy reach. Population in 1831, 610; in 1861, 832. Houses, 149. Assessed property in 1860, £2,735.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £158 19s. 2d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with a share in the Dick and Milne bequests, and £50 other emoluments, besides fees. The school-house and its appurtenances are remarkably spruce; and the school attained, some years ago, a singularly high character. The parish church is an elegant structure, lately erected on the site of the former one. The ancient church was a dependency of the parsonage of Kinkell. There is a parochial library.

KEMPOCH-POINT. See **GOUROCK**.

KEMPSTANE-HILL. See **FETTERESSO**.

KEN, a prefix in many Celtic names of places; signifying, in some instances, "white" or "clear," and then applied generally to a stream; and signifying, in other instances, "a head" or "promontory," and then being only an orthographical variety of **KEAN**: which see.

KEN (LOCH), an expansion of the river Ken, immediately above its confluence with the Dee, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is about 5 miles long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad. On its west side a range of hills comes down from the interior, terminates abruptly at its southern corner in a huge rock called Benin-hill, and over the central and northern part of the lake presses almost close upon its edge. Loch-Ken, approached from the south by a road leading up from Kirkcudbright along its left bank into the interior of the Glenkens, offers delightful scenery to the view. Some islets, wholly or partially covered with wood, are sprinkled on its surface. Its shores are occasionally fringed and tufted with plantation. At its head, a little westward of the river, appear Kennure-castle, and the small burgh of New Galloway,—with an intervening grove of stately elms, beeches, and pines.

KEN (THE), a river of the district of Glenkens, Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises between Blacklag hill and Longrigg hill on the boundary with Ayrshire, and, after a course of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward, and of 2 miles south-westward through the northern extremity of Dalry, begins to be, over all its extent, the boundary-line between Carsphairn and Kells on the west, and Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton on the east, cutting the district of Glenkens, formed by all these parishes except the last, into two not very unequal parts. Its length of course, while dividing the parishes, is 21 miles; and over this distance it describes the figure of the segment of a circle, running, in its upper part, toward the south-west, and, in its lower part, toward the south-east. At the southern extremity of the parish of Kells, it forms a confluence with the Dee. The streams which flow into it, though numerous, are small. But one of them, Deugh or Carsphairn water, which joins it at the point of its first touching the parish of Kells, is of longer course than itself, rising in three headwaters in Ayrshire, and draining in two main basins nearly the whole of the extensive parish of Carsphairn. The Ken, over most of its length, is singularly rich in the landscape-features, both of its immediate banks, and of its mountain-basin. See articles **CARSPhairn**, **GLEnkens**, **Kells**, and **Ken (Loch)**.

KENDAR (LOCH). See KINDER (LOCH).

KENDLUM. See RERRICK.

KENDROCHAD. See BRIGEND.

KENEDAR. See KING-EDWARD.

KENLOCH. See KINLOCH.

KENLOWIE, or KENLY (THE), a rivulet of Fife-shire. It rises in two head-streams in the south-west of the parish of Cameron, and runs eastward through the parish of Dunino, and along the boundary between the parishes of St. Andrews and Kingsbarns, to the southern part of St. Andrew's bay. Its length of course is about 8 miles. It abounds with excellent trout. It is sometimes called Pitmilly burn.

KENMORE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kenmore, and the villages or hamlets of Acharn, Bridgend, Blairmore, and Sronfernan, in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It comprises a main body and two detached sections. The main body, in a general view, may be regarded as forming the frame-work of the beautiful mirror of Loch-Tay, and as bounded on the north by Fortingall, on the east by Dull, and by detached parts of various parishes, on the south by Comrie, and on the west by Killin. But it embosoms a detached part of Weem, 3 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$, in the north; it is intersected by parts of Weem and Killin, with the effect of having very nearly cut off a district of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3 in the west; and it is extruded from connexion with the upper part of Loch-Tay, by the intervention of parts of other parishes, over a distance of 6 miles on the south. One of its detached sections, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 6, lies between Fortingall and Killin, on the confines of Argyleshire; and the other, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward of the nearest point of the main body. The greatest length of the whole parish, exclusive of intervening territories, is about 20 miles; its greatest length, measured across these territories so as to include them, is 30 miles; its greatest breadth is 7 miles; and its superficial area is about 62 square miles.

The main body of the parish has been fashioned by the upheaving of mountains on its sides, and by the passage of a river through its centre, expanding over most of the way into lake. The features of its scenery are well known to fame, and attract many tasteful visitors during the months of warmth and verdure. But nearly all are either identified or grouped with LOCH-TAY, the river TAY, and the noble park of TAYMOUTH-CASTLE, and properly occur to be noticed under these heads,—which see. The Lochy rises in several head-streams in the western detached portion of the parish, and afterwards intersects a small part of the main body, before uniting with the more impetuous Dochart in the haughs of Killin, at the head of Loch-Tay. That lake, stretching from south-west to north-east, runs through the centre of the main body; but, at the lower end, is subtended by three or four times more breadth of surface on its south-east than on its north-west side. Tay river, emerging from Loch-Tay, a few yards above the village of Kenmore, has a course of 2 miles within the parish, and at the point of leaving it, is joined by the Lyon, after the latter having run $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the north-east boundary. Numerous streamlets come down on both sides of the intersecting stripe of water—whether lake or river—but are all of brief course, and in no instance come from beyond the boundary. The district is thus, with some exceptions, an elongated basin, sending up, either at or within its lateral boundaries, a water-shedding line of heights, and draining off the produce of its own springs by one central and continuous channel. At the upper end of Loch-Tay, in the centre of the glen, is some rich meadow-

land. At the lower end of the lake, from the narrow efflux of Tay river, the surface gradually expands into a beautiful plain, about a mile wide, occupied by the park of Taymouth-castle. At the points where the larger lateral streamlets enter Loch-Tay, are deltas or little plains, rich in their soil, and lovely in their aspect, but inconsiderable in extent. With these exceptions, the whole surface rises in a not very gentle ascent from both sides of the long belt of water. In most parts, it is all, for nearly a mile, either arable land, green pasture, or woodland; but behind this verdant zone, it generally ascends in bleakness and heath to the boundary, attaining in one place, at the summit of Benlawers, an altitude of 3,944 or 4,015 feet above the level of the sea.

The western detached section, besides being cut with the head-streams of the Lochy, is bounded for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by Loch-Lyon and the main stream which that lake receives and discharges, and is traversed on its north-west side by three rills tributary to the Lyon; and it is all a mountainous district, cloven in very various directions by ravines and glens. The eastern detached section forms the basin of the chief and lower part of the Quaich, before its entrance into Loch-Fraochy; and, consisting of the wider portion of Glenquaich, with its screen of flanking heights, it considerably resembles, in the configuration of its surface, the main body of the parish; but for upwards of a mile at its lower extremity, it has on the banks of the Quaich, a dull flat face of morass, which seems to offer defiance to the agriculturist's arts of improvement. The total surface of the parish—main body and detached parts—is classified by the writer of the New Statistical Account, into 5,400 acres in tillage, 8,600 in pasture, 21,000 in moor and mountain, and 5,000 under wood. Excepting the property of Shian in Glenquaich, the whole parish belongs to the Marquis of Breadalbane. The real rental in 1838 was £9,360. Assessed property in 1866, £11,064 11s. 8d. Yearly value of agricultural produce, inclusive of live stock, as estimated in 1838, £34,073. The principal rocks are mica, clay, and chlorite slates; and some of them make excellent building-stones, and are worked as such. Primitive limestone and white quartz rock also occur, and are worked. Appearances of lead, iron, and other ores exist among the mountains.

The only antiquity worth notice is the ruins of a priory, founded in 1122 by Alexander I., and situated on a picturesque islet at the north-east end of Loch-Tay, a few yards above the bridge. "The ruins on the isle," says Sir Walter Scott, "now almost shapeless, being overgrown with wood, rose at one time into the towers and pinnacles of a priory, where slumbered the remains of Sibilla, daughter of Henry I. of England, and consort of Alexander I. of Scotland. It was founded by Alexander, and the care of it committed to a small body of monks." But these monks appear to have been expelled, or to have found occasion to retire; for the last residents of the place, according to Sir Walter, were three nuns, distinguished by a very singular species of recluse habits. Shutting themselves professionally out from society, they periodically rushed into its embrace; and then they "seemed determined to enjoy it in its most complicated and noisy state; for they came out only once a-year, and that to a market at Kenmore. Hence that fair is still called, *Feill nam ban naomha*, 'the Market of the Holy women.' There are no precise data by which to determine the time of the existence of these nuns. It must have been subsequent to the year 1565, for that was the year when a market was

for the first time held at Kenmore." In after times this island wore another face. When the bravery of Montrose carried every thing before him in defence of the royal cause, which was nearly in its wane in England, a numerous body of Campbells, against whom the rigour of Montrose was chiefly directed, took possession of this island, where they fortified themselves among the ruins. Montrose took, and garrisoned it; and it continued in the hands of the loyalists till 1654, when Monk retook it.—An elegant monumental structure, called the Cross, on the left bank of the Tay, midway between Taymouth-castle and Loch-Tay, is constructed of a beautiful kind of talcose chlorite slate, and exhibits exquisitely fine chisellings.—A few coins of Edward I. of England and Alexander III. of Scotland have been found in the parish, in situations where they could scarcely have been expected. Population in 1831, 3,126; in 1861, 1,984. Houses, 418.

This parish is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £253 14s. 9d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £20 fees, and at least £13 10s. other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome, substantial, cruciform structure, with a tower at the east end; and it was built in 1760, and contains about 700 sittings. There is a Free church of Kenmore with an attendance of 400; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £99 10s. 7d. There are Free churches also at Ardeonaig and Lawers, the one on the north side of Loch Tay, the other on the south side of the lake, the receipts of which in 1865 were respectively £82 11s. 3d., and £76 7s. 8d. There is a Baptist chapel at Lawers, with 150 sittings. There are within the parish five non-parochial schools, upheld by public bodies or by endowment, and one or two private or adventure schools. The chief historical occurrences connected with the parish are some provincial events, which have been noticed in the article BREADALBANE, and the visit of Queen Victoria in 1842, which will be noticed in the article TAYMOUTH-CASTLE.

THE VILLAGE OF KENMORE stands on a peninsula projecting into the north-eastern extremity of Loch-Tay, on the south side of the river, at the point of its efflux, 16 miles east-north-east of Killin, and 23 miles west-north-west of Dunkeld. The village, with its neat white cottages, its commodious inn, its parish-church, its handsome bridge of 5 arches across the river Tay, and its close proximity to the Taymouth pleasure-grounds, is well-known to tourists as one of the most beautiful in Scotland. Fairs are held at it on the first Tuesday of March, old style, on the 28th of June, on the 26th of July, on the 17th of September, on the Friday in November before Martinmas, and on the 22d of December. In the neighbourhood of the village are a saw-mill and a small woollen manufactory. The poet Burns wrote over the parlour mantel-piece of the inn at Kenmore what Lockhart pronounces to be among the best of his English heroics:—

"Poetic ardours in my bosom swell,
Lone wandering by the hermit's mossy cell,
The sweeping theatre of hanging woods,
The incessant roar of headlong-tumbling floods,
Here Poesy might wake her heaven-taught lyre,
And look through nature with creative fire;
Here to the winds of fate half-reconciled,
Misfortune's lightened steps might wander wild;
And disappointment in these lonely bounds,
Find balm to sooth her bitter ranking wounds.
Here heart-struck grief might heavenward stretch her scan,
And injured worth forget and pardon man."

KENMORE, ARGYLSHIRE. See INVERARY.
KENMURE (MAINS OF.) See GALLOWAY (NEW).

KENMURE CASTLE, the quondam residence of the Viscounts Kenmure, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of the burgh of New Galloway, in the parish of Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on an insulated circular mount, which, previous to observing the rocky texture of one of its sides, an observer would suppose to be artificial; and it appears to have been anciently surrounded by a fosse, supplied with water from the Ken. The castle is approached by a beautiful avenue, has around it a fine plantation, and forms a conspicuous feature in one of the most picturesque landscapes in the south of Scotland. See articles KEN and KELS. The edifice is an assemblage of several buildings of different ages; the older parts exhibiting the turreted character which distinguished the 15th century, and all of it having a castellated form and imposing aspect. When or by whom the original portion of the present pile, or rather the whole of a previous one which it must have supplanted, was built, is a matter not known. In early times, and even at a comparatively modern date, it suffered much from the ravages of war, having been burnt both in the reign of Mary and during the administration of Cromwell. Originally, it is said to have been a seat or stronghold of the Lords of Galloway. John Baliol, who succeeded to a great part of the estates of those feudal princes, is reported to have often made it his residence; and omitting to reserve it when he resigned his Scottish possessions to the English king, he had it restored to him by a special deed. Kenmure, after the triumph of the dynasty of Bruce, passed into the possession of the Douglasses; upon their forfeiture, it was granted by the Crown to the Maxwells of Caerlaverock; and in the end of the 14th century, or the beginning of the 16th, it was purchased, along with the lands of Lochinvar, by a younger brother of Sir Alexander de Gordon of Berwickshire, the ancestor of the Dukes of Gordon.

The Gordons of Lochinvar or of Kenmure claim strictly the same stock as the Gordons of the north, and were originally from Normandy; and after sitting down at Kenmure, they gradually acquired, by grant, purchase, or marriage, the greater part of the lands in Kirkcudbrightshire. They were distinguished by the confidence of their sovereigns, and by extreme hereditary attachment to their persons and fortunes. Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar was an unwavering follower of Mary, and ran serious hazards in her cause. His son and successor was one of the most distinguished Scotsmen in the court of James VI. In May, 1633, Sir John Gordon, the contemporary of Charles I., was raised by that monarch to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Viscount Kenmure. This nobleman singularly combined attachment to the house of Stuart with unflinching fidelity in the profession of the Presbyterian religion; and, much as he is known for the honours conferred upon him by Charles, he is greatly better known for his intimacy with John Welsh and Samuel Rutherford, for the important services he did the latter, and for the tone of deep religiousness which flung its melody over the closing scenes of his life. His lady, too—the third daughter of Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll, and the sister of Lord Lorn—is intimately known to a numerous class in Scotland as the correspondent of the pious Rutherford. In 1715, William, the 6th Viscount, took an active part in the Rebellion, and next year was beheaded on Towerhill in London, entailing upon his family the forfeiture of their title. His descendants, inheriting his estates—which by prudent management were purchased from the Crown—endeavoured, by serving in the army, to make amends for their ancestor's error, and distinguished

themselves by patriotic concern for the interests of their tenants, and for the general welfare; and, in 1824, they were, in the person of the forfeited Viscount's grandson, restored, by act of parliament, to their ancient honours. He who thus became the 7th Viscount, was born in 1750, and continued to enjoy his title and estates till his 91st year. He was succeeded by his nephew, Adam Gordon, Esq., a brave naval officer, who displayed great gallantry in many severe actions on the American lakes during the war; and at the death of this 8th Viscount in 1847, the peerage became extinct.

KENMURE-HILL. See **CASTLE-SEMPLE LOCH.**

KENNET, a village and an estate, in the parish of Clackmannan. The village stands about a mile east of the town of Clackmannan, and about the same distance north of the frith of Forth. It is a neatly edified place, inhabited principally by colliers; and has an exceedingly handsome school-house, built and endowed by Mr. Bruce, the proprietor of the estate. Population, 288. Houses, 60. Two large collieries are contiguous. The mansion-house of Kennet, though a mile distant from the Forth, perfectly overlooks it, and commands a charming view. It is externally handsome, and internally very elegant. The famous Thomas Boston of Etterick, the author of several well-known theological works, acted for some time as tutor here when a young man. See **CLACKMANNAN.**

KENNETHMONT, a parish on the western border of the district of Garioch in Aberdeenshire. It has a post-office station of its own name; and it is situated about seven miles south-south-east of the town of Huntly. It is bounded by Gartly, Inch. Leslie, Clatt, and Rhynie. Its length eastward is 6 miles; and its breadth is 3 miles. The river Bogie traces the western boundary; and the Malshach hill, on which is a medicinal spring of some local repute, stands on the mutual border with Gartly. The general surface of the parish is much diversified with high ground and low ground; but with the exception of two or three eminences, none of it can be properly called hilly. During the last fifty years, several hundred acres of marsh have been converted into arable land, many acres of moor have been subjected to the plough, and agricultural improvement, in the general treatment of all the farms, has been very largely effected. Sir Andrew Leith Hay of Rannes owns upwards of one half of the valued rent; and is the only resident heritor. The other principal proprietors are the Duke of Richmond, Gordon of Wardhouse, and Grant of Drumminer. The chief antiquities are remains of two Druidical temples. Several annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, have long been held in the parish, and monthly markets, of much promise, have lately been established. The north-eastern part of the parish has a station of its own name on the Great North of Scotland railway; and the south-eastern part is within easy distance of the Inch station. Population in 1831, 1,131; in 1861, 1,187. Houses, 242. Assessed property in 1860, £4,669.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes and Leith-Hall. Stipend, £195 2s. 1d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with a share of the Dick bequest, and about £35 fees and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 320; sum raised in 1865, £150 14s. 10d. There are two non-parochial schools, and a small public library. The name Kennethmont is said to have been derived from the circumstance that one of the Kings Kenneth, according to tradition, was buried in what became the church-

yard, and which is a small mount. An ancient parish, called Christ's Kirk, was at some remote period, of which history has taken no note, annexed to Kennethmont. Here, on the green surrounding the site of the church of that ancient parish, a fair was at one time held in the night, and by the people hence called Sleepy-market. It is contended, from these curious circumstances, that this was the scene of 'Christ's-kirk on the Green,' ascribed to James I. of Scotland. Among distinguished persons connected with Kennethmont, as natives or otherwise, must be named General Hay of Rannes, Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, Rear-Admiral Sir James A. Gordon, and the still surviving Sir Andrew Leith Hay.

KENNETH'S ISLE. See **INCHKENNETH.**

KENNETPANS, a small village, with a harbour, in the parish of Clackmannan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the village of Kennet, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ west of the town of Kin-cardine. It is a creek of the port of Alloa: which see. A railway, about a mile in length, connects it with the distillery of Kilbagie. Adjacent to it is the mansion of Kennetpans, commanding a fine view of the Forth.

KENNETSIDE. See **ECCLES.**

KENNIL-HOUSE. See **EARN (LOCH).**

KENNOT WATER. See **DOUGLAS (THE).**

KENNOWAY, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kennoway, the village of Baneton, and part of the village of Star in the centre of the south of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Kettle, Scoonie, Wemyss, and Markinch. It forms an irregular parallelogram, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from east to west, and rather more than 2 miles in breadth from north to south; ascending gradually from the south towards the north. The prospect from almost every part of it is extensive and beautiful; comprising a distinct view of the island of May, the Bass rock, Inchkeith, and the coast south of the Forth, from Dunbar to the west of Edinburgh, including the Lammermoor hills. From the northern part, the view likewise embraces almost all Fifeshire, and great part of the counties of Angus, Perth, and Stirling, and of the Grampian mountains. The streams which water the parish are all mere burns, either tributary to the Leven, or pursuing an independent course through Scoonie to the Forth; and one of them which passes close to the village of Kennoway flows there in a sweetly picturesque ravine. About 30 acres in the parish are waste or pastoral; about 250 are under wood; and all the rest of the surface is in tillage. There are twelve principal landowners. The mansions are Auchtermairnie, Kingsdale, and Newtownhall. The total yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1838 at £14,400. Assessed property in 1860, £8,519 18s. 5d. There are in the parish two grinding mills for oats and barley, a saw-mill, and a small tow-spinning mill. A good many of the inhabitants are weavers. Coal is wrought in the eastern district. The southern border is near the Cameron-Bridge station of the Leven railway; and all the rest of the parish has good roads. In the southern district is a round hill called the Maiden-castle, which seems to have been the site in ancient times of a British fort. Tradition points it out as having been a castle belonging to Macduff, Earl of Fife; but this does not appear to be probable, nor is there the slightest evidence of the fact. In the village of Kennoway is an old house in which it is said Archbishop Sharp passed the night previous to his being murdered. The village of Kennoway stands in the southern district of the parish, on the road from Dysart to Ceres, and on that from Largo to Leslie, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Leven. Two fairs were formerly

held in it; but they have fallen into disuse. The village is lighted with gas; and, were it situated in a sequestered region, is both large and bustling enough to rank as a town. Here are the parish church, and the other places of worship. Population of the village, 939. Houses, 234. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,721; in 1861, 2,012. Houses, 456.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkealdy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £242 17s.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £9 13s. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with about £35 fees. The parish church is in the old Norman style, was erected in 1850, after a design by T. Hamilton of Edinburgh, and contains 650 sittings. There is a Free church, also a new building; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £229 17s. 3d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 330. There are several benefit and religious societies. The name Kennoway signifies "the head of the den," and alludes to the situation of the village along the top of a ridge at the head of a ravine of the kind provincially called a den.

KENNOX WATER. See DOUGLAS (THE).

KENRIVE. See KILMUIR EASTER.

KENTAILEN BAY, a small bay on the north coast of Appin, about 2½ miles from the mouth of Loch Leven, Argyleshire. It is well sheltered by high wood-clad lands, and affords the safest retreat to small vessels.

KENTURE BAY, a small bay on the east side of the island of Islay, about 4 miles from the south end of the Sound of Islay.

KEOLDALE BAY, a bay, or small sea-loch, with rugged precipitous screens, midway between Loch Eriboll and the bay of Durness, on the north coast of the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire.

KEPP, a hamlet in the Perthshire section of the parish of Kippen. Population, 43. Houses, 11.

KEPPELMOUNT. See GLENMUIK.

KEPPING BURN, a streamlet running westward into the frith of Clyde, north of the village of Fairley, in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire.

KEPOCH. See CARDROSS.

KEPTY HILL. See VIGEANS (ST.).

KERBET BURN. See GLAMMIS.

KERERA. See KERRERA.

KERILAW. See STEVENSTON.

KERLOAK, a mountain spur, deflecting from the general Grampian range in the parish of Strachan, and trending eastward to the coast in the parish of Banchory-Devenick, Kincardineshire. Its highest point has an altitude of 1,890 feet above sea-level.

KERNIGERG, two islets, united at low water, lying between Coll and Tiree, in the Argyleshire Hebrides.

KERRERA, an island in the parish of Kilbride, district of Lorn, Argyleshire. It extends from north-east to south-west, with a length of 3½ miles and a breadth of nearly 2 miles, parallel to the mainland, at an average distance from it of less than 1 mile, and contributes to form the excellent and romantic harbour of Oban. Its west side is about 4 miles distant from Mull, and communicates with it by a ferry. Its surface is very hilly, and many of the rocks have a volcanic appearance. Kerrera possesses two good harbours, called the Ardintraive and Horse-shoe bays. "Kerrera," says an intelligent tourist, "excepting on its shores, has no features of any kind to attract attention, unless it be the inequality and confusion of the surface, which is extreme. Not only is there nothing like level ground, but the hilly parts are so steep and

frequent, the valleys so deep, and the whole so intermixed, that the toil of walking over it is incredible. Its want of beauty is, however, much recompensed by the noble prospects which it affords of the bay of Oban, and of that magnificent range of mountains which encloses the Linnhe-loch, with all the islands that are scattered about its variegated sea. The southern shore of the island affords one very wild and picturesque scene, of which Gylen-castle proves the chief object. On the margin of a high cliff impending over the sea, is perched this tall grey tower; the whole bay, rude with rocks and cliffs, presenting no traces of land or of verdure,—appearing as if it had, for uncounted ages, braved the fury of the waves that break in from over the whole breadth of the inlet and far out to the sea. It was in Kerrera that Alexander II. died, when preparing to invade the Western islands, then under the supreme dominion of Norway and of Haaco." Population in 1841, 187; in 1861, 105. Houses, 19.

KERROCHTREE. See MINNIGAFF.

KERRYCROY, a small neat village, at the bay of Scoulag, in the parish of Kingarth, 2½ miles south-south-east of Rothesay, in the island of Bute. Population, 97. Houses, 18.

KERSE-HOUSE. See FALKIRK and GRANGE-MOUTH.

KERSE-LOCH. See DALRYMPLE.

KERSHOPE (THE), a rivulet of the mutual border of Scotland and England. It rises on the east side of Whiteknowe, within a few yards of one of the chief head-waters of the English Tyne, within the limits of Liddesdale; and, after flowing half-a-mile eastward, it forms over its whole remaining course of 8 miles, during which it generally runs south-westward, the boundary-line between Liddesdale on its right, and Northumberland and Cumberland on its left. It falls into the Liddel 2½ miles below the village of New Castleton, and the same distance above the point where the stream leaves Roxburghshire.

KERSHOPE-HILL, a pastoral hill in the parish of Yarrow, about 9 miles west-south-west of Selkirk. On the top of it stood a monumental stone called Tait's cross. Chalmers informs us, from a manuscript description of the shire of Selkirk by John Hodge, in 1722, "that there was then to be seen, at Tait's cross, bought and milked, upwards of 12,000 ewes, in the month of June, about eight o'clock at night, at one view." Bought is a verb, from the substantive bought or bught, which in the speech of shepherds means 'a fold for ewes,' while they are milked. Every one knows the old song,—

"Will ye go to the ewe bughts, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?"

KERSLAND. See DALRY, AYRESHIRE.

KERWIC BAY, a small bay near Cape Wrath, in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. Here are vast stacks, resembling Gothic pillars, and forming a most romantic scene.

KESOCK FERRY, a ferry between Invernessshire and Ross-shire, across the strait between the Moray frith and the Beaully frith, immediately north of the mouth of the river Ness, forming the main thoroughfare from the town of Inverness to the Black Isle, Dingwall, and the west of Ross-shire. The strait is about ¾ of a mile broad; and the ferry is one of the safest and most facile in the north of Scotland. The view from the middle of it, particularly about the time of high water, is exceedingly fine.

KET (THE), a streamlet of 5½ miles length of

course, in Wigtonshire. It describes the figure of a semicircle, having a point a little north of Burrow-head for its centre. Rising near the sea in the parish of Glasserton, it flows through the burgh of Whithorn; and, driving a corn-mill near its mouth, enters the sea at the little bay called Port-Yarroch.

KETLAND-GLEN. See GLENKETLAND.

KETLOCHY (The). See DUNKELD.

KETTINS, a parish, comprising a main body on the south-west border of Forfarshire, and a detached district, 6 miles south-west of the nearest part of the main body, in Perthshire. It contains the villages of Kettins, Peatie, Campmuir, Ford of Pitcur, and Ley of Haliburton. Its post-town is Cupar-Angus. The main body measures 4 miles from east to west, and 3 miles from north to south; and is bounded on the north-east by Newtyle, on the east by Lundie, on a small part of the north-west by the Forfarshire portion of Cupar Angus, and on all other sides by Perthshire. The detached district measures 1 mile in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth; and is surrounded by Collace, Kinnaird, Kilspindie, and St. Martins. The main body commences at the water-shedding line of the Sidlaw hills, descends all the slope of these hills, and glides gently down into the plain of Strathmore. Its greater or western part is nearly level, well cultivated, and thoroughly enclosed. The lesser or upland part is partly heathy, partly covered with plantation, and partly disposed in pasturage. The soil throughout the low-grounds is in general fertile; but in the uplands it is thin and light. The total extent of arable land in the parish is 6,182 imperial acres; of pasture land, 180 acres; of plantations, 1,579 acres; and of space miscellaneously occupied by roads and otherwise, 297 acres. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1866, is £11,226. The most extensive landowners are Lord J. F. G. Hallyburton, Lord Wharmcliffe, and Murray of Lintrose. Two rivulets—one of 6 miles length of course, which comes in from Perthshire and flows partly on the boundary and partly in the interior, and one of 4 miles length of course, which issues from a lochlet in the south-east extremity of the parish, and cuts it north-westward into two nearly equal parts—unite a few hundred yards above Cupar-Angus, or the point of their passing into Perthshire, and, in their progress, drive a considerable number of mills. A proportion of the population are employed in the weaving of linen fabrics, subordinately to the manufacturers of Dundee. The village of Kettins stands about a mile south-east of Cupar-Angus, on one of the rivulets, embosomed in a magnificent wood, and consists of neatly kept cottages and gardens, with a central village green. Half-a-mile east of it stands the modern mansion of Haliburton-house, situated in a plain, surrounded with stately plantations, and formerly the ordinary residence of the family whose name it bears; a family well known in connection with the distinguished figure which they made in the scenes of the Scottish Reformation. Nearly 2 miles south-east of the village are the ruins of the castle of Pitcur, whence the chief branch of the family derived their title. A mile south-west of the village, environed by fine plantations, is Lintrose-house, formerly called Todderance, and once the seat of a lateral branch of the Haliburton family, one of whose offshoots had a seat in the college-of-justice, under the title of Lord Todderance. The other mansions are Newhall and Baldowrie, in the main body of the parish, and Bandirran in the detached district. At Campmuir, close on the boundary with Cupar-Angus, are vestiges of a camp supposed to have been Roman. On the summit of

a hill at the southern extremity of the parish stood the castle of Dore, traditionally reported to have been the residence of Macbeth. At Baldowrie, near the northern extremity, is an erect Danish monument, six feet high. On the estate of Lintrose, about 15 years ago, there was discovered a cave about 50 feet long, with built sides, paved floor, and two fire-places, supposed by some to have been a winter-retreat of the ancient Caledonians, and by others a hiding-place of the persecuted Covenanters. The parish is traversed by the road from Cupar-Angus to Dundee, and enjoys ready access to the Scottish Midland and the Newtyle railways. Population in 1831, 1,193; in 1861, 962. Houses, 219.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £235 13s. 5d.; glebe, £10 1s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £32 fees, and about £11 11s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1768, and has an attendance of about 320. The ancient church had six subordinate or dependent chapels, situated respectively at Peatie, South Coston, Pitcur, Muirysfaulds, Denhead, and Kettins, and most of them surrounded with cemeteries; and it belonged to the ministry of the Red Friars at Peebles.

KETTLE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kettle, and the villages of Balmaccolm, Bankton-park, Coalton, Holekettle, Muirhead, and Myreside, in the centre of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Collessie, Cults, Ceres, Scoonie, Kennoway, Markinch, and Falkland. Its length, eastward, is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth is nearly 3 miles at the middle, but contracts exceedingly toward the ends. The river Eden traces the western half of the northern boundary, but is rapidly receded from by the eastern half of that boundary. The parochial surface, in the parts not adjacent to that river, ascends and goes over the hills which flank the south side of Stratheden. The arable land, both in the flat tract upon the Eden, and in the skirts and ascents of the hills, is very various in soil; but even the highest grounds in the parish are clothed with verdure, and afford excellent summer pasture for all sorts of cattle. The rocks are chiefly of the coal formation. Sandstone, limestone, coals, and a fine kind of whinstone are worked; and some ironstone is found. There are sixteen principal landowners; but only six of them are resident. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of woods and mines, was estimated in 1836 at £20,676. Assessed property in 1860, £12,375 3s. 1d. A considerable number of the parishioners, perhaps about 400, are linen weavers. On the lands of Clatto, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, there are remains of an old tower which is said to have anciently belonged to a family of the name of Seaton, of whom tradition says that they were very notorious robbers and murderers. The old road from Cupar to Kinghorn passed through Clatto-den; and in the face of the hill, which forms its boundary, there is alleged to be a cave, which communicated with the tower of Clatto and had another opening to the road, from which the bandits rushed out upon the unsuspecting passengers, and dragging them into the cave, robbed and murdered them. The other principal antiquities are eight barrows and two eminences which are supposed to be remains of circumvallations. The parish is traversed by the road from Kirkcaldy to Newburgh, by the road from Leven to Auchtermuchty, and by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; and it has a station on that railway, of the name of Kingskettle, 6 miles from Cupar, 12 from Kirkcaldy, 18 from Tayport, and 19 from Perth.

The village of Kettle stands adjacent to the railway station, on the low ground of Stratheden; and its skirts are reached by the freshets of the river. Two of the other villages of the parish may be regarded as mere appendages to this; and two more are distant from it respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile and 1 mile. Population of the village of Kettle, 480. Houses, 128. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,071; in 1861, 2,474. Houses, 551.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £268 15s.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary now is £65, with about £65 fees and other emoluments. The parish church is a Gothic structure, with elegant tower and pinnacles, built in 1834, and containing nearly 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church for Kettle and Cults, with an attendance of 170; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £162 1s. 7d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the village of Kettle, a neat edifice built in 1853, and having an attendance of about 450. The parochial schoolhouse is an excellent modern building. There are three private schools. The ancient name of the parish was Luthrisk, or, as it is sometimes spelt in old charters, Loresk, from the circumstance of the parish-church being formerly situated on the lands of that name at the west end of the parish. The church, manse, and glebe, having been removed about 1636 to the village of Kettle, the parish has from that time received the name of the village. In old deeds the name of the village is sometimes written Catul, sometimes Katul. In consequence of that portion of the lands of Kettle on which the village is situated having belonged anciently to the Crown, the village as well as the parish is often called Kingskettle. The ancient church was a vicarage, belonging to the priory of St. Andrews; and there were two chapels, respectively at Chapel and at Clatto.

KETTLETOFT. See SANDA, in Orkney.

KEVOCH BURN, a brook of about 4 miles in length of course, running east-north-eastward to Mains water, in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

KIEL BURN, a small brook, running southward to the Forth, in the parish of Largo, Fifeshire.

KIEM (THE). See **ESK (THE NORTH)**. Forfarshire.

KIER. See **KEIR**.

KIL, or **KILL,** a prefix, of very frequent occurrence, in Scottish topographical nomenclature. Some antiquaries derive it from the Saxon *king*; others, from the Latin *cella*; others, from the Gaelic *cill*—pronounced *keel*—which means 'a circle,' and in which some etymologists have found the radix of the Latin *cælum*. According to the latter, all places in Scotland having the prefix *cill* or *kill*, originally derived their names from the proximity of a Druidical circle. It is, however, an historical fact, that a place whose name begins with this prefix, is generally found to have been originally the cell or hermitage of a saint, whose name usually forms the second half of the appellation; and the presumption is that the word was borrowed by the Gaels from the old Monkish Latin *cella*. In the Highland districts, *Kil* often implies 'a burial-place,' probably from there having been originally a cell or chapel, or station of an early Christian missionary, in the neighbourhood.

KILARROW. See **KILLARROW**.

KILBAGIE. See **KENNETPANS**.

KILBARCHAN, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilbarchan, the village of Linwood, and part of the village of Bridge of Weir, in the centre of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by Houston, Er-

skine, Inchinnan, Renfrew, Abbey-Paisley, Lochwinnoch, and Kilmalcolm. Its length eastward is upwards of 7 miles; and its average breadth is about 2 miles. The Gryfe forms its boundary-line on the north; the Black Cart on the east and south; and the Locher and Bride's burn, on the south-west. The lower district, towards the east, is flat, partly fertile land, and partly unreclaimed moss. Towards the west the surface becomes diversified with gentle risings, of which a great portion is cultivated. The whole abounds in beautiful scenery, and is much embellished with plantations. There are several pretty cascades on the rivulet Locher, which, after bounding the parish for a short distance, enters it and runs nearly its whole length, finally falling into the Gryfe. Coal and limestone are wrought to a great extent; and clayband ironstone has lately begun to be worked. The low part of the parish contains excellent freestone, and the north-west *osmond stone*, which is in great request for ovens. The principal freestone quarry is one of great depth on the western declivity of an eminence called the Barr-hill, adjacent to the town of Kilbarchan, on the east; and from it the houses in the town were mostly built. The stratification of the rocks in this quarry has attracted much attention, being scarcely in accordance with the prevailing theories. Over the freestone there is a stratum of coal; and above this, next the surface, there is whinstone. On the north side of this hill there is a precipice of perpendicular trap rocks, nearly basaltic, incumbent on coal. The rising grounds to the westward of the town, though of inconsiderable elevation, command a brilliant panoramic prospect, over a great extent of rich low country, away to Ailsa Craig, to the Argyleshire and Perthshire Grampians, and to the bounding heights on the upper part of the basin of the Clyde.

On an elevated plain about 2 miles west of the town is a fragment of rock, about 22 feet long, 17 broad, and 12 feet high, called the Clochodrick stone, and supposed to have formed part of a Druidical temple. On the top of Barr-hill are remains of an encampment, supposed from its form to be Danish, consisting of a semicircular parapet of loose stones towards the south, and defended on the north by the precipice already mentioned. In the north-east of the parish are the ruins of a narrow castle, called Ranfurly, anciently the residence of the Knoxes. About 120 yards south-east of this, on an elevated rock, overtopping the castle, is a green mound, all of forced earth, named Castle-hill, of a quadrangular form, 330 feet in circumference at the base, 70 feet in diameter at the summit, and 20 feet high. This may have been an outpost of the Roman camp at Paisley, distant 6 miles, of the site of which it commands a full view. From the Knoxes of Ranfurly were descended John Knox, the Reformer, and Andrew Knox, who was appointed Bishop of the Isles on the restoration of Episcopacy, in 1606, and was transferred to the see of Raphoe in Ireland, in 1622. From them are also sprung the Irish family of Knox, Viscounts Northland, who, although not possessed of any property here, took from this place their British title of Baron Ranfurly, and their Irish one of Earl, conferred, respectively, in 1826 and 1831. The estate of Ranfurly remained in possession of the Knoxes till 1665, when it was sold to the Earl of Dundonald, from whose family it was not long afterwards acquired by the Hamiltons of Aitkenhead, now Holmhead. Another old baronial castle stood on the estate of Auchinames, but was demolished in 1762. Auchinames belonged to a branch of the Crawfords from the 14th century till the 18th, when it was sold in portions to different

persons. The most extensive present proprietor in the parish is Sir Robert John Milliken Napier, Bart., of Milliken, the direct male representative of the distinguished family of Napier, who first flourished in the reign of Alexander III. The mansion-house of Milliken, a handsome structure in the Grecian style, situated near the left bank of the Black Cart, was built in 1829. The chief part of this estate formed a barony called Johnstone, belonging to a branch of the family of Houstoun, from whom it was purchased in 1733, by the present proprietor's ancestor, who gave to it his own name of Milliken, while the name of Johnstone was transferred by the Houstouns to their estate of Easter Cochrane, on the opposite side of the river. The other mansions in Kilbarchan are Blackstone-house, Glentyan-house, Craigends, and Clippens. A very large proportion of the parishioners are employed in cotton-mills and in handloom weaving. The Glasgow and South-western railway traverses the south-west border of the parish, and has a station there at Milliken-park, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow; and is also readily accessible at Johnstone. Population in 1831, 4,806; in 1861, 6,348. Houses, 541. Assessed property in 1860, £26,361.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir R. J. M. Napier, Bart. Stipend, £300 2s.; glebe, £32. Unappropriated tithes, £1,553 2s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £70, with about £15 10s. fees, and £9 other emoluments. The parish church, situated in the town, is a structure in the form of a St. George's cross, built in 1724, and containing about 620 sittings. But this edifice being too small to accommodate the congregation, and at the same time not in sufficient disrepair to be legally condemnable, a subscription of upwards of £2,000 was recently raised to erect a new and more commodious church; and it was said, though incorrectly, that the old edifice would be used as a missionary church, at the expense of the Dowager Lady Napier. There is a Free church at the Bridge of Weir, formerly an Original Burgher church, built in 1826; and the attendance at it is about 230,—the sum raised in 1865 was £170 2s. 11d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Kilbarchan, built in 1788, and containing 906 sittings. There is a Chartist place of meeting at Kilbarchan, with 136 sittings. There are five non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Kilbarchan was dedicated to St. Barchan, and was a dependency of the monastery of Paisley. In 1401, King Robert III. conferred an endowment made by Thomas Crawford of Auchinames for the support of a chaplain to officiate at the Virgin Mary's altar in the parish-church of Kilbarchan, and also in a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, which had been erected by Crawford within the churchyard. On a farm, still called Prieston, a little to the east of the castle of Ranfurly, there was another chapel which was founded by the proprietor of the estate. It was dedicated to the Virgin; and the property called Kirklands was annexed to it.

The TOWN OF KILBARCHAN stands near the centre of the parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Johnstone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Paisley, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of Glasgow. Its site is a gentle rising ground, sloping gradually to the south, and terminating on a plain watered by a clear brook called Kilbarchan burn. It is sheltered on three sides by eminences finely wooded, and rising in some parts to the height of nearly 200 feet. Kilbarchan was made a burgh-of-barony shortly before the year 1710; but it had no trade till 1739, when a linen-manufactory was established; and three years afterwards the manufacture of lawns, cambrics &c., for the Dublin

market, was introduced. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is now the weaving by handloom, of silk and cotton goods. In the centre of the town is a steeple, erected in 1755, with a school-house of later date. In a niche of the steeple there was placed, in 1822, a statue of Habbie Simpson, piper of Kilbarchan, who died about the beginning of the 17th century, and on whom Robert Sempill, of Beltrees, wrote a well-known poem. The town has a public library, several friendly societies, a masons' lodge, bearing the name of St. Barchan, instituted 1784, an agricultural society, and a curlers' society. Two annual fairs are held here; the one on Lillia's day, the third Tuesday of July, old style; and the other on Barchan's day, the first Tuesday of December, old style. The public affairs of the town are managed by a committee. Robert Allan, weaver in Kilbarchan, wrote a number of songs, and other poetical pieces of merit, which have been published. Population of the town in 1838, 2,333; in 1861, 2,530. Houses, 232.

KILBAG-HEAD, a headland in the parish of Lochs, east side of the island of Lewis.

KILBERRY. See KILCALMONELL.

KILBIRNIE, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the north-west of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Renfrewshire, and by Beith, Dalry, and Largs. Its length south-eastward is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its average breadth is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Garnock water bisects it lengthwise through the middle. Routen-burn comes in from Renfrewshire, traces the north-eastern boundary over a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and falls into Kilbirnie-loch. Several rills rise in the western division, and flow eastward or southward to join the Garnock. Kilbirnie-loch, a beautiful sheet of water $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and half-a-mile broad, stored with pike, perch, trout, and eel, stretches from south-west to north-east on the boundary with Beith. Upwards of 250 acres of excellent land have been reclaimed from this ancient lake. More than a third of the parish on the north and north-west is wildly pastoral, running up to the water-shedding line of division with Renfrewshire, coming down thence in a congeries of heathy hills, separated from one another by moorland and moss, and altogether fit only for the purposes of the sportsman and the rearer of stock. About a third declines gently from the hills with a southern exposure, and presents soils of sand, clay, and earth, which are far from being infertile, and admit of transmutation into rich loam. The remaining part of the surface—considerably less than one-third—lies low along the Garnock, and is carpeted with some of the finest and most fertile deep moulds of earth and clay in Scotland. Except near the southern extremity, there is little or no plantation. The New Statistical Account, written in 1840, distributes the entire surface into 1,280 Scotch acres under crop, 2,200 in cultivated grass lands and meadows, 1,000 in green hill pasture, 4,000 in heath, moss-land, water, &c., and 78 under wood. The lowest ground in the parish is about 93 feet above the level of the sea; and the highest ground, which is the summit of the Hill of Staik on the north-west boundary, is 1,691 feet above that level, and commands one of the most extensive and most brilliant panoramic views in Scotland.

An interesting and valuable district of the parish has been noticed in our article GLENGARNOCK. The whole parish is nominally composed of the three baronies of Kilbirnie, Glengarnock, and Ladyland, which anciently belonged to three different families, though the latter two have come to be distributed among no fewer than about twenty proprietors.

Kilbirnie barony is much the most extensive of the three, and also comprises the southern or most fertile district. It belonged anciently to a branch of the Barclays of Ardrossan; but passed in the 15th century, by marriage, to a branch of the family of Crawford; and was latterly inherited in 1833 by the fourth Earl of Glasgow. Kilbirnie castle, situated about a mile west of the town, and once surrounded by fine gardens and beautiful policies, was built by the Crawford family nearly 360 years ago, and long inhabited by them as Viscounts of Garnock; but, along with a modern adjoining mansion erected about 160 years ago, and soon after being repaired and beautified by the Earl of Crawford, it was destroyed by fire, and became a roofless ruin. The barony of Ladyland occupies the northern part of the parish, to the extent of upwards of 1,800 acres; nearly one half of which are arable. The old house of Ladyland, described in 1609 as "a strong tower," was, with the exception of a fragment, all demolished in 1815; and the present mansion, an elegant and commodious edifice, was built by the late Mr. Cochran in 1816. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are extensively worked in the parish; and building sandstone and flagstone are quarried. The average yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £14,898. Assessed property in 1860, £66,578. A very large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in mining operations, in things connected with these operations, in three spinning factories, in two net manufactories, in a rope-work and in hand-loom weaving. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-western railway, and has a station on it contiguous to the town. Population in 1831, 1,541; in 1861, 5,265. Houses, 423. The increase in the population has arisen from the prosperity of trade and manufactures, the extension of mining operations, and the facilities of communication afforded by the railway.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £192 12s. 10d.; glebe, £18. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £60, with fees. The parish church stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of the town, and is an old building of various dates, repaired in 1855, comprising an oblong standing east and west, with wings or aisles transverse at its east end, and a plain square tower at its west end. It is remarkable for profuse carvings in oak on the pulpit and on the Crawford gallery; and it contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 375; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £143 13s. 9d. There is also a Reformed Presbyterian church in the town, built in 1824, and containing 480 sittings. There are a Free church school and an adventure school in the town, and a company's school at Glengarnock. There are also in the town a subscription library, a total abstinence society, and a friendly society. The St. Birnie or Birinus to whom the original church of the parish was dedicated, and from whom it had its name, is said to have been a bishop and confessor, who was the instrument of converting the West Saxons, and who died in the year 650. Other churches or chapels in Scotland seem to have been dedicated to him. The church of Kilbirnie belonged anciently to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar.

The TOWN OF KILBIRNIE is pleasantly situated on the Garnock, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by railway, north of Irvine, $12\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Paisley, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Glasgow. It consists principally of a long street, extending north and south on the right bank of the river, and of a shorter street extending westward from the upper end of that street; but comprises

also a suburb, containing two of the public works, together with rows of dwelling-houses, on the left bank of the river. Many of the houses being new or recent, and built of a light-coloured sandstone, the town has a cleanly and cheerful aspect. In 1742, it contained only three houses; in 1792, it contained only about 80 families; and even in 1831, it had less than 1,000 inhabitants; while in 1861, it had 194 houses and 3,245 inhabitants; so that it is one of the most prosperous small seats of population in Scotland. It was long ago lighted with gas. The manor on which it stands was made a free burgh of barony before even the germ of the town had any existence. Here is now a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, and a fair is held in May.

KILBLANE. See GREENOCK, INVERARY, and KIRKMAHOG.

KILBRANDON, a parish in the district of Nether Lorn, Argyleshire. It contains the post-town of Easdale, and the villages of Ellen-a-baich, Colipole, and Toberonochy. It consists of a portion of the mainland, 4 miles long and 2 miles broad, and a group of islands, five of which, Seil, Luìng, Easdale, Torsay, and Shuna, are inhabited. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the south end of the Sound of Mull; on the north-east, by the Sound of Clachan; on the east, by the parish of Kilfinver; on the south-east, by Loch-Melfort; on the south, by the north end of the Sound of Jura; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. Its length, from north to south, inclusive of the belts of sea which intersect it, is 10 miles; and its breadth is 6 miles. Its inhabited islands will be noticed in their respective alphabetical places. Its mainland district consists chiefly of hill pasture. A bridge connects that district with the island of Seil. The highest grounds in either islands or mainland have not an altitude of more than from 600 to 800 feet above sea-level. Agriculture has been greatly improved; and much waste land has been reclaimed. A chief feature of the parish is the extensive slate quarries of Easdale, Seil, and Luìng. Marble also has been quarried in one place; and ores of silver, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are found. The coasts possess several excellent harbours, and abound with fish. The Marquis of Breadalbane is proprietor of three-fourths of the parish; and Macdougall of Ardincaple, Campbell of Melfort, and the Town-council of Glasgow are the other proprietors. Ard-maddy-castle, a very old building, situated on an eminence on the main-land, at the head of a fine bay, commanding an extensive prospect, is a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane. The only other mansion is Ardincaple-house, built about 60 years ago. Population of the mainland district, together with Seil, Luìng, and Torsay, in 1841, 2,002; in 1851, 1,765. House, 393. Population of the whole parish in 1831, 2,833; in 1861, 1,859. Houses, 413. Assessed property in 1860, £8,064.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patrons, the Duke of Argyle, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £173 7s. 1d.; glebe, £14 10s. There are two parochial schools. The salary of one master is £35, with £26 fees, and a house and garden; of the other, £35 with £25 fees, but no other emolument. The parish church is situated at the south end of the island of Seil, was built about 112 years ago, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church; and its receipts in 1865 amounted to £80 6s. 6d. There are also a F. c. school, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and an Independent chapel. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilbrandon, Kilchattan, Kilbride, and Kilchoan; and it is commonly called, in ecclesiastical usage, the united

parish of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan,—and, by its own inhabitants and those of the surrounding country, the parish of Choan or Cuan.

KILBRANDON SOUND, the belt of sea which separates the island of Arran from the peninsula of Kintyre. It is 21 miles long, with a breadth of from 4 to 8 miles; and merges, at the north end, into the mouth of Loch Fyne. It is usually a good herring fishing station.

KILBRIDE, a post-office station, subordinate to Lochmaddy, in the Outer Hebrides.

KILBRIDE, a post-office station, subordinate to Lochgilphead, Argyleshire. It is often designated, for distinction's sake, Kilbride-Lochswain. See GLASSARY.

KILBRIDE, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye.

KILBRIDE, an ancient chapelry in the south-east of the parish of Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire. Its chapel stood near the shore of Wigton bay; where there is still a hamlet bearing the name of Kirkbride.

KILBRIDE, an ancient chapelry in the parish of Inverary, Argyleshire. See INVERARY.

KILBRIDE, an ancient chapelry in Nether Lorn, Argyleshire, now incorporated with the parish of KILBRANDON; which see.

KILBRIDE, a parish on the east side of the south end of the Sound of Mull, in Argyleshire. It comprises the island of Kerrera, the burgh of Oban, and a part of the mainland south-east and south of these; but it is conjoined to the parish of Kilmore, forming with it the united parish of Kilmore and Kilbride; so that our description of it, except so far as given in the articles KERRERA and OBAN, must be reserved for the article KILMORE. It was anciently a vicarage; and is supposed to have been united to Kilmore soon after the Reformation. Population in 1831, 2,109; in 1851, 2,579. Houses, 312.

KILBRIDE, a parish comprising the east side of the island of Arran, except about 2 miles at the south end of the island, in Buteshire. It has the post-office station of Loch-Ranza at its north-west extremity, and contains the post-office villages of Corrie, Brodick, and Lamash, at nearly regular intervals on its coast. It extends from Loch-Ranza on the north-west to Dippin-point on the south-east, a distance, in a direct line south-south-eastward, of about 20 miles; and from the shore to the mountain watershed, a distance varying from about 2 miles to upwards of 4½ miles. It has been fully described, in a general way, in the article ARRAN; and some of its principal features or parts form the subject of the articles GOATFELL, GLENSANNOX, GLENROSA, GLENSHERRIG, GLENCLOY, BRODICK, HOLY ISLE, LAMASH, and others. All of it, except one farm, belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. The real rental in 1840 was £4,512. Assessed property in 1860, £6,211. Population in 1831, 2,656; in 1861, 2,441. Houses, 514.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £273 10s. 8d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £72 8s. 3d. The parish church is situated in Lamash, was built in 1773, and contains 560 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Brodick; built as an extension church in 1839. There are a Free church of Kilbride, and a Free church of Loch-Ranza; the former with receipts, in 1865, of £185 10s. 10d.,—the latter with £93 16s. There is an Independent chapel at Glensannox, containing 260 sittings. There are 3 parochial schools. The schoolmaster at Lamash receives £50; at Currie £35; and at Loch-Ranza £13 per annum. There are an Assembly's

school at Whiting bay, and a very handsome, recently erected, endowed school at Brodick. There are public libraries at Brodick and at Lamash.

KILBRIDE (EAST), a parish, containing the post town of East Kilbride, the villages of Aldhouse, Crosshill, Jackton, Braehead, Kittockside, Nerston, and Maxwelltown, and part of the post-office village of Busby, on the west border of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and by the parishes of Carmunnock, Cambuslang, Blantyre, Glassford, and Avondale. Its length southward is nearly 10 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 5 miles. In general it is a high-lying district. Crossbasket, the least elevated ground, is about 200 feet above the level of the sea; and the summit of Eldrig, nearly 7 miles south of Crossbasket, is computed to be, at least, 1,600 feet. From Crossbasket to Eldrig there is a gradual ascent, formed by a regular succession of little hills, with very little expanse of level ground between them. A moorland tract commences about 2 miles to the north of Eldrig, and continues a considerable way down the south side of the ridge, where Kilbride borders with Ayrshire. Four streams rise in the parish, and run divergently to effect its drainage;—the Powmillon, south-easterly and for about 2 miles on the southern boundary, to fall afterwards into the Avon, the White Cart, north-westerly for more than 4 miles, chiefly along the western boundary; the Kittock, north-westerly through the centre, past the town of East Kilbride and the village of Kittockside, to fall afterwards into the Cart; and the Rotten Calder, north-westerly for upwards of 7 miles, chiefly along the eastern boundary, to fall afterwards into the Clyde. Coal exists only to a limited extent, and is of very indifferent quality. Limestone and freestone, however, both of excellent quality, abound in the parish, and are carried in large quantities to other places. The principal lime-works are at Blackbraes, Thornton-hall, Braehead, and Buchandyke; and there are extensive freestone quarries at Lawmuir, Bogton, Benthall, and Torrance. There is an ironstone mine at Basket, and tile-works at Springbank and Millhouse. Roman cement is extensively found and worked in the parish. Agricultural improvement has been very extensive and successful. Dairy produce, in particular, is at least four times greater than it was 55 years ago. Planting, however, has been much less extensive than in many a similar district. There are 18 landowners of above £100 of old Scotch valuation; and a very great number of smaller valuation. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, and by that from Eaglesham to Hamilton; and the lower part of it is not far distant from the stations of the Clydesdale Junction railway. Population in 1831, 3,789; in 1861, 4,064. Houses, 533. Assessed property in 1860, £26,181.

Nearly two-thirds of this parish belonged anciently to the powerful family of the Comyns, but were forfeited by them in the time of Bruce. Hamilton of Wishaw says, "This baronie and paroch was given by King Robert Bruce as ane part of the mariage portion of his daughter Marjorie, to Walter, the Great Stewart of Scotland; and heth been alwayes reckoned since as a part of the Principallitie." These lands afterwards passed into the possession of Lindsay of Dunrod, whose predecessor assisted the King at the killing of the Red Comyn at Dumfries. This family, once a potent one in the district, has long been extinct, and they have left a very unenviable reputation behind them. "They flourished in great wealth and splendour," says Ure's History of East Kilbride, "till little more

than a century ago, when the estate was sold to pay the debt which the extravagance of its owner forced him to contract. It is reported that the last proprietor in the Dunrod family greatly exceeded all his predecessors in haughtiness, oppression, and vice of every kind. He seldom went from home unless attended by 12 vassals well-mounted on white steeds." The Maxwells of Calderwood, who are still connected with the parish, have been connected with it since the reign of Alexander III.; the Stuarts of Torrance also have been very long connected with it; and these two families have frequently given to the nation men of distinguished ability. The ruins of Mains-Castle, once the splendid residence of the Comyns and the Lindsays, and afterwards the property of the Stuarts, are still seen about a mile distant from the town. Calderwood-house, the seat of Colonel Sir William A. Maxwell, Bart., is a splendid edifice, enlarged and beautified in 1840. Torrance-house is an assemblage of buildings of various dates, the oldest about 500 years old. The other mansions in the parish are Crossbasket-house, Lawmuir-house, Limekilns-house, Kirktonholm, and Cleughern-lodge. The celebrated Mrs. Jean Cameron resided for several years in East Kilbride. She was of an ancient and distinguished family; and her enthusiastic attachment to the cause of the exiled royal house of Stuart, with the efforts which she made to sustain its fortunes in 1745, made her name well-known in Britain. She kept the farms of Blacklaw and Roddenhead in her possession, died in 1773, and was buried amid a clump of trees, near the solitary house of Blacklaw at which she resided. The place has since been called Mount Cameron.—A peculiar interest also attaches to this parish as being the birth-place of the celebrated Hunters,—Dr. William Hunter, eminent as a physician and a scientific inquirer, and Dr. John Hunter, eminent for his medical investigations, and his munificent bequests to aid the cause of science. They were born at Long-Calderwood, a place about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the town of East Kilbride.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £339 13s. 4d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £1,212 12s. 9d. The parish church is situated in the town, was built in 1744 and repaired in 1838, and contains 900 sittings. Attached to it is a small steeple which belonged to its predecessor. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £216 10s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. There is an United Presbyterian church; which was built in 1791, and contains 913 sittings. It formerly belonged to the Relief. There are a principal parochial school in the town, with a salary of £60, and two side parochial schools at Aldhouse and Jackton, with each a salary of £10 0s. There are a private school in the town, and an endowed school at Maxwellton. There are a parochial library, a subscription library, and several friendly societies.—The parish is called East Kilbride to distinguish it from West Kilbride in Ayrshire. Its ancient church belonged to the Bishops of Glasgow. The present parish comprehends also the ancient parish of Torrance, whose church stood about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the mansion of Torrance, adjacent to the boundary with Blantyre.

The TOWN OF EAST KILBRIDE stands in the north-eastern part of the parish, on the road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, 6 miles west of Hamilton, $7\frac{3}{4}$ south-south-east of Glasgow, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Strathaven. It is a poor place, with no considerable trade or manufacture, and largely dependant on mere handloom weaving. It was erected into a burgh-of-

barony in the reign of Queen Anne; and the burghers were authorised to hold a weekly market and four fairs in the year. The market was discontinued seventy years ago; three of the fairs have fallen into desuetude, and the fourth, which is held in June, is not regarded as of much importance to the surrounding country. Population in 1841, 926; in 1861, 1,171. Houses, 128.

KILBRIDE (West), a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, on the coast of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Largs, Dalry, Ardrossan, and the frith of Clyde. Its length southward is about 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A continuation of the rolling ridge of hill which commences at Greenock, and forms a sea-screen down the coast of Renfrewshire, comes boldly in upon the parish, especially on its eastern verge, and undulates over its whole area, softening in character as it approaches the south. Along the east, the hills form a natural boundary, and send up one summit—that of Kaim—nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level. In the interior, they are in some instances concatenated, in others insulated; and, in general, they decline in height as they approach the frith. Many of them are green to their summit, and command magnificent views of the frith of Clyde, with both its eastern and its western screens; and they embosom various romantic little vales. Five burns, with their tiny tributaries, all begin and end their course within the parish, and are the only streams by which it is watered; but, in rainy weather, they sometimes come down with much bulk and power. Kilbride-burn, the largest of them, rises on the west side of Glenton-hill, flows past the town of West Kilbride, and enters the frith at Sea-Mill. Southannan-burn, near the northern boundary, pursues its course through a romantic glen, and forms a series of beautiful cataracts. The coast-line of the parish, owing to the advantage gained by peninsularity of form, is about 7 miles in extent. At the angle, or south-west extremity, projects the promontory of Portincross, terminating in a wall of rock 300 feet high, called Ardnell bank, or Goldberry-head, separated from the margin of the sea only by a very narrow belt of verdant land, and extending in a straight line of about a mile in length. Natural wood, consisting of oak, hazel, ash, and hawthorn, runs in thick tufts along the base of the precipice; and ivy, with gray and golden coloured lichens, impresses a beautiful tracery athwart its front. Everywhere, except at this remarkable headland, the coast of the parish is low and shelving. From the northern boundary to a point about two miles south, stretch the sands of Southannan, of half-moon form, sheltered by a curving recess in the land, measuring at their centre, when the tide is out, about a mile in breadth, rich in their beds of shell-fish, and in flocks of wild fowl. The prevailing rock of the parish is coarse sandstone, with veins of basaltic and porphyritic trap. Excellent millstones have long been quarried on the Kaim. The soil, over nearly four-fifths of the parish, or up the sides and over the summits of its almost incessant heights, is poor, mossy, and moorland, on a subsoil of coarse till, yet admitting, around the bases and on the lower sides of the heights, not a few patches of hoamy and calcareous land of kindly and fertile character. About two-thirds, or a little more of the entire area, is regularly or occasionally subjected to the plough; and nearly one-third is pastoral. Large attention is given to the dairy. Only about 150 acres are under wood. The parish comprises seven estates or baronies, all of ancient formation, but two of them now much divided. The road from

Saltcoats to Greenock traverses the parish; the harbour and the railway of Ardrossan are within easy access; and at Portincross is a small quay, offering accommodation at high water to vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden, and used in making shipments for the Clyde. Population in 1831, 1,675; in 1861, 1,968. Houses, 266. The assessed property in 1860 was £13,115.

On a ledge of rock, close upon the sea, under Ardneil bank, stand the ruinous yet tolerably complete walls of the very ancient castle of Portincross. The promontory here being one of the most westerly points of the Lowlands of Scotland, and lying conveniently between Edinburgh and Iona, and between Dundonald and Rothesay, the castle was probably a halting-place of the Scottish kings on embarking either for Bute or for the burying-place of their early ancestors. Some charters of the first and the second Stuarts purport to have received the sign-manual at "Arnele," and may possibly evince this castle—however small and incommensurable—to have worn, in a limited degree, similar honours to those of the castle of Dundonald. A brief distance seaward from the promontory, at a spot where the depth of water is 10 fathoms, sunk a principal ship of the famous Spanish armada. The most remarkable of the hills of the parish, especially Tarbet-hill, the Law, Auld-hill, and the Kaim, were used as signal-posts during the period of the Danish invasions. On Auld-hill are remains of a circular building, which probably was occupied as a watch-tower. On the Law, overlooking the village, are the ruinous walls of Law-castle, a stately and very ancient tower, formerly one of the seats of the Earls of Kilmarnock. Near a fine cascade of Southannan burn, stand the ruins of a very elegant mansion, formerly the residence of the family of Semple, and now the property of the Earl of Eglinton. The house was built in the reign of James VI. by a Lord Semple, who brought the model of it from Italy. Immediately adjoining the ruin stands a neat modern cottage ornée. Near the coast about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Southannan, in a position which originally was a narrow small peninsula running into a morass, stands the ancient mansion of Hunterston, now occupied as a farm-house, and sending up a square tower of apparently high antiquity. The modern mansion, a handsome new edifice, is nearer the sea.—Dr. Robert Simson, the well-known professor of mathematics in the university of Glasgow and the translator and editor of Euclid, and General Robert Boyd, Lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar during the notable siege of that great fort in 1782, were natives of West Kilbride.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £259 15s. 1d.; glebe, £13 12s. Unappropriated teinds, £258 4s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60. The parish church was built in 1732, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church; attendance, 240; sum raised in 1865, £240. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 135. There are a Free church school, a public library, and three friendly societies. The ancient church belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. In the parish there were, previous to the Reformation, several chapels. One stood on the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the church, at a place to which it gave the name of Chapelton. Another stood at Southannan, in the immediate vicinity of the ancient mansion of the family of Sempell; and was built by John, Lord Semple, in the reign of James IV., and dedicated to Saint Inan,—reported to have been a

confessor at Irvine, and to have died in the year 839.

The TOWN of WEST KILBRIDE stands on the road from Saltcoats to Greenock, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the nearest part of the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ardrossan, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ south of Largs. Its site is a finely sheltered depression, on the course of the Kilbride burn, which has a south-south-westward direction, and on which are two mills for grinding oats,—on which likewise were formerly a number of other mills and works of various kinds, which have all now disappeared. The chief employments are weaving and hand-sewing in subordination to the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. In 1838, 85 harness-looms and 5 plain looms were employed on fabrics in all the three departments of cotton, silk, and woollen. The condition of the weavers, as in most other places, is painfully depressed. Near the centre of the town, on a gentle rising ground, stands the parish-church, a long narrow mean-looking edifice, low in the walls and deep-roofed. In the town also are the other places of worship, the schools, and the library. Population, 1,083.

KILBRIDE-BAY, a small bay near the southern extremity of the parish of Kilfinan, district of Cowal, Argyshire.

KILBRIDE-CASTLE, the seat of Sir James Campbell, Bart., in the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire. The old valued rent of the estate connected with it is £754 Scotch.

KILBRIDE-HILL. See DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

KILBUCHO, a parish on the west border of Peebles-shire, united to Broughton and Glenholm. See BROUGHTON. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, Skirling, Broughton, and Glenholm. It has a triangular outline, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north side, the same on the south-east side, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ on the south-west side. Biggar-water, coming in from the north-west, traces nearly the whole of the northern boundary. Kilbucho-water rises on the side of Cardon-hill at the southern angle, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile due north, and thence flows north-eastward parallel with the south-east boundary, till it falls into Biggar-water. Cardon-hill rises 1,400 feet above the level of the Tweed, which is at 3 miles' distance. From this hill a chain runs north-eastward till it strikes Biggar-water; and over the whole distance it forms a water-shedding line, constitutes the boundary, and consists of heights whose sides and summits are covered with heath and grass. At the base of this ridge is a narrow and pleasant vale watered by the Kilbucho. Screening this vale on the north-west side, and parallel with the first ridge, is a broader and less strongly featured stretch of heights, also clothed in mingled russet and green. Beyond this ridge, a beautiful valley, comparatively broader and finely decorated with wood on the west, somewhat contracted as it advances eastward, and again expanding as it forms an angular junction with the former valley, stretches along Biggar-water. In the north-east angle stands the church of the united parishes; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile inward, from the southern angle is the site of the ancient church of Kilbucho. The saint from whom the parish has its name was either a female called Bega, of whom nothing is known, or, more probably, by a corruption of the orthography, the celebrated Bede. Tradition reports that a number of monks of Bede's order settled in the parish, and that they raised some beautiful banks which still exist. A well of excellent water, also, bears the name of St. Bede's well. The parish was anciently a rectory in the deanery of Peebles. The barony of Kilbucho belonged, at the accession of Robert I., to the Grahams of Dalkeith and Abercorn; it passed, in the reign of David II.,

to the Douglasses; it afterwards passed successively to Lord Fleming and the Earl of Morton; and was acquired, during the reign of Charles I., by John Dickson, whose descendants continue to possess it. Population in 1831, 353; in 1851, 345. Houses, 57. Assessed property in 1860, £3,332.

KILCADZOW, a village in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire. Population, 160. Houses, 40. Kilcadzow-law, contiguous to it, is the highest ground in the parish, and has an altitude of 150 feet above the gate of Cleghorn avenue, and about 895 above the level of the sea.

KILCALMONELL AND KILBERRY, an united parish in Kintyre and Knapdale, Argyshire. It contains the post-town and sea-port of Tarbert, and the post-office village of Clachan. Kilcalmonell is in Kintyre, and comprehends the whole breadth of that peninsula, from Loch Tarbert on the west to Loch-Fyne on the east, till separated from the latter by the narrow but long parish of Skipness. Its western side extends the whole length of Loch-Tarbert, which is about 12 miles, and stretches 4 miles beyond it, along the coast of the Atlantic ocean. Its breadth is from 3 to 5 miles. Kilberry lies in Knapdale; is bounded on the south by Loch-Tarbert, on the west by the Atlantic ocean, and on the north-east by South Knapdale; and has a somewhat triangular outline, measuring about 7 miles along each of its sides. "Kilcalmonell rises sometimes with a gentle acclivity, at other times with greater abruptness from the sea to its greatest elevation. The general altitude of the range of hills in which it terminates on the south-east, does not exceed 1,500 feet; whilst the few valleys by which the uniformity of the acclivity is disturbed, rise not more than 100 or 150 feet above the level of the sea. Kilberry is bisected from west to east by a ridge of hill which rises gradually till it is lost in the cloud which frequently envelopes the lofty Sliabh-ghoil, one of the two bases of which extends out into considerable breadth of soil, well fitted to reward the labours of the husbandman; while the other possessing equal extension, is of a more moorland character. The coast of Kilcalmonell is not remarkable for variety of aspect, excepting along the shore of Loch-Tarbert, which is overhung along a considerable portion of it, by the birch, the alder, and the oak, growing in careless profusion towards the summit of the abruptly ascending hills. The shore is chiefly sandy. The sea coast of Kilberry presents a bold front to the billows of the Atlantic. The only bay worth noticing in the united parish is Stormoway, in the neighbourhood of which is the headland of Ardpatrik, where tradition affirms Saint Patrick to have landed on his way from Ireland to Iona." The principal landowners are Campbell of Stonefield, Campbell of Kilberry, and Macdonald of Lorgie; and there are six others, of above £50 of annual valuation. Limestone occurs, and seaware is plentiful. There are several harbours with fishing-villages, from which busses are sent out to the herring fishery. The entrance to Kintyre was formerly defended by a chain of forts, one at each side of the isthmus of Tarbert, and one in the centre. The principal of them, the castle of Tarbert, is a fine old ruin, surmounting the rocks at the entrance of the harbour. There are remains of many other old forts in the parish, particularly one with vitrified walls, and another with a very thick wall of dry stones, both built on the hill of Dunskeig, which commands the opening of Loch-Tarbert. There are also numerous cairns. Sliabh Gaoil or 'the Hill of Love' is celebrated in ancient story as the scene of the death of Diarmid, the Achilles of the Fingalian heroes, and the great progenitor of

the family of Campbell, who are known to this day by the name of Clann Dhiarmaid, 'the Children of Diarmid.' Population of the united parish in 1831, 3,488; in 1851, 2,859. Houses, 497. Population of Kilcalmonell in 1831, 2,495; in 1861, 2,312. Houses, 432. Assessed property of the united parish in 1860, £9,913.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyre. Patron, the Duke of Argyre. Stipend, £218 5s. 11d.; glebe, £17 10s. There are two parish churches; and service is performed in them alternately. Kilcalmonell church was built about the year 1760, and enlarged in 1828; sittings 600. Kilberry church was built in 1821; sittings 700. There is a chapel at Tarbert, which was built in 1775, and contains 400 sittings, and is served by a missionary of the Royal bounty. There is a Free church at Tarbert: attendance, 400; sum raised in 1855, £84 16s. 3½d. There is a Free church preaching-station in Kilberry; sum raised in 1855, £16 5s. 4d. There is an Independent chapel at Clachan, erected about the year 1815. There are two parochial schools, with salaries of £40 and £25 13s. 9d., and five or six non-parochial schools. The name Kilcalmonell signifies the burying-place of Malcolm O'Neill; and the name Kilberry probably signifies the burying-place of Mary.

KILCHATTAN, a parish in Argyshire, united to KILBRANDON: which see.

KILCHATTAN, a post-office village in the parish of Kingarth, in the island of Bute. It stands on a bay of its own name, 6 miles south of Rothesay. The bay has a semicircular outline, measures about 1½ mile across the mouth, and looks eastward opposite the south end of the Big Cumbray. Population of the village, 167. Houses, 44.

KILCHENZIE. See KILLEAN.

KILCHERAN. See LISMORE.

KILCHOAN. See ARDNAMURCHAN and KILBRANDON.

KILCHOMAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Port-Charlotte and the fishing villages of Portnahaven and Port-Wemyss, in the Islay district of Argyshire. It comprises the south-western peninsula of the island of Islay, between Loch-Gruinard and Lochindall, two farms on the north side of that peninsula, the islets near the mouth of Loch-Gruinard, and the islets adjacent to the Rhinns of Islay. Its length, north and south, is 14 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. A sufficient general description of it is contained in our article on Islay. The New Statistical Account classifies its surface into 4,500 imperial acres of cultivated land, 20,000 capable of being cultivated, 20 under wood, and 25,480 in pasture. Sunderland-house, the mansion of one of the landowners, was built about 33 years ago, and stands on an elevated declivity about a mile from Lochindall. A lighthouse was built on Isle-Orsay, adjacent to the Rhinns, in 1824. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1844 at £23,428. Assessed property in 1860, £8,413. Population in 1831, 4,822; in 1861, 3,436. Houses, 613.

This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyre. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50. The parish church was built in 1825, and contains 608 sittings. There is a parliamentary church, with the usual government provision, at Portnahaven; and in May, 1849, it was constituted by the Court-of-Teinds a quoad sacra parish church. There are a Free church of Kilchoman, and a Free church preaching-station of Portnahaven; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were

£64 9s. 2d.—of the latter £16. There is an Independent chapel at Port-Charlotte, built in 1830, and containing 200 sittings. There are ten non-parochial schools; four of them maintained by public bodies. There are within the parish ruins of five ancient churches, all with attached burying-grounds. In the parochial church-yard is a very fine ancient cross. There are also in the parish several ancient obelisks.

KILCHREGGAN. See **KILCREGGAN**.

KILCHRENAN AND DALAVICH, an united parish, containing the post-office station of Kilchrenan, in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire. It is entirely inland, and lies along both sides of the south-west arm of Loch-Awe. Its length is 15 miles, and its medium breadth is 8. The surface rises by a gradual ascent, on each side of the lake, to a line of watershed at the distance of about 4 miles, yet is much diversified with heights and hollows, and with the beds of streams. The general scenery, as may be inferred from our article on Loch-Awe, is brilliantly picturesque. Heath abounds on the uplands; but, since the introduction of sheep-farming, the pasture is more luxuriant, and the hills have assumed a greener hue. On the shores of the lake are some excellent arable land, natural pasturage, and much valuable wood. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Breadalbane, Malcolm of Pottalloch, Campbell of Sonachan, and Campbell of Monzie. The mansions are Eridine-house and Sonachan-house. There are interesting antiquarian recollections connected with **DALAVICH**: see that article. Population of the united parish in 1831, 1,466; in 1851, 776. Houses, 162. Population of Kilchrenan in 1831, 851; in 1861, 615. Houses, 136. Assessed property of the united parish in 1860, £4,816.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £170 15s.; glebe, £11. There are two parish-churches, about 9 miles distant from each other, both erected about 84 years ago; and service is performed in them on alternate Sabbaths. There is a Free church preaching station in Kilchrenan; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £16 12s. 5d. There are three parochial schools,—one of them in Kilchrenan, with £18 salary, £3 fees, and £11 10s. other emoluments,—the other two in Dalavich, with respectively £18 salary, £10 fees, and £1 15s. other emoluments, and £17 10s. salary, £7 fees, and £1 other emoluments. There are a female school of industry and a parochial library.

KILCHRIST. See **CILLIECHRIST**.

KILCHURN-CASTLE, a noble relic of feudal ages, in the parish of Glenorchy, Argyleshire. It stands near the head of Loch-Awe, under the impending gloom of the majestic Bencruachan, which rises in rocky masses abruptly from the opposite shore of the lake. Amid the grandeur and variety which that fine lake derives from its great expanse, and the lofty mountains with which it is surrounded, Kilchurn-castle forms a leading and most picturesque object.

"It is paramount, and rules
Over the pomp and beauty of a scene
Where mountains, torrents, lakes, and woods unite
To pay it homage."

No other ancient castle in the Western Highlands can compete with it in point of magnitude; and none, even throughout Scotland at large, can be compared with it for the picturesque arrangement of its buildings, the beauty and fine effect of its varied and broken outline, or its happy appropriateness to its situation. Its site is a rocky elevation, at the mouth of the water of Orchy, alternately a

peninsula and an island as the lake and river are low or in flood, and evidently altogether an island when the castle was built. The oldest part of the castle is said to have been erected by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, the ancestor of the noble family of Breadalbane. Sir Colin, who was a Knight-Templar, was absent on a crusade at the time; and for seven years the principal portion of the rents of his lands is said to have been expended in its erection by his lady. The great tower was five stories in height, the second story being entirely occupied by the baronial hall. That necessary appendage of a feudal castle, the dungeon, is on the ground-floor, and appears to have been sufficiently dark, damp, and wretched to render utterly miserable the unfortunate beings who, from time to time, were forced to tenant it. The remaining portions of the castle, which form a square enclosing the court-yard, though of considerable antiquity, are certainly not so ancient as the tower, and doubtless were added at some more recent period. The second Sir Colin of Glenorchy, surnamed *Dubh*, or Black, son of the Knight-Templar, was proprietor of seven different castles,—a sufficient evidence of the great wealth which must have been possessed, even at that early period, by the ancestors of the now powerful family of Breadalbane. So late as 1745, Kilchurn-castle was garrisoned by the King's troops; and at a much more recent period, it was fit to be inhabited. One of the factors of the Breadalbane estates caused the roof to be taken off, merely to obtain an easy supply of wood, to the irreparable injury of the castle, and the unavailing regret of its noble proprietor, who was then absent. The greatest care is now taken of its preservation; but open and exposed as it now is, time and the winter-storms will soon work its decay. Wordsworth has addressed some fine lines to Kilchurn-castle, concluding thus:—

"Shade of departed power,
Skeleton of unfleshed humanity,
The chronicle were welcome that should call
Into the compass of distinct regard
The toils and struggles of thy infancy!
Yon foaming flood seems motionless as ice;
Its dizzy turbulence eludes the eye.
Frozen by distance; so, majestic pile,
To the perception of this Age appear
Thy fierce beginnings, softened and subdued,
And quieted in character—the strife,
The pride, the fury uncontrollable
Lost on the aerial heights of the Crusades!"

KILCHUSLAND. See **CAMPBELTON**.

KILCOLUMKILL. See **MORVEN**.

KILCONQUHAR, a parish in the south-east of Fifeshire. It contains the post-town of Colinsburgh, the royal burgh of Earlsferry, and the villages of Kilconquhar, Barnyards, Williamsburgh, and Liberty. It extends in a stripe north-north-westward from the frith of Forth; and is bounded by that frith, and by the parishes of Elie, Newburn, Largo, Ceres, Cameron, Carnbee, and St. Monance. Its length is about 9 miles; and its average breadth is about 2 miles. The surface is highly diversified. Immediately from the beach at the lower end of the parish, Kineraig hill rises to the height of about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Its southern front presents a perpendicular rugged wall of trap rock, of picturesque appearance. From the summit of this hill the ground gradually descends towards the north, till it becomes nearly level, and then gently ascends to Reres and Kilbrackmont, where it is 600 feet above the level of the sea. North of this it descends into a deep ravine, and from thence it again rises for two miles till it reaches its greatest elevation, about 750 feet, at **DUNNIKIER-LAW**, which see. From thence it again declines for two

miles: and then again ascends to Bruntshields, at the northern extremity of the parish. Copious springs of excellent water everywhere occur. The largest stream, though a mere brook, drives five corn-mills and a flax-mill, and falls into Largo bay at Shooter's-point, on the boundary between Kilconquhar and Newburn. The tract north of Dunnikier-law belongs to the basin of the Eden. Kilconquhar loch, lying immediately south of the village of Kilconquhar, is a beautiful sheet of water, about two miles in circumference, fringed on three of its four sides with wood. It has long been a favourite haunt of swans; and a famous reputed witch of Pittenweem is said to have been drowned in it. Hence the lines,—

"They took her to Kinnichuar loch,
And threw the limmer in;
And a' the swans took to the hills,
Scar'd wi the unlachy dm."

The soil of the parish is considerably various, but generally fertile, and nearly all under cultivation. Coal and lime are worked, to the value of about £6,000 a-year. There are in the parish nearly 1,000 imperial acres under wood. The most extensive landowner is Sir John Trotter Bethune, Bart.; whose seat, Kilconquhar-house, is situated immediately east of the village of Kilconquhar. It is a handsome edifice, surrounded by beautiful pleasure-grounds. Sir John is a lateral descendant of the noble family of Crawford, and represents the Lindsays of Pyatstone; and his predecessor, Sir Henry Lindsay Bethune, was created a baronet for distinguished services in Persia. The next most extensive landowner is Sir Coutts T. Lindsay of Balcarres, Bart., also a descendant of the noble family of Crawford, and whose seat of Balcarres is situated immediately north of Colinsburgh. See BALCARRES. The other mansions in the parish are Lathallan, Charleton, Falfield, and Cairnie. The family of Gourlay have been proprietors of the estate of Kincraig for about 600 years. Anciently it formed a barony, and included many other lands in various counties. The original of the family was Ingelramus de Gourlay, who came from England, and settled in Scotland during the reign of William the Lion. There are altogether thirteen landowners of the parish; and the real rental is nearly £10,000. Assessed property in 1860, £15,656 0s. 6d. Estimated average yearly value of raw produce in 1837, £30,632. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent turnpike roads. The village of Kilconquhar stands in the southern part of the parish, 1 mile south-east of Colinsburgh, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Largo. Population of the village in 1861, 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,540; in 1861, 2,431. Houses, 559.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Stipend, £314 16s. 8d.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated tithes, £246 11s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £55. The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, with a tower 80 feet high, situated on a small knoll in the middle of the village of Kilconquhar, built in 1821, and containing 1,035 sittings. A chapel of ease at Largoward, in the part of the parish contiguous to Carnbee and Cameron, was built in 1835, and contains 400 sittings; and is in the presentation of the seatholders. There is an United Presbyterian church in the village of Kilconquhar, built in 1795, and containing 270 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church in Colinsburgh, built about the year 1800, and containing 300 sittings. There is an Independent chapel on the southern border of the parish, often

spoken of by mistake as being in Elie, built in 1851, and containing 160 sittings. There are five non-parochial schools. The ancient parish of Kilconquhar comprehended also the parish of Elie and the barony of St. Monance. There are in the rocks of Kincraig hill several caves, called Macduff's cave, Hall cave, and the Devil's cave; and tradition says that Macduff concealed himself in that which bears his name, when fleeing from the jealous rage of Macbeth.

KILCOY, an estate in the parish of Killearnan, contiguous to the Beaully frith, on the south-east border of Ross-shire. It comprises 977 imperial acres of arable land, 881 of wood, and 1,182 of pasture. Here is an old castle, now a ruin, once the seat of the family of Mackenzie of Kilcoy, and the birthplace of the distinguished Lieutenant-General Mackenzie Fraser. A fair is held at Kilcoy in the month of May.

KILCREGGAN, a post-office village in Roseneath, Dumbartonshire. It is situated on the coast at the south-west extremity of Roseneath, at the east side of the entrance into Loch Long, about 3 miles east of Strone, and about the same distance north-north-west of Gourrock. It has recently become one of the fashionable watering-places of the Clyde, and now makes a display of numerous neat new houses along the shore. Steamers ply to it daily, or several times a-day, direct from Greenock. It takes its name from an ancient chapel, of which no ruins remain.

KILDA (St.), or HIRTA, an island belonging to the parish of Harris in Inverness-shire. It is situated in north latitude $57^{\circ} 29'$ and west longitude $8^{\circ} 32'$, nearly due west of North Uist, and 37 miles south-west of the Flannan Isles; and, though classed with the Hebrides, lies far distant from even their outer main group, and is much the most westerly piece of Scottish ground,—

"Whose lonely race
Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds."

It measures about 3 miles from east to west, 2 from north to south, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. Its coast is all faced with perpendicular rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing-place on the south-east; and even there the rocks are of great height, and the narrow passage to the top is so steep, that a few men armed only with stones could prevent any hostile multitude from landing. The bay is also of difficult access, as the tides and waves, except in a calm, are impetuous. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into four distinct summits. The highest of these, called Conachan, was estimated by Dr. Macculloch to be 1,380 feet above the sea-level; and presents on one side a precipice of nearly this elevation. "It is a dizzy altitude," says Macculloch, "to the spectator who looks from above on the inaudible waves dashing below. There are some rocky points near the bottom of this precipice,—one of them presenting a magnificent natural arch, which, in any other situation, would be striking, but are here lost in the overpowering vicinity of the cliffs that tower above them. In proceeding, these soon become low; but at the north-western extremity, the island again rises into a hill nearly as high as Conachan, terminating all round towards the sea by formidable precipices, which are continued nearly to the south-eastern point of the bay. Here a rock, separated by a fissure from the island, displays the remains of an ancient work; whence it has derived the name Dune." Other insulated rocks, at greater distances, flank other parts of the island; the chief of which are called Soa and Borera.

All the inhabitants of St. Kilda live in a village, on the sloping base of a steep ascent, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the landing-place. Their houses are mere huts, built of large stones, nearly flat in the roofs, miserably furnished, and kept in a very filthy condition. All the men are both tillers of the ground and catchers of birds; and the whole population subsist chiefly on the coarse produce of the soil and on sea-fowl eggs. The crops of oats and bere are much better than might be expected on such high, bleak, insulated ground, but are often destroyed by terrific storms; and were it not that the landowner sends annually to the island a supply of meal, the inhabitants might be in risk of starving. They are a diminutive but most hardy race, cherishing strong attachment to their natal spot and its characteristic pursuits; and they carry on their occupation of bird-catching among the cliffs in so perilous a manner as to live in a kind of constant romance, and at the same time so successfully as to obtain from it enough of feathers and fowls wherewith to purchase all the sum of small articles they require by import. "The air here," says Macculloch, "is full of feathered animals, the sea is covered with them, the houses are ornamented by them, the ground is speckled by them like a flowery meadow in May. The town is paved with feathers, the very dunghills are made of feathers, the ploughed land seems as if it had been sown with feathers, and the inhabitants look as if they had been all tarred and feathered, for their hair is full of feathers, and their clothes are covered with feathers."

The rent is paid in the produce of the soil and of the cliffs,—principally in sheep, butter, and wild-fowl. A kind of rude justice is maintained by a resident baron bailie. A church and a manse, both respectable buildings, are remarkable features of the village; but for a number of years past there has been no minister; neither is there any medical man. Yet St. Kilda had in former times no fewer than three chapels; and has been the scene of some remarkable religious imposture. Who the St. Kilda was from whom it takes name does not seem to be known. The language spoken is Gaelic. Population in 1861, 78. Houses, 20.

KILDALLOIG. See CAMPBELTON.

KILDALTON, a parish in the Islay district of Argyleshire. It comprises the south-eastern part of the island of Islay, together with the adjacent islets, the chief of which are Texa, Cavrach, Inersay, the Ardelister islands, and those off the point of Ardmure. Its length north-eastward is 14 miles; and its breadth is about 6 miles. It contains the village of Port-Ellen; and its post-town is Bowmore. A sufficient general description of it is contained in our article on ISLAY. The whole of it belongs to the Islay estate. There are remains of four old places of worship, and three ancient forts. Two of the forts appear to have been Danish; and the third was built by the Macdonalds, and was their last stronghold in Islay. There is a handsome light monumental tower, 80 feet high, erected by Mr. Campbell to the memory of his lady. Population in 1831, 3,065; in 1861, 2,956. Houses, 468. Assessed property in 1860, £5,783.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyre. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £20 fees. The parish church was built about 1824, and contains 450 sittings. There is a government church at Oa; which was constituted quoad sacra parochial, by the Court of Teinds, in May 1849. There is a Free church of Kildalton and Oa; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £133 13s. 11d. There

are ten non-parochial schools, some of them adventure schools, and others supported by public bodies.

KILDAVIE GLEN. See SOUTHEND.

KILDEAN, the site of a famous bridge on the Forth, the spot where the English army crossed to the fatal battle of Stirling, about half-a-mile above the present bridge of Stirling. Here probably stood one of those numerous cells or chapels which existed throughout Scotland before the Reformation, but of which the name alone has survived to the present day.

KILDINGUIC. See STRONSAY.

KILDONAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Helmsdale, in the north-east of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by Caithness-shire, the German ocean, and the parishes of Loth, Clyne, Farr, and Reay. Its length east-south-eastward is about 25 miles; and its breadth varies from 4 to 16 miles. Nearly all its inland boundary-line is a mountain watershed. The strath of Helmsdale, or the strath of Kildonan, as it is sometimes called, comprises the principal arable land. Into the head of this strath a number of minor straths run down from the high grounds, giving to the whole parish a configuration somewhat resembling the form of a tree, of which Strath-Helmsdale forms the trunk, and the minor diverging straths the branches. The general appearance is mountainous; but on the haughs, or low grounds, the soil is light, fertile, and productive of tolerable crops. The most elevated mountain, Bengrianmore, has an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet. In the upper part of the parish are several small lakes, all abounding with trout, and some of them with char. The principal of these are Lochnaeu, Lochleamnaclavan, Lochbadanloch, and Lochinruar. Red deer, grouse, ptarmigan, and black-cocks, are plentiful on the moors. The district contains numerous Pictish castles or towers; and there are said to be three subterranean passages under the Helmsdale, from fortifications on one side to fortifications on the opposite side of the river. The parish is subject to inundations from the sudden risings of the river, and has been occasionally inundated by water-spouts. By the introduction of sheep-farming between 1811 and 1831, the great bulk of the population, which amounted in the former of these years to 1,574, was removed to the coast district, which then belonged to the parish of Loth; but, by the annexation of that district to Kildonan previous to 1851, the balance of population became more than restored. Population in 1831, 257; in 1861, 2,132. Houses, 374. Assessed property in 1860, £4,763.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £158 5s. 2d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £50. The parish church is a recent erection, situated at Helmsdale. There is likewise a Free church at Helmsdale: attendance, 900; sum raised in 1865, £242 5s. 2d. There is also a Free church preaching station of Kildonan; sum raised in 1865, £31. There are three public schools in Helmsdale, and several private schools in other places. The church of Kildonan, previous to the Reformation, belonged to the abbot of Scone.

KILDONAN CASTLE, an old square tower, at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Arran. It crowns a precipitous sea-cliff, nearly opposite the island of Pladda. It was originally the residence of a branch of the clan Macdonald, but seems to have served mainly as one of a line of watch-towers, extending along the margin of the frith of Clyde. Around it is a comparatively extensive plain, called

the plain of Kildonan, and traversed by the glen of Auchinchew.

KILDRUMMY, a parish in the district of Alford, Aberdeenshire. Its post-office station is Mossat, situated on Mossat-water, which forms the eastern boundary south-eastward to the Don. The parish is bounded by Auchindoir, Tullynessle, Alford, Leochel-Cushnie, Towie, and Cabrach. Its length south-south-eastward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. It is situated on the Don, about 20 miles from its sources; and is surrounded on all sides by hills, but comprises a level valley, between 2 and 3 miles square, with a narrow strip stretching between the north side of Auchindoir and the mountains, in an easterly direction, for 3 or 4 miles, "suggesting by its form, to a fanciful imagination,"—such as that of the author of the *Old Statistical Account* of it himself, it would appear,—“the idea of the pasteboard kite which Dr. Franklin first raised into the thunder-cloud.” The soil is for the most part a rich deep gravelly loam, supposed to be amongst the most fertile in the county, and well cultivated. The hills around afford excellent pasturage. There are plantations of forest and fir trees at Clova, Brux, &c.; and a considerable extent of natural birch-wood covers a bank overhanging a rivulet winding near Kildrummy castle. There are four landowners. The real rental is about £1,500. The mansions are Clova-house and a cottage in the Elizabethan style in the immediate vicinity of the castle. Population in 1831, 678; in 1861, 590. Houses, 108. Assessed property in 1860, £3,351.

Kildrummy castle stands on an eminence in the south-west of the parish, about a mile from the Don. That river's basin is here dotted with knolls, some of which are covered with wood; while on every side, lofty mountains form such a barrier that the eye can discover no passage out of the strath. Two small deep ravines flank the eminence on which the castle stands, and rendered the place naturally strong. The original castle, it is said, consisted only of one great circular tower, five stories high, the foundation of which alone now remains; but the work was early extended into a system of seven towers, of different form and magnitude, with intermediate buildings, all arranged on an irregular pentagonal outline, with enclosed court, and occupying a space of about a Scotch acre; at the same time having attached outer fortifications, occupying an additional space of about two Scotch acres. The chapel, situated in the middle of one of the sides, is supposed to have been occupied as a magazine of forage during a great siege by the forces of Edward I. in the year 1306; and it is said that the besiegers despaired of success until a piece of red-hot iron, thrown through one of the windows of the chapel into the forage, occasioned such distraction by the conflagration, that the castle was won by surprise and storm. This castle at an early period was the property of the royal family. David, the brother of William the Lion, and grandson of David I., was at the same time Earl of Huntingdon in England, and of Garioch in Scotland; and Kildrummy castle was then the capital mansion of Garioch. With the daughter of David, it went to the family of Bruce; and from them, with the sister of Robert I., to the family of Marr, when it became the capital of Marr, as well as of Garioch; and thenceforth till it became a final ruin in the time of Cromwell's wars, it partook largely in the hot events and changing fortunes of the house of Marr.

Kildrummy parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £159; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £20 0s. 0d., a share in the Dick bequest, and about

£11 or £12 fees. The parish church is situated in the south-east of the parish, contiguous to the Don, and has an attendance of about 250. The name Kildrummy signifies “the little burial mount,” and probably alludes to the site of the castle. The Kildrummy oat is well known in many parts of Scotland as a light thin oat, with abundance of straw, ripening comparatively early, and very suitable to high situations.

KILFINAN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Cowal, Argyshire. It is bounded by Stralachan, Kilmodan, Loch Riddon, the West Kyles of Bute, and Loch-Fyne. Its length southward is about 17 miles; and its breadth, in general, is from 3 to 6 miles, but contracts at the south end to the narrow peninsula terminating in the headland of Ardlamont. The surface, for the most part, is very rugged; yet the hills, though numerous, are not remarkable for height. The highest ground is on the boundary with Kilmodan, and commands splendid views of the Kyles of Bute, the lower reaches of Loch-Fyne, and the lower parts of Knapdale across to the Hebrides. The southern division is called Keriff or Kerry, which is from a Gaelic word which signifies a quarter or fourth-part of any thing. As it is by far the most extensive division, and the parish church is within it, the whole parish often goes by the name of Kerry. The northern division is called Otter, which is also a Gaelic word, descriptive of a shallow place over which runs a gentle current. This division of the parish is so called from a beautiful sand bank, which juts out into Loch-Fyne, in a serpentine form, near the seat of Campbell of Ballimore. This bank is 1,800 yards long, from water-mark to its remotest extremity at low water, and forms, with the land on the south side, an oblique, and on the north an obtuse angle. In time of spring-tides, it is entirely covered at high-water; but about three hours after the turn of the tide, the whole appears to within a few yards of its extremity. On the north side of the bank the water is very deep; on the south side—where, according to conjecture, the surface has been peeled off by the united force of storms and a strong current—it is very shallow, and ebbs a great way out in spring-tides. There are several small lakes, which abound with trout; and the district is beautified by a considerable extent of natural wood. Mica slate is the prevailing rock; but trap occurs in two or three places, and stratified limestone in the north. The soil is various; for the most part, thin and sharp. A considerable extent of moorland has recently been brought under the dominion of the plough. The principal landowners are Lamont of Lamont, Campbell of Ballimore, Rankin of Otter, Nicol of Ardmarnock, and M'Allister of Loup; the first of whom is proprietor of about one-third of the parish. The mansions are Ardlamont-house, Ballimore-house, Otter-house, and Ardmarnock-house. There are two corn-mills and a gunpowder manufactory. About 65 boats are employed in the herring fishing of Loch-Fyne. Ample communication with the Clyde is enjoyed by means of the Loch-Fyne steamers. Population in 1831, 2,004; in 1861, 1,891. Houses, 377. Assessed property in 1860, £5,150.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyre. Patron, Lamont of Lamont. Stipend, about £221; glebe, £8. The parish church was rebuilt in 1759, and contains 450 sittings. There is an accommodation church, built 20 years ago, with 400 sittings. There is a Free church, with 330 sittings; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £230 12s. 8½d. There are a prin-

cipal parochial school, with a salary of £40 0s. 0d., together with considerable other emoluments, and two subordinate parochial schools, with each a salary of £23. There are also three non-parochial schools.

KILFINICHEN AND KILVICEUEN, a parish in the Mull district of Argyshire. It comprises the islands of Iona, Eorsa, and Inch Kenneth, several small contiguous islets, and the south-western part of the island of Mull; and it contains the post-office villages of Iona and Bonessan. Its boundaries within Mull are Loch-na-Keal, separating it from Kilninian, and a mountain watershed, separating it from Torosay; and its boundary everywhere else is the ocean. Its length, within Mull, or exclusive of the islands, and east-north-eastward, is about 22 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 12 miles. The principal islands are separately described; and the general features of the main body, also, will be indicated in the article on Mull. The main body is intersected 8 miles east-north-eastward from the west by an arm of the sea, called Loch-Scridain; and is divided into the three districts of Ross, Brollass, and Ardmeanach. The districts of Ross and Brollass are nearly of equal extent, and separated from each other by a ridge of hills of no great height. They stretch in a line from the sound of Iona to the boundary with Torosay, 22 miles, which, as already mentioned, is the greatest length of the main body of the parish. Their breadth is from 3 to 6 miles. Ardmeanach joins Brollass at the head of Loch-Scridain, and is about 12 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 miles in breadth. The parish, in general, presents a very barren aspect. Part of it is flat, but the greater part of it is hilly, and only calculated for grazing. Ross is flat, except where it marches with Brollass; and the greater part of the surface is moss and heath. Brollass has a northern exposure, rising in a gentle ascent from Loch-Scridain. The soil is light and dry, and the greater part of the surface consists of heath and rocks. Ardmeanach faces the south, rising to a considerable height from Loch-Scridain. Its soil and surface are similar to Brollass. A part of this district, called Gribun, presents some good arable land. The only mountains in the parish are those along the boundary with Torosay; the chief of which is the monarch height of BENMORE: see that article.

There are three lakes in Ross; the largest of them not above $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth. In times of rain a thousand streams fall down the rocks of Burg, and the rocks at Inimore and Carsaig. These rocks being in some places perpendicular, and in all places nearly so, and some hundreds of feet in height, the streams rushing down them form very magnificent cascades; and when a high wind blows against them, the water is raised up in columns like smoke to the skies. The shores of the parish may be called bold and rocky throughout almost their whole extent. Upon the south side there is only one creek in Ross, called Portuisgen, where a vessel of about 30 tons may anchor, but not in safety if the weather be stormy. Upon the Ross side of the sound of Iona there are two creeks,—one called the Barachan, and the other Polltarve, or the Bull-pond,—where vessels of considerable burden may anchor in safety, with proper pilots. Loch-Lahich, about 3 miles east of the sound of Iona, runs two miles into Ross, and is one of the safest anchorages about the island of Mull. A small arm of it running west, and called Loch-Coal, is too shallow for any vessel to anchor in. The whole of Loch-Scridain may be called a road; but the best anchoring-grounds in it are at Kilfinichen church on its north side, and at the Narrows at its head, where vessels may ride in

safety from all storms. Brown coal occurs in several places, and has drawn much attention. There are eight principal landowners; but the Duke of Argyll alone owns considerably more than one half of the valued rental. The mansions are Kilfinichen-house, Pennycross-house, and the house of Inch Kenneth. The chief antiquities are small round watchtowers, of the period of the Norsemen, and a number of standing stones. Population in 1831, 3,819; in 1861, 2,518. Houses, 487. Assessed property in 1860, £5,150.

This parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyll. Patron, the Duke of Argyll. Stipend, £180 10s. 3d.; glebe, £15. There are two parochial churches, the one on the southern border of Ardmeanach, the other at Bonessan in Ross, both built in 1804 and repaired in 1828, the former containing about 300 sittings, the latter about 350. The island of Iona and part of the district of Ross have separate ecclesiastical provision as a quoad sacra parish. See IONA. There is a Free church preaching station in Kilfinichen; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £15 4s. 6d. There is also a Free church in Iona. There is a small Baptist meeting-house in Kilviceuen. There are two parochial schools, with salaries of respectively £35 and £25; and there are seven non-parochial schools,—most of them supported by public bodies.

KILFINNAN. See KILFINAN.

KILGOUR. See FALKLAND.

KILGRASTON. See DUNBARNIE.

KILKADZOW. See CARLUKE.

KILKERRAN. See DAILLY.

KILKIVAN. See CAMPBELTON.

KILL. See KIL-.

KILL, or COYL, (THE). See COYL.

KILLACHONAN. See FORTINGAL.

KILLALLAN. See HOUSTON.

KILLANTRINGAN BAY. See PORTPATRICK.

KILLARROW, a parish comprising the central and northern parts of the island of Islay in Argyshire. It extends from Laggan Bay on the east side of Lochindaal to the northern extremity of the island; and contains the post-town of Bowmore, the village of Bridgend, and the post-office village and small sea-port of Port-Arsaig. Its length northward is about 15 miles; and its breadth is about 8 miles. A sufficient general description of it is contained in our article on Islay. It all belongs to the Islay estate, and contains the mansion of Islay-house. The real rental of it in 1860 was £5,611; and the value of assessed property, £6,609 8s. 8d. Population in 1831, 4,898; in 1861, 3,969. Houses, 746.

This parish is in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and synod of Argyll. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £10. The parish church was built in 1767, and enlarged in 1828, and contains 831 sittings; and it is situated at the town of Bowmore,—from which circumstance the parish is often popularly called Bowmore. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Killarrow and Kilmeny; but the latter, which is the eastern district, and had been provided with a government church, was created into a quoad sacra parish, by the Court of Teinds, in May 1849. There is a Free church of Killarrow and Kilmeny, with an attendance of about 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £95 1s. 6d. There are in the parish a small Independent chapel and a small Baptist meeting-house. There are a parochial school in Bowmore, with £35 of salary, and about £25 fees, and a parliamentary school in Kilmeny, with £35 of salary. There are also three

other schools, variously supported by salary or endowment, and several adventure schools, most of them of a temporary character.

KILLEAN, a beautiful secluded vale on the river Foyers, in Inverness-shire. It is encompassed on all sides by steep mountains; but at the north end there is a small lake about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, from which the river sweeps to the northward, through richly birch-clad hills. The remainder of the glen is a perfectly level tract, of the same width with the lake, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, covered with rich herbage, and traversed by a small meandering river which flows into the lake. See FOYERS.

KILLEAN AND KILCHENZIE, an united parish, containing the post-office village of Tayinloan, in Kintyre, Argyshire. It occupies the west side of the peninsula, Killean on the north and Kilchenzie on the south, from a point opposite the north end of the island of Gigha to a point within 4 miles of the burgh of Campbelton. Its length is 18 miles; and its breadth is about 4 miles. Runahaorine point in the north is a narrow neck of mossy land projecting about a mile into the sea. The coast southward of this is an alternation of small sandy bays and low rocky headlands, till, toward the southern extremity, it first admits the bay of Bealochintie, about 2 miles in circuit, and then becomes comparatively bold and rugged. A narrow stripe of low alluvial land every where lies along the coast. The surface inward gradually rises from that stripe to an upland watershed along the eastern boundary, diversified by tumulations, and intersected by three narrow glens. The skirts of the hills, occasionally to the extent of half-a-mile, are everywhere cultivated; but the upper parts are prevailingly heathy, and altogether pastoral or waste. The height of the summit line is generally about 700 or 800 feet above sea-level, but rises in Benantuire, at the head of Barr glen, to 2,170 feet. There are nine principal landowners; and the Duke of Argyll is the most extensive. The real rental in 1860 was £10,183; the value of assessed property, £10,558. There are in the parish several Danish forts, some rude obelisks, and the remains of a vitrified tower. One of the obelisks measures 16 feet above ground, and is 4 feet broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick. The parish is traversed lengthwise by the west road from Tarbet to Campbelton. Population in 1831, 2,866; in 1861, 1,890. Houses, 320.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyll. Patron, the Duke of Argyll. Stipend, £178 9s.; glebe, £10. There are two churches,—one in Killean, and the other in Kilchenzie, in which service is performed alternately. There is a Free church in Killean; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £133 1s. 9d. There are two parochial schools, with salaries of respectively £35 and £20, three schools supported by public bodies, and several private or subscription schools. An annual fair is held in the parish, but the chief business done in it is the hiring of servants for the harvest.

KILLEARN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the west of Stirlingshire. It is bounded by Dumbartonshire, and by the parishes of Drymen, Balfon, Fintry, and Strathblane. Its length westward is nearly 7 miles, and its breadth, for the most part, does not exceed $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, but suddenly expands by a southerly projection at the west end to nearly 7 miles. The river Endrick, for about 8 miles, traces the northern and the western boundary; the Blane, coming in from Strathblane, flows 2 miles north-westward to a confluence with the Endrick, at the point where the latter defects

into Drymen; and several streamlets flow into these rivers from the interior. The parochial surface consists of beautiful valley along the Endrick and the Blane, and of picturesque flanking portions of the Lennox hills. The lowest part of the valley ground has an elevation of about 40 feet above the level of the sea; the highest part of the arable land, with one small exception, about 500 feet; and the highest summit of the hills, about 1,200 feet. The general landscape exhibits exquisite blendings of lowland and upland, of park and pasture, of wood and water; and both the courses of the streams and the glens among the hills disclose some fine close scenes. On Endrick-water, where it traces the western boundary, is the Pot of Gartness, a deep linn shaped like a caldron, into which the river makes a tumbling descent over a rock of three or four times alternated precipice and ledge. On the estate of Croy, south of the Blane, and on the western verge of the parish, are two attractive objects, Dualt glen, and the waterfall of Ashdow. The sides of the glen are very steep, and, for a long course, exhibit a great variety of trees and shrubs grouped in almost every conceivable form; and they are at last connected by a breastwork of freestone rock, which rises perpendicularly to the height of 60 feet at their end, over which the rivulet Dualt makes an unbroken leap. Half-a-mile from this place is a narrow, winding, and remarkably picturesque ravine, about 70 feet deep, through which the rivulet Carnock has worn a passage. The overhanging rocky banks are wild beyond description, nearly meeting in some places at the top, widening below into beautiful curvatures, and everywhere romantically adorned with wood. The rocks of the low grounds of the parish belong to the old red sandstone formation; and those of the hills are eruptive. Sandstone is quarried in several places for building, and in one place for an inferior kind of millstones. The soil of the arable lands is principally argillaceous or loamy. The total area under the plough is about 7,000 acres; in hill pasture, 8,860 acres; and under planted wood, 1,140 acres. There are eleven principal landowners. The real rental in 1841 was £6,900; the estimated value of raw produce, in the same year, was £18,008; and the value of assessed property in 1860 was £7,408.

The greater part of the parish anciently belonged to the family of Montrose; and the old mansion of Killearn, built in 1688, and situated a little south of the village of Killearn, was a seat of theirs. The modern estate of Killearn was purchased in 1814 by John Blackburn, Esq., of Jamaica, who afterwards built an elegant mansion on the Blane. One of the most extensive estates is Carbeth; on which a showy castellated mansion was erected in 1840. The other chief mansions are Ballikinnrain, Boquhan, and Moss. On the estate of Balglass, in the north-east corner of the parish, is an antiquated castle, or large dwelling-house, said to have anciently been well-fortified, and to have, on one occasion, offered Sir William Wallace a safe retreat from danger. A small farm-house on the estate of Moss, part of which with a thatched roof stood till 1812, was the birth-place of the famous George Buchanan. In the village of Killearn, and commanding an extensive prospect, stands a monument to his memory, erected by the gentlemen of the parish and neighbourhood in 1788. It is a well-proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the base, 103 feet high, having a cavity which diminishes from 6 feet square at the ground to a point at the height of 54 feet, whence a Norway pole is continued to the top. At Blaressan Spout-head, a little north of the village, tradition reports a sanguinary battle to have

been fought between the Romans and the Scots. So late as 1743, the parish was subjected to the incursions of Highland freebooters, and paid exactions of black mail. But only 49 years later it partook so largely in the effects of the social revolution which passed over Scotland, as to become the seat of a cotton-mill and of a printfield. The mill, indeed, was burnt in 1806, and never rebuilt; the printfield also was, about the same time, given up; but a small woollen factory continues to be in operation. The parish is traversed by the south road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and will be largely benefited by the opening of the Forth and Clyde railway. The village of Killearn stands on the road from Balforn to Glasgow, midway between the Endrick and the Blane, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Balforn, $16\frac{3}{4}$ north-west of Glasgow, and 20 south-west of Stirling. Population of the village, about 400. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,206; in 1861, 1,171. Houses, 220.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £152 4s. 9d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £46, 10s. fees, and £14 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church of Killearn and Balforn; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £162 4s. 7d. There are three private schools. The ancient church of Killearn was erected in 1429 into a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow, and was thenceforth till the Reformation served by a vicar.

KILLEARNADALE. See JURA.

KILLEARNAN, a parish on the south-east border of Ross-shire. Its post-town is Inverness, separated from its east end by little more than Kessock ferry. It is bounded on the south by the Beaulieu frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Urray, Urquhart, and Kilmuir-Wester. Its length eastward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is from 2 to 3 miles. Its shore is sandy and clayish, without any bays or headlands; and its interior rises gradually to the summit of the Millbuoy. It is all comprised in the two estates of Redcastle and Kilcoy; and it contains 2,453 imperial acres of arable land, 2,533 of woodland, and 1,760 of pasture. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone; and the quality of the soil is various. The yearly value of raw produce was recently estimated to amount to £7,632. Assessed property in 1860 was £485. There were formerly two castellated mansions on the two estates, and that of Redcastle has been modernized in the interior, and is still habitable, but that of Kilcoy is a ruin. There is on each of the estates a grain mill. The parish is traversed by the great north road from Kessock ferry. Population in 1831, 1,479; in 1861, 1,494. Houses, 303.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £199 16s. 7d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's salary, £35. The parish church is an old cruciform structure, repeatedly altered and repaired, of large capacity, but very uncomfortable. There is a Free church, with a very large attendance; and its receipts in 1865 amounted to £499 6s. 8d. There are two non-parochial schools. Two fairs are held in the parish in March and July.

KILLELLAN. See HOUSTON.

KILLERMONT. See KILPATRICK (New).

KILLEVIN. See GLASSARY.

KILLIECRANKIE, a celebrated mountain-pass on the river Garry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the point of its confluence with the Tummel, 15 miles north-north-west of the town of Dunkeld, and on the western verge of the parish of Moulin, in the district of

Athole, Perthshire. The dark lofty hills which fall abruptly or precipitously down on both sides of the narrow vale of the Garry, approach here so close that the shadow of the one range flings a perpetual night over the face of the other. From the present road, which is carried along a sloping part of the ridge on the left side of the river, the traveller looks up, on the one hand, to the bare acclivitous ascent of the hills toward their summit, and listens, on the other, to the tumultuous roar of the Garry storming its angry way along the bottom of the deep gorge below. But the place is so tufted with birch-trees clinging to the clefts of the rocks, that the river is, in most places, invisible, and makes its presence known only by its deafening noise; and, when it does come into view, it appears rolling headlong over a precipice, lashing the waters of a deep pool into a little sea of foam, and expending its energies in throwing up amid the romance around it a scene of awful magnificence. The pass is between two and three miles in length, and, previous to the era of laying open the Highlands by the construction of military roads, was the most wild and perilous of all the inlets to that vast fortress of mountains, or to any of its interior retreats. A footpath, hanging over a tremendous precipice, and threatening destruction to the pedestrian as the result of the least false step, was then the only facility which it offered; but now an excellent road is carried along "in such safety as to occasion no uneasy emotion to persons acquainted with even the turnpikes of Wales and of the Southern Highlands of Scotland, and sends off, at the south end of the defile, another road, by a picturesque arch across the Garry, to run up the glen of the Tummel.

On some rough ground on the left bank of the river, at the north-western extremity of this pass, was fought, on the 27th July, 1689, the celebrated battle of Killiecrankie. General Mackay, the Covenanters' leader, marched through the pass on the morning of that day, at the head of 4,500 men, and debouched on the haugh at its head. Viscount Dundee, "the bloody Clavers," who had long been notorious as the chief leader of the Jacobites, was at Blair castle, with 2,000 Highlanders and 500 Irish, when Mackay approached the pass; and, instead of descending right down to meet the foe, he went up the water of Tilt, fetched a compass round the hill of Lude, and made his appearance in battle order on the hill side about the position of the house of Urrard. Mackay immediately pushed forward his main body to a terrace midway between his antagonist and the haugh, forming them there in battle-line three deep, with his cavalry in the rear, and leaving his baggage in the glen. The two armies observed each other in silence till late in the afternoon, when, after a small preliminary skirmish, and only about half an hour before sunset, Dundee's army broke simultaneously into motion, and marched slowly down the hill. The Highlanders, who stripped themselves to their shirts and doublets, and whose appearance resembled more a body of wild savages than a race of civilized men, advanced, according to their usual practice, with their bodies bent forward, so as to present as small a surface as possible to the fire of the enemy, the upper part of their bodies being covered by their targets. To discourage the Highlanders in their advance by keeping up a continual fire, Mackay had given instructions to his officers commanding battalions, to commence firing by platoons, at the distance of a hundred paces; but this order was not attended to. The Highlanders having come close up, halted for a moment, and having levelled and discharged their pistols, which did little execution, they set up a loud shout and

rushed in upon the enemy sword in hand, before they had time to screw on their bayonets to the end of their muskets. The shock was too impetuous to be long resisted by men who, according to their own general, "behaved, with the exception of Hasting's and Leven's regiments, like the vilest cowards in nature." But even had these men been brave, their courage would not have availed them, as their arms were insufficient to parry off the tremendous strokes of the axes, and the broad and double-edged swords of the Highlanders, who, with a single blow, either felled their opponents to the earth or struck off a member from their bodies, and at once disabled them. At the same time with this overthrow of Mackay's infantry, and immediately under his own eye, there occurred a crash upon his artillery and his cavalry. At this critical moment Mackay, who was instantly surrounded by a crowd of Highlanders, anxious to disentangle his cavalry, so as to enable him to get them forward, called aloud to them to follow him, and putting spurs to his horse galloped through the enemy; but, with the exception of one servant, whose horse was shot under him, not a single horseman attempted to follow. When he had gone sufficiently far to be out of the reach of immediate danger, he turned round to observe the state of matters; and to his infinite surprise he found that both armies had disappeared. To use his own expression, "in the twinkling of an eye in a manner," his own men as well as the enemy were out of sight, having gone down pell-mell to the river where his baggage stood. Hence has Professor Ayton made the victors say,—

"Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the hurricane of steel,
Rose the slogan of Macdonald,
Flash'd the broadsword of Lochiel!
Vainly sped the withering volley
'Midst the foremost of our band;
Oh we poured until we met them,
Foot to foot, and hand to hand.
Horse and man went down like driftwood,
When the floods are black at Yule;
And their carcasses are whirling
In the Garry's deepest pool.
Horse and man went down before us;
Living foe there tarried none
On the field of Killiecrankie
When that stubborn fight was done."

Mackay hastened across the river, collected as many fugitives as he could, led them precipitately over the hills, and succeeded, after a perilous retreat, in conducting about 400 of them to Stirling. But had not his baggage at the foot of the battle-field arrested the attention of most of the victors, and had not the ground over which he retreated been impracticable for pursuing horsemen, he might not have been able to lead away from the scene of his defeat scarcely a man. If the importance of a victory is to be reckoned by the comparative numbers of the slain, and the brilliant achievements of the victors, the battle of Killiecrankie may well stand high in the list of military exploits. Considering the shortness of the combat, the loss on the part of Mackay was prodigious. No fewer than 2,000 of his men fell under the swords and axes of Dundee's Highlanders, and about 500 were made prisoners. But as the importance of a victory, however splendid in itself, or distinguished by acts of individual prowess, can be appreciated only by its results, the battle of Killiecrankie, instead of being advantageous to the cause of King James, was, by the death of Dundee, the precursor of its ruin. After he had charged at the head of his horse, and driven the enemy from their cannon, he was about to proceed up the hill to bring down Sir

Donald Macdonald's regiment, which appeared rather tardy in its motions, when he received a musket-shot in his right side, immediately below his armour. He attempted to ride a little, but was unable, and fell from his horse mortally wounded, and almost immediately expired. He and his friend Pitcur, who also fell in the engagement, were interred in the church of Blair-Athole.

KILLIECUMING. See *ANGUSTUS* (FORT).

KILLIEDRAUGHT, a small bay in the parish of Eyemouth, about a mile north-west of the town of Eyemouth, in Berwickshire.

KILLIESMONT. See *KEITH*.

KILLIGRAY. See *CALLIGRAY*.

KILLIN, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Killin and Tyndrum, also the village of Clifton, in the district of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It consists of two detached sections and a large main body. One of the detached sections, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 4, stretches southward from Loch-Tay at the distance of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the eastern extremity of the main body; and is bounded by portions of Kenmore, and by Comrie. This tract partakes strictly of the beautiful and romantic character of the parts of Kenmore which contribute to form the basin of Loch-Tay; possessing at the edge of the lake a broad belt of gently rising arable ground, embellished with plantation, and rising up toward the southern boundary in grand mountainous elevations. See *KENMORE*. The other detached portion, a square of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep, lies on the north side of the river Lochy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the nearest point of the main body, is bounded by Fortingall, Kenmore, and a part of Weem, and partakes the general character of Glenloch. The main body of the parish extends, in a stripe averaging about 7 miles in breadth, from the head of Loch-Tay to the boundary with Argyleshire,—a distance or extreme length of 22 miles. It is bounded on the north by detached parts of Kenmore and Weem; on the east by the main body of Kenmore, by Loch-Tay, and by a part of Weem; on the south by Comrie and Balquidder; and on the south-west, west, and north-west by Argyleshire. The district is strictly Highland, and takes its configuration mainly from the course of the chief head-water of the Tay. This stream—which rises on the extreme western boundary, bears for 8 miles the name of the Fillan, expands for 3 miles into a series of lochlets which assume the general name of Loch-Dochart, and then runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther under the name of Dochart river—bisects the district through nearly the middle over its whole length, and gives it the aspect of a long glen, bearing the designation first of Strathfillan, and next of Glen-Dochart, and flanked by lofty hills, covered with grass and heath, and ascending on both sides to a water-shedding line along the boundaries. But from a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the head of Loch-Dochart, a glen $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and watered by the romantic, rock-strewn Falloch, descends south-westward toward the head of Loch-Lomond; and—with the exception of a brief part at its lower end—this, with its flanking hills, and two or three tiny later glens, also lies within the district. See articles *STRATHFILLAN*, *DOCHART*, and *FALLOCH*. Over a distance of 3 miles above the confluence of the Lochy and the Dochart, just before the united stream enters Loch-Tay, the district includes likewise the glen of the former river; though here it has embosomed within it a small detached part of Kenmore, stretching from the side of the Lochy to near the Dochart. Numerous rills or mountain-torrents, all, from the nature of the ground, brief in length, rise near the northern and southern boundaries, and run down to swell the

bisecting central stream. High hills, few or none of them rocky, and almost all available for pasturage, extend in ridges on nearly all the boundaries except the eastern, and roll down in congeries or in insulated heights as they approach the central glen. The highest is the well-known Benmore, of a fine conical form, with an elevation of 3,903 feet above the level of the sea. It ascends from the pass between Glendochart and Strathfillan, on the south side of Loch-Dochart, and was, in former times, a deer-forest, but is now occupied as a sheep-walk.

The soil of the arable lands, at the west end of Loch-Tay, and in the bottoms of Glenloch and Glendochart, where it suffers from frequent overflows of the rivers, is wet and marshy; but, in other parts it is in general light and dry, and, in favourable seasons, abundantly fertile. The bottoms of the valleys are disposed chiefly in meadows and arable grounds; the hills rise with a gentle slope, and are cultivated and inhabited to a considerable height; and the summits of the hills and the heights of the mountains, in places where grass gives place to rank heath, have been extensively improved into available sheep-walks. About 2,500 acres of the entire area are in tillage, about 1,000 under wood, and about 86,000 in pasture. The Marquis of Breadalbane owns more than one half of all the land; and the other heritors are Campbell of Glenfalloch, Campbell of Coninish, Place of Glenure, Macnaughton of Suie, and Shaw of Craignasie. The real rental in 1866 was about £8,640; the value of assessed property was £11,502. Mica slate, in great variety of mineral character, is the predominating rock. Crystalline limestone abounds. Lead ore is plentiful, and is worked at Tyndrum. Cobalt is found in an ore every ton of which yields 60 ounces of silver. A rich vein of sulphuret of iron occurs near the village of Killin. Several kinds of gems and other rare minerals are found. There are in the parish two saw-mills, two grain mills, and a spinning and carding wool mill. The mansions are Kinnell-house, Achlyne, Glenure, and Boreland. Objects of antiquarian interest will be found noticed in the articles FINLARG and STRATHFILLAN. In the west end of the parish is a convergence of roads from respectively Aberfeldy, Fort-William, and Oban toward the head of Lochlomond, whence there is daily communication by steamboat with the Dumbartonshire railway at Balloch. Population in 1831, 2,002; in 1861, 1,520. Houses, 285.

This parish is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £240 19s. 5d.; glebe, £13 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £566 19s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £9 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church is situated at the village of Killin, was built in 1744 and repaired in 1832, and contains 905 sittings. There are Free churches at Killin, at Strathfillan, and at Ardeonaig. The attendance at the first is about 40,—at the second about 140; and the receipts of the first in 1865 were £174 3s. 3d.,—of the second, £72 5s. 9d.,—of the third, £82 11s. 3d. There is also in Killin a Baptist place of worship. There are in the parish eight non-parochial schools; most of them supported by public bodies or by the Breadalbane family. A small rising-ground in the neighbourhood of the village of Killin is pointed out by tradition as the grave of Fingal, and was the site of the ancient church and burying-ground of the parish; and it is supposed, by some antiquaries, to be the spot strictly designated by the name Killin, which they interpret to signify "the burial place of Fingal." The parish was visited, in September,

1842, by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, on their way from Taymouth-castle to Strathearn.

The VILLAGE of KILLIN stands on the road from Aberfeldy to Oban and Loch-Lomond, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the head of Loch-Tay, within the peninsula formed by the confluent rivers of Dochart and Lochy, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Kenmore, $18\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-east of Tyndrum, and 40 north-north-west of Stirling. The windings of the rivers in the plain around it,—the precipitate advance of the Dochart, over a ledgy bed in a profusion of little cascades,—the calm gliding movement of the gentler Lochy,—the aspect of the surrounding hills, frilled in many places with wood,—and the long expanse of the exulting Loch-Tay, with its magnificent heights of flanking hills,—serve to render the site and neighbourhood of this village grandly picturesque. So pleased was Mr. Pennant with the scenery around it, that he gave a view of it in his tour. "Killin," says Dr. McCulloch, "is the most extraordinary collection of extraordinary scenery in Scotland,—unlike everything else in the country, and perhaps on earth, and a perfect picture-gallery in itself, since you cannot move three yards without meeting a new landscape. A busy artist might here draw a month and not exhaust it. Fir-trees, rocks, torrents, mills, bridges, houses, these produce the great bulk of the middle landscape, under endless combinations; while the distances more constantly are found in the surrounding hills, in their varied woods, in the bright expanse of the lake, and the minute ornaments of the distant valley, in the rocks and bold summit of Graig-Cailliach, and in the lofty vision of Ben-Lawers, which towers like a huge giant in the clouds,—the monarch of the scene." A bridge which bestrides the Dochart, with five unequal arches, offers good vantage-ground for surveying some of the most striking features of the landscape. Immediately below the bridge is a picturesque island formed by the Dochart, covered with a fine verdant sward, and richly clothed with pine-trees, in the dim centre of which is the burial-place of the Macnabs, once the potent chieftains of this district, but whose lineal representative emigrated to Canada, with a number of his clansmen. The village, though straggling and small, is a place of considerable importance. It has three places of worship, three schools, a public library, a savings' bank, an office of the Union Bank, an office of the Central Bank of Scotland, an insurance agency, a resident sheriff's officer, and two inns. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday of January, on the 5th and 12th of May, on the 27th of October, and on the first Tuesday, old style, of November. There is a daily mail to Crieff; and coaches run daily in summer to Dunkeld, Callander, and Loch-Lomond. Population, about 400.

KILLINNESS, a headland and a small bay, on the east side of the parish of Kirkmaiden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of the Mull of Galloway, Wigtonshire.

KILLOCK. See EDZELL and GLENKILLOCK.

KILLOE. See KELLO.

KILLYHOUNAM (THE). See FORTINGALL.

KILMACOLM. See KILMALCOLM.

KILMADAN, or KILMODAN, a parish, containing the post-office station of Glendaruel, in Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded by Loch-Riddan, and by the parishes of Kilfinan, Strachur, Dunoon, and Inverchaolain. It consists chiefly of a glen, flanked by high hills, and extending southward; and is about 12 miles long. The river Ruel traverses the upper part of the glen, and falls into the head of Loch Riddan. The extent of coast is upwards of 3 miles. The scenery is of the grandest description,—

opened up by the recent formation of a road through it, and by the erection of a stone pier, suitable for steamers, near the mouth of the loch. The mountains are broken by crags, all shaggy with wood; and the glen has a rich alluvial soil, in a high state of cultivation, and well adorned with wood. Agriculture has been much improved. Limestone is abundant. There are six landowners. The mansions are Glendaruel, Ormidale, and Dunans. The rental, according to the new valuation, is £3,222. Assessed property in 1860, £3,604. Population in 1831, 648; in 1861, 433. Houses, 74.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyll. Stipend, £173 18s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with about £10 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church is situated in the glen, about 3 miles from Loch Riddan. There is a Free church; and the sum of its receipts in 1865 was £73 14s. 9d. There are two non-parochial schools. Colin Maclaurin, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, was a native of Kilmadan.

KILMADOCK, a parish, containing the post-towns of Doune and Deanston, and the villages of Buchany, Drumvaich, and Delvorich, nearly in the middle of the southern border of Perthshire. It is bounded by Stirlingshire, and by the parishes of Port-of-Monteith, Callander, Strowan, Dunblane, Leacroft, and Kincardine. Its length southward is 10 miles; and its breadth is 8 miles at the middle, but averages only from 2 to 3½ toward the ends. The Forth runs in serpentine folds along the southern boundary, making a distance of 3 miles in a straight line from the point of touching to that of leaving, but probably 6 miles along its channel. The Teith runs diagonally from north-west to south-east, through nearly its broadest part, tracing the boundary $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile before entering, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles before leaving, flowing 5 miles in a direct line within the boundaries, and bisecting the parish into nearly equal parts. Goodie water comes in from the west near the southern extremity, and runs $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles eastward to the Forth. Keltie water comes down from the north, and runs $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile along the western boundary to the Teith. A stream rises in the northern extremity, flows 4 miles in the parish, makes a detour of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles into Dunblane, and then flowing 2 miles, chiefly westward, falls into the Teith in the vicinity of Doune. Four other considerable streamlets, one of them about 6 miles in length of course, rise in the north, and disgorge themselves into the Teith. Springs are numerous and good; and one in the side of Uaighmore in the north, leaps out from the solid rock in the manner of a jet or spout. Three lochlets also make their contribution to the general wealth of waters,—Lochanaghaig, or 'the Lake of the level field,' in the centre of the northern division; Loch of Watston, on the boundary, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Doune; and Loch-Daldurn, near the south bank of the Teith, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile after it receives the Keltie. The general appearance of the parish is variedly and beautifully picturesque. The surface, for a considerable way upward from the Forth, is level. From a point 2 miles west of Doune, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ north of the Forth, a gentle hilly ridge runs parallel with the Teith, 4 miles north-westward to the extreme western point of the parish. Parallel to this ridge, at a distance from it of 3 miles, runs another and similar ridge, quite across the parish,—the two ridges forming in their interior sides the basin of the Teith. Up the whole north corner of the parish rise the Braes of Doune, till at the boundary they send up considerable elevations. The low grounds near the streams abound in rich close scenes; and almost every eminence commands

superb views of the basin of the Forth, the Stirling hills, and the frontier Grampians. The soil exhibits every variety, from the richest carse clay on the plains of the Forth, to the poorest heath-clad moor on the hills of the north. The whole vale of the Teith, the carse-grounds on the south, and much of the other sections, are highly cultivated. Georgic improvements have here been effected in a style to give lessons to all Europe. See DEANSTON. The principal landowners are the Earl of Moray, Drummond of Blair-Drummond, Murdoch of Gartincaber, Jardine of Lanrick, Buchanan of Cambusmore, Graham of Coldoch, Stirling of Keir, and Home of Argate. There are fine mansions on most of the estates; and among interesting modern structures may be mentioned Deanston-house, and Lanrick-castle and suspension bridge. The chief antiquities, manufactures, and communications are noticed in our accounts of Doune and Deanston. Population in 1831, 3,752; in 1861, 3,312. Houses, 384. Assessed property in 1860, £21,009 9s. 3d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lady Wilmoughby d'Eresby. Stipend, £288 7s. 1d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £625 2s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60. The parish church was built in 1822, and contains 1,121 sittings. There are two Free churches, designated the Kilmaddock church and the Doune church; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were £326 19s. 2d., of the latter, £78 2s. 7½d. All these places of worship, and also an Independent chapel and a Methodist chapel, are in Doune. There is an United Presbyterian church, a neat modern structure, at Bridge of Teith. There are in the parish six non-parochial schools; and at Doune and Deanston are various institutions. The ancient parish church, which continued to be in use till 1746, stood at a place which properly bore the name of Kilmaddock, where there was, in remote times, a mission of St. Madoc, a Culdee evangelist, with six dependent chapels. The hill Uaighmore in the north of the parish—whose name signifies 'the great cave'—is the Uamoor of the Lady of the Lake; whose surface is a series of "heights" and "wild heaths," and whose rocky side is deeply pierced

"With the cavern where 'tis told
A giant made his den of old."

KILMAHOG, a pleasant village in the parish of Callander, Perthshire. It is situated on the left bank of the northern head-stream of the river Teith, immediately above its point of confluence with the southern head-stream, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-east of the celebrated pass of Leny. Here is a cemetery in which formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. Chug. Population, 116. Houses, 25.

KILMAICHIE. See INVERAVEN.

KILMALCOLM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the lower ward of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Erskine, Houston, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, Largs, Innerkip, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. Its length eastward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A great part, particularly on the south and west sides, is moorish land, rising to a considerable height, and very bleak and barren. On the south side is the extensive moss of Kilmalcolm. The greatest expanse, of a uniform feature, is a hollow plain, shelving from both south and north, towards the Gryfe and its tributary streamlets in the centre. This is thickly scattered with farm-hamlets; whilst the soil, which is incumbent on rotten rock, is naturally fine pasture-land. Much of it, indeed, is in cultiva-

tion, and produces good crops. There are altogether in the parish about 8,000 acres in tillage, 22,000 constantly waste or in pasture, and 225 acres under wood. About 1,000 acres of the waste or pasture-lands might be profitably cultivated, and about 5,800 are in undivided common. There are five principal landowners. The houses of Duchall, Finlayston, Carruth, and Broadfield are elegant modern mansions; and there are some pleasant villas on the north side toward the Clyde. There are three meal and barley mills. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £17,930. Assessed property in 1860, £11,331 0s. The parish is traversed across its sea-board by the Glasgow and Greenock railway, and has ready access to the Port-Glasgow and Langbank stations.

An extensive estate in the parish is Duchall, watered by a stream of its own name. See DUCHALL (THE). The barony of Dennistoun originally belonged to a family of the name of Dennistoun, from whom it passed, about the end of the 14th century, to Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, ancestor of the Earls of Glencairn, by marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Dennistoun. Finlayston, surrounded by extensive woods and plantations, on the banks of the Clyde, is the mansion-house of this estate, and was long the chief residence of the noble family of Glencairn. On the death of John, the 15th Earl, in 1796, it and the barony of Dennistoun (long better known by the name of Finlayston), devolved on Robert Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, who was son of Margaret, eldest daughter of William, the 12th Earl. In the time of that Earl of Glencairn, who was among the first of the nobility that made profession of the Protestant religion, his house of Finlayston was a place of refuge for those of that faith, and there John Knox dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The greater part of the barony of Newark is in this parish, but the ancient castle is in that of Port-Glasgow. Newark also belonged to the Dennistouns. On the death of Sir Robert Dennistoun, it devolved on Sir Robert Maxwell, of Calderwood, who had married his second daughter, Elizabeth. It long afterwards passed to a family named Cochran, then to the Hamiltons, and then to the family of Shaw Stewart. The village of Kilmalcolm stands on the east border of the parish, about a mile from the left bank of the Gryfe, 4 miles south-east of Port-Glasgow, on the road from that town to Johnstone. Population of the village, about 400. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,613; in 1861, 1,455. Houses, 226.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heirs of Dr. Anderson. Stipend, £246 3s. 2d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated tithes, £634 8s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, is now £35, with about £10 fees. The parish church is situated in the village, was built in 1833, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £26 11s. 6d. There are also a Reformed Presbyterian church and a Baptist meeting-house. There are five non-parochial schools. The ancient parish church was dedicated to King Malcolm III.

KILMALIE, a Highland parish, partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Argyleshire. It contains the post-town of Fort-William, the post-office villages of Corpach and Ballachulish, and the post-office station of Corran-Ardgour. It is bounded on the south-east by Perthshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Appin, Morven, Ardnamurchan, Glenelg, and Kilmanivaig. Its length from north-west to south-east is about 60 miles; and its greatest

breadth is 30 miles. It has an irregular outline, and is intersected by the three arms of the sea, Loch Linnhe, Loch Leven, and Loch Eil. Much of its character is depicted in our articles on these lochs, on the Caledonian canal, on Loch Lochy and Loch Archaig, and on Ben-nevis, Glen-nevis, Lochaber, Ardgour, and Fort-William. Not one acre of it in 300 is cultivated or capable of cultivation. The greater part of it consists of mountains and lofty hills, extensively covered with heath, yet affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. The most conspicuous of the mountains is Ben-nevis. The arable lands lie chiefly in stripes in the bottoms of the glens, or on the margins of the waters; and their soil, though various, is for the most part shallow and sandy. The lakes Archaig and Lochy are most interesting sheets of fresh water; and the rivers of their own name flowing from them, together with the Nevis, are the principal streams. An aggregate extent of about 14,000 acres is covered with wood. Gneiss and mica slate are the predominating rocks; granite, syenite, porphyry, quartz rock, and hornblende rock are also common; transition rocks likewise occur; limestone is plentiful; marble, of beautiful colours, is quarried; and roofing slate, in the tract around Ballachulish, is worked. There are several veins of lead ore, with a comparatively large proportion of silver. The fisheries are various and good.

The landowners are Cameron of Lochiel, Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart., Maclean of Ardgour, and, to a very small extent the Board of Ordnance. Achnacarry-house, the ancient seat of the Camerons of Lochiel, is a large and handsome mansion. Ardgour-house, situated near Corran-ferry, was burnt about 30 years ago, but afterwards rebuilt and enlarged. There are several extensive caves in the parish, particularly one about 8 miles up the river Nevis, known by the name of 'Samuel's Cave.' It is of difficult access. In 1746, this cave afforded a safe retreat to some Highlanders who had been engaged in the rebellion. Immediately opposite to it is a beautiful cascade, formed by a small rivulet, which, falling down the side of Ben-nevis, forms an uninterrupted torrent for half-a-mile, before it joins its waters to the Nevis in the bottom of the valley. Upon the banks of the Lochy, -on the top of a picturesque rock, are the remains of an ancient castle, around which are the distinct traces of fortifications. On the summit of a green hill, 1,200 feet in height, are the remains of a vitrified castle, long forgotten in the annals of fame, and of which even tradition has preserved nothing but its name. It is supposed to have been a sort of out-work for strengthening Inverlochy-castle, when that ancient edifice was a royal seat. The parish abounds with traditions respecting the rebellion of 1745, in which many of its sons acted a conspicuous part. It served also as a nursery for the Highland corps of the royal army in the great continental war which terminated at Waterloo; and it contains an obelisk to the memory of Colonel John Cameron who fell at the head of the 92d Highlanders at Quatre Bras. It is traversed by the road from Dumbarton and Oban to Inverness; and enjoys large facilities of communication by means of the Glasgow and Inverness steamers. Population in 1831, 5,566; in 1861, 4,272. Houses, 795. Population of the Argyleshire section in 1831, 2,821; in 1861, 1,892. Houses, 375. Assessed property of the whole in 1860, £10,531.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarf, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Cameron of Lochiel. Stipend, £287 15s. 8d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, with about £50 fees. The

parish church is situated at Corpach, was built in 1783, and contains about 700 sittings. There are two government churches, respectively at Ballachulish and at Corran of Ardour, served by one minister, under the patronage of the Crown, and endowed in the same manner as other government churches. There are also two missionary churches, respectively at Fort William and at Loch Archaig, upheld by the Committee for managing the royal bounty. There are three Free churches, of respectively Kilmalie, Fort-William, and Ballachulish. The attendance at the first is about 350,—at the second, about 460; and the receipts of the first in 1865 were £93 19s. 10d.,—of the second, £151 3s. 11d.,—of the third, £87 14s. 10d. There are Episcopalian chapels at Fort-William and Ballachulish, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Fort-William. There are in the parish 12 schools belonging to the Establishment, 2 to the Free church, and 1 to the Episcopalians. Kilmalie and Kilmanivaig anciently formed one parish, under the name of the parish of Lochaber; but they were disunited upwards of 220 years ago.

KILMALUAG. See LISMORE.

KILMANIVAIG, a Highland parish a little west of the centre of Inverness-shire. It contains the post-office station of Invergarry; and its west side is adjacent to the post-town of Fort-William,—its east side, to the post-town of Fort-Augustus. It extends quite across the country, from Fortingall in Perthshire to Kintail in Ross-shire; and is elsewhere bounded by the parishes of Kilmalie, Glenelg, Boleskine, and Laggan. Its length from south to north is about 60 miles; and its greatest breadth is 20 miles. It contains nearly 15 miles of the Great glen of Scotland, from the west end of Loch Lochy to the east end of Loch Lochy; and comprises the district of Glengarry on the north-west side of that glen, and great part of the district of Lochaber on the south-east side. Either its principal parts, or some of its most interesting features, will be found fully noticed in our articles on Loch Lochy, Loch Oich, the Caledonian canal, Lochaber, Glenspean, Glenroy, Glengloy, Glengarry, Glenquiech, Inverlochy, and Inverness-shire. An enormous aggregate of it is wild lofty mountain. Its south-east side, in particular, is occupied by alpine masses, over a space of nearly 20 miles in length and from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, frequently rising to an altitude of about 4,000 feet or upwards above sea-level, and cloven only by a few narrow, profound, gorge-like glens. The aggregate of arable land is remarkably small. There are eight landowners. The only mansions are Invergarry-house and the cottage-ornée of Letterfinlay. The real rental in 1842 was £10,717 15s. 8d. Assessed property in 1860, £14,627. The salmon fishings of the river Lochy are rented at £320. There is a distillery on the western border. Large communications are enjoyed by the roads along the Great Glen, and by the Caledonian Canal. Population in 1831, 2,869; in 1861, 2,275. Houses, 420.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, Walker of Crawfordton. Stipend, £303 19s. 11d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated tithes, £275 12s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £55, with about £8 fees, and other emoluments. The parish church is situated in the Great glen at the mouth of Glenspean; and was built about the year 1812, and contains 300 sittings. There is a mission church of the Royal bounty in Glengarry. There are two preaching stations of the Free church, at Kilmanivaig and Glengarry; and the sum raised in connexion with them in 1855 was £29 8s. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in

the Braes of Lochaber, built about the year 1826, and containing 400 sittings. There are in the parish an Assembly's school, a Society's school, and several private schools. The parish of Kilmanivaig was so prominently concerned in the events of 1745 that it got the name of "the cradle of the rebellion."

KILMANY, a parish in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. Its post-town is Cupar, 2 miles south of its south-west corner, and 5 south-south west of its church. It is bounded by Balmerino, Forgan, Logie, Dairsie, Cupar, Moonzie, and Criech. Its length east-north-eastward is 6 miles; its greatest breadth, near the middle of its western half, is 3½ miles; and its average breadth, throughout its eastern half, is less than 1 mile. It is traversed lengthwise by the road from Edinburgh to Newport; and contains on that road the two hamlets of Rathillet and Kilmany, the former 3½ miles, the latter 5 miles, from Cupar. In the west, it is a succession of softly swelling hill and pleasant valley; and towards the east, it occupies the southern slope of a range of hills, and a portion of the bottom of a valley through which the water of Motray seeks its way to the sea. Immediately north of the hamlet of Kilmany, in the course of the Motray, is a romantic dell which appears to have been formed first by a trap-rock disruption and next by the action of running water. Its banks have been planted with trees, and walks made through it, which render it of easy access; and assuredly, though on a small scale, it is eminently picturesque, and its little waterfalls and overhanging rocks present a variety of scenes of great interest. Excepting about 190 acres of woodland in this dell and on the hill-top, the whole area of the parish is arable. The most extensive landowner is Gillespie of Montquhany,—whose mansion of Montquhany and Rathillet-house form interesting features in the landscape; and there are nine other landowners. The real rental is about £9,000. The yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £20,240; and the value of assessed property in 1866, £8,857 19s. 3d. A few of the inhabitants are weavers; and there is a saw-mill. The lands of Rathillet were the property of the Crown till the reign of Malcolm IV., when, on the marriage of Duncan, Earl of Fife, sixth in descent from Macduff, with Ada, niece of Malcolm, the crown-lands of Strathmiglo, Falkland, Kettle, and Rathillet in Fife, and of Strathbran in Perthshire, were conferred upon him by a charter, which is quoted by Sibbald. The lands of Rathillet formed a portion of the lands belonging to the earldom at the time of the forfeiture, when of course they again reverted to the Crown. They afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Hackston or Halkerston. One of this family, David Hackston, proprietor of Rathillet, was a leading man among the Covenanters during the latter part of the 17th century; and obtained a great and permanent notoriety. Population of the parish in 1831, 707; in 1861, 656. Houses, 147.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the United College of St. Andrews. Stipend, £225 7s. 11d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £19 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. The parish church stands on a pleasant rising-ground at the hamlet of Kilmany, was built in 1768, and is a very plain structure, containing about 320 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, also a very plain building, at Rathillet. There are two private schools. Kilmany is famous as the scene of the ministry of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, previous to his removal to Glasgow.

KILMARIE. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

KILMARNOCK (THE), a considerable rivulet of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. Over most part of its course it is a double stream, or flows in two head-waters. Both of these rise in the south-east corner of Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the limits of Ayrshire, and at points $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles asunder; and they pursue a course respectively of 9 and 10 miles, in a direction west of south, gradually approaching each other as they advance, till they unite at Dean-castle. The western or shorter branch flows past Kingswell inn, and the village of Fenwick, and very generally is called Fenwick-water; and the eastern branch, after having received from the east a tributary nearly equal in length and bulk to itself, is overlooked by the fine mansion and demesne of Crawfordland. The united stream has a course of only 2 miles, flows past the town of Kilmarnock, and falls into the Irvine 3 furlongs below Riccarton.

KILMARNOCK, a parish, containing a large post-town of its own name, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded, on the south, by the river Irvine, which divides it from Kyle; and on other sides, by the parishes of Kilmaurs, Fenwick, and Loudoun. Its length west-south-westward is about 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. Its interior parts are mainly drained by Kilmarnock water. Its surface is in general flat, with a very gentle declivity to the south. The soil is deep, strong and fertile; but runs a little into a kind of moss toward the north-east. All the area, with some trivial exceptions, is arable. Nowhere, perhaps, in Scotland, has agricultural improvement been conducted with more enterprise, or carried out into happier results. But great attention, as in other parts of Ayrshire, is paid to the dairy,—the produce in cheese alone being about equal in value to that in oats, and double the value of produce in wheat. Plantations occur around the mansion of Crawfordland, and in some places in the east and north-east; but, in the other and aggregately large districts, they are represented by nothing better than the hedge-enclosure. Coal is very extensively worked; nearly three times more being exported than what is locally consumed. A firm and beautiful white sandstone has long been wrought, and furnishes excellent building material. Fire bricks are made. There is a number of meal and flour mills. The yearly value of raw agricultural produce in 1839 was £26,258, and the real rental, about £12,000. The value of the assessed property in 1860, inclusive of the town, was £58,930.

The principal landowners are the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Hastings, Crawfordland, Blane of Grougar, Porteous of Monkland, Parker of Aisloss, and Dunlop of Annanhill. A prominent antiquity is DEAN-CASTLE: which see. Rowallan-castle, situated on the north-west verge of the parish, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, consists of a very ancient tower, in which Elizabeth More, the first wife of Robert II., is believed to have been born, and of large and ornamental additions erected about the middle of the 16th century; but, in all its parts, it is hastening to decay. Crawfordland-castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Dean-castle, exhibits a tower of high antiquity, and of great thickness of wall, and a central structure of quite modern erection and of fine Gothic architecture. In the outskirts or neighbourhood of the town are several mansions and mills; and in various parts are villages and hamlets, principally attached to the collieries, and containing in the aggregate at least 1 000 inhabitants. The Glasgow and South-western

railway, and the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, as well as excellent roads in every direction, afford very ample facilities of communication. Population in 1831, 18,093; in 1861, 23,556. Houses, 2,111.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Though only one parish quoad civilia, it contains two parochial churches, and also a chapel of ease. The charge of the Laigh kirk, or original parochial church, is collegiate. Patron, the Duke of Portland. Stipend of the first minister, £145 3s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Stipend of the second minister, £148 7s. 9d.; glebe, £11. The charge of the High kirk, or second parochial church, is single. Patron, a body of eight directors. Stipend, £150. The chapel of ease is called St. Andrews, and is under the patronage of the communicants. The Laigh kirk was built in 1802, and enlarged in 1830; the High kirk was built in 1732, at the cost of £1,000; St. Andrew's church was built in 1841; and the three jointly contain 3,502 sittings, and were attended, on the Census day in 1851, by 1,415 persons. There are three Free churches,—High, Henderson's, and St. Andrew's—whose receipts in 1855 were respectively £1,201 11s. 9d., £285 18s. 2d., and £397 17s. 3d.; and the three jointly contain 3,159 sittings, and were attended on the Census day by 2,030 persons. There are three United Presbyterian churches, respectively in Prince's-street, in Wellington-street, and in King-street,—the first built in last century, with about 750 sittings, the second built in 1841, with 800 sittings, and the third built in 1832, with 1,493 sittings; and the three jointly were attended on the Census day by 1,718 persons. There are also a Reformed Presbyterian church, built in 1774, and containing 730 sittings,—attendance, 150; an Original Secession place of worship, containing 70 sittings,—attendance, 60; an Independent chapel, built in 1826, and containing 600 sittings,—attendance, 70; an Evangelical Union chapel, with 875 sittings,—attendance, 790; a Baptist chapel, with 40 sittings,—attendance, 25; a Roman Catholic chapel, with 650 sittings,—attendance, 600; and places of worship of three isolated congregations, with collectively 420 sittings, and an attendance of 74. There is also standing unoccupied, an extension church, called St. Marnock's, built in 1836, at the cost of £5,000.

The Kilmarnock academy was built in 1807, and is conducted by three teachers. The classical teacher is the parochial schoolmaster, and has a salary now of £150; each of the other teachers has a salary of £15; and all the three have comparatively large fees. The attendance at the academy is about 400. There are side parochial schools at Rowallan and at Grougar, with each a small salary, and an attendance respectively of 17 and 25. The other schools, together with the attendance at them, are the Free church school, 200; the Episcopalian, 62; the Roman Catholic, 50; the ragged school, 160; the charity school, 170; Stewart Brothers' school, 130; five adventure schools kept by ladies, including two boarding schools, 272; and nine adventure schools kept by gentlemen, including one boarding school, 1,189. A salary of £150 is attached to the ragged school, and one of £70 to the charity school; and Stewart Brothers' school is endowed.

The saint from whom the parish has its name was St. Marnock, said to have been a bishop or confessor in Scotland, and to have died in 322, and probably been interred in this parish. Yet, though he was the patron-saint of several other Scottish parishes, he is known only by vague tradition, and

cannot be referred to either in evidence of the very early evangelization of the country, or as a way-mark in the path of its ecclesiastical history. The ancient church belonged to the monks of Kilwinning, and was served by a curate. In 1619, the patronage, then held by Archbishop Spottiswood, was transferred to Robert Boyd, the ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock; in the 18th century, it passed to the Earl of Glencairn; and about the year 1790, it was purchased from him by Miss Scott, who afterwards became Duchess of Portland. In 1641, the northern division of the old parish was detached, and erected into the separate parish of Fenwick; and in 1811, a district in the upper part of the burgh, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in extreme length, and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in extreme breadth, was constituted a quoad sacra parish in connexion with the High kirk.

KILMARNOCK, a post and market town, a parliamentary burgh, a seat of manufacture, the largest town in the west of Scotland south of Paisley, occupies a low site, amid a flat rich country, on both sides of Kilmarnock water, immediately above its point of confluence with the Irvine, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the town of Irvine, $9\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Mauchline, 12 north-north-east of Ayr, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ by road, but $33\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, south-south-west of Glasgow. In the reign of James VI., it was a mere hamlet, dependent upon the neighbouring baronial mansion, Dean-castle; and when, through the wealth of the coal-mines in the vicinity and the enterprising pursuits which these suggested and facilitated, it rose to the stature of a town, it had all the coarseness of aspect and the meanness of dress indicative of the vocation of a collier. At the close of last century it consisted solely of narrow irregular streets, and was extensively edified with thatched houses. But two events concurred with the influence of the improvement-spirit of the age, to effect a rapid and beautifying change on its appearance. In 1800, a fire broke out in the lower part of the town called Nether-tonholm, and, aided by drought and a stiff breeze, ran rapidly along both sides of the street, and made short full work of demolishing a long array of thatched roofs; and this afforded occasion for a spirited effort, by subscription, both in the town and among patriotic persons at a distance, to replace the old roofs with improved ones of slate. About the same period, commissioners appointed by an act of parliament which had been obtained by the magistrates for improving the town, unsparingly removed nuisances, planned new streets, and speedily flung over the place a renovated, airy, and neat aspect. Yet the town is still remarkable for the utter disproportion of its breadth to its length, for the shortness, numerousness, and irregularity of the thoroughfares at its nucleus, and for the straggling and dispersed position of several of its outskirts.

At the south end of the town, on the left bank of the river Irvine, communicating with Kilmarnock by a bridge which carries over the Ayr and Glasgow turnpike, stands the suburb of RICCARTON: which see. From the north end of the bridge, 700 yards above the confluence of Kilmarnock water with the Irvine, a street, bearing the names successively of Glencairn-street and King-street, runs due north, and in a straight line over a distance of 1,500 yards, or more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, gradually approaching Kilmarnock water over 1,100 yards, running alongside of it for 320 yards, and then, as the river makes a sudden bend, passing over it, and opening into an irregular area,—the market-place or centre of the town. Nearly 400 yards from its southern end, this street expands into Glencairn-square, from the sides of which East Shaw-street and West

Shaw-street, each about 200 yards in length, run off at right angles with Glencairn-street respectively to the rivers Irvine and Kilmarnock. Two hundred yards north of Glencairn-square, two very brief streets go off eastward and westward, the former sending off at a short distance unedified thoroughfares to Richarland brewery, situated on the Irvine, to Wellbeck-street, 320 yards eastward, and to a locality 120 yards to the north. Opposite the last of these points Glencairn-street sends off Douglas-street 120 yards to Kilmarnock water. A little more than 400 yards farther north, the same street, or rather the continuation of it now bearing the name of King-street, sends off a long zigzag but otherwise regular street-line 120 yards eastward, 120 southward, 320 south-eastward, and again 200 southward to Irvine water, bearing as it approaches the river the name of Wellbeck-street. All the section of the town which consists of these streets, with the exception of the north end of King-street, is quite modern, and has a neat appearance, its houses presenting fronts of polished ashler, and a building material of fine freestone; yet it is destitute of that compactness which is generally associated with the idea of a town, and exhibits mainly an elongated and slightly intersected street-line running down the peninsula formed by the two rivers, and a subtending zigzag street-line drawn across the peninsula. Portland-street, 380 yards long, Wellington-street 280, and Dean-street 450, are continuations nearly due northward of the Glencairn-street and King-street line, and, with these streets, make the extreme length of the town about 2,610 yards, or very nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The line, however, from King-street northward is but partially edified, and for some distance, is bending and rather narrow. Nowhere, too, is the town broader than 700 yards; and over a very considerable part of its length it has but a single street. From the north side of the central area, at a point eastward of the commencement of Portland-street, and slightly radiating from that thoroughfare, High-street runs along 600 yards, till it is pent up by a small bend of the river. A brief street intersects it 150 yards from its south end, and sends off northward a thoroughfare parallel with Portland-street and High-street, and running between them. From the south side of the central area go off two brief thoroughfares respectively north-eastward and south-eastward, the latter leading down to the academy situated within a curve of the river. From the north side of the area also two streets debouch. The more southerly of these runs past the Laigh kirk 220 yards, to a point near Kilmarnock house, and the vicinity of the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, and forms the longest side of a nearly pentagonal district of buildings which has five exterior streets, and two intersecting ones, all brief and more or less irregular, and on whose outskirts are the cattle-market and the gas-works.

The town, as a whole, has a pleasing and airy aspect, abounds in good and even elegant shops, and exhibits a fair display of public buildings. At the north end of King-street is a very broad bridge over Kilmarnock water, which not only carries across a spacious roadway, but also bears aloft on its east side the town-house and the butcher-market. The town-house, built in 1805, is a neat structure of two stories, surmounted by a belfry; and contains a court-room and public offices. The Exchange buildings, erected in 1814, are of pleasing architecture, and have a large hall, which serves both as a well-furnished news-room, and as a place of mercantile resort. The principal inn erected by the merchants' society, is not a little ornamental to the town; and

the building opposite to it, originally occupied by the Ayrshire banking company, is a very fine edifice. The station-house of the Glasgow and South-western railway, a viaduct of 24 lofty arches by which that railway crosses the town, and especially the parts of that viaduct which span Soulis-street, Portland-street, and the river Irvine, are striking features. The corn exchange, erected in 1862, is an interesting structure. The academy, two or three of the schools, the workhouse, and five bridges over Kilmarnock water, and one over the Irvine, if not elegant structures, are at least agreeable for their utility. Kilmarnock-house arrests attention and excites musing thoughts, from its having been the mansion whence the last Earl of Kilmarnock issued to take part in the enterprise which cost him his life and the forfeiture of his title and estates. The new court-house, near Kilmarnock-house, is an elegant structure erected in 1852. Shaw's monument is a fine colossal statue by Fillans, erected in 1853 at the junction of King-street and Portland-street, in honour of Sir James Shaw of London. Soulis' cross, which gives name to a quarter of the town, is a stone pillar 8 or 9 feet high, placed at the south entrance of the High church, and erected in memory of Lord Soulis, an English nobleman, who is said to have been killed on the spot in 1444, by an arrow from one of the family of Kilmarnock. As it was mouldering to pieces in the latter part of last century, the inhabitants re-erected it by subscription, and placed a small vane upon its top with the inscription, "L. Soulis, 1444."

The Laigh kirk is remarkable for having spacious square staircases at the angles leading to the galleries, and still more so for the event which occasioned their peculiar conformation, as well as the re-edification of the entire structure. In 1801, while a crowded congregation were assembling on a Lord's day for public worship, the falling of a piece of plaster from the ceiling of the former church, excited a general and sudden fear in the masses who were already seated in the galleries that the roof was about to come down, and prompted a universal pell-mell rush to the stairs. A stream of persons who were in the act of ascending were met by the headlong torrent of the mass moving downward, precipitated to the bottom, and made the lowest stratum of a broad high pile of human beings vainly struggling to move off from the rush in the rear, and too numerous to be speedily extricated by the efforts of parties clearing the passages below. About 30 persons died from suffocation on the spot; and numbers more received serious and permanent damage to their health. The place of worship being now condemned by the heritors, its successor, the present edifice, was constructed more on the principle of securing confidence in its strength and facilities, than with a view to contribute an architectural decoration to the town. The High church aspires to be, in some degree, a counterpart of the very elegant church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at Charing-cross, London; and, though it wants the portico, that very important part of the original, and is destitute of many of the ornaments of its model, and sends aloft a tower of only 80 feet in height, and, in general, is much curtailed in its proportions, it will pass as a decidedly fine piece of ecclesiastical architecture, and has been regarded as the most successful production of the Scottish architect, Gibb. Its roof, as to its interior ceiling, displays much taste, and is supported by two rows of very beautiful composite pillars. St. Marnock's church is a Gothic edifice, with an imposing front and a sumptuous tower. The King-street United Presbyterian church has a fine tower and spire, and is a con-

spicuous and arresting object in the scenic groupings of the town. The Independent chapel possesses neatness in the exterior, and some novelty and pleasing arrangement in the interior. Other edifices in the town, whether civil or ecclesiastical, suggest ideas rather of direct adaptation to their respective uses, than of accidental or ornate properties.

Kilmarnock is the well-known seat of very important manufactures. Its advantages, as to position and facilities, are abundance of coal, the circumjacency of a rich, agricultural district to supply it amply and cheaply with provisions, healthiness of climate, populousness of neighbourhood, and the current through it, or at its side, of two considerable streams; and these are so rich as very fully to compensate its only disadvantage, the necessity of land-carriage over a distance of 6 or 7 miles to a port, and were speedily seen in much if not all, of their value by the clear eye of the improvement-spirit which, during last century, peregrinated athwart Scotland. Though the incorporations of the town are of long standing—the bonnet-makers having been incorporated in 1647, the skimmers in 1656, and the other bodies possessing documents which, while of later date, are ratifications of former grants—yet during many years and several generations, the manufactures were very limited as to both variety and amount. 'Kilmarnock bonnets,' and 'Kilmarnock cows,'—the former broad flat bonnets which were extensively worn in lieu of hats by the Lowland peasantry, and the latter thick striped nightcaps which many old men loved to wear by day as well as by night—were, for a long period, the only productions by which the town's manufacturing character was known or maintained. About 100 years ago, three or four individuals conducted the principal trade, buying serges and other woollen articles from private manufacturers, and exporting them to Holland. The demand for woollen goods afterwards increasing, a company was formed, and laid the foundation of the modern and hitherto uniformly flourishing productiveness of the place, by the erection of a woollen factory. About the same time was introduced the trade for which Kilmarnock, Ayr, and Irvine, continue to be noted,—the making of shoes and boots. Some fifteen years before the close of the century, spinning-jennies for cotton, and a carding and spinning machine for coarse wool, were erected. In 1791, when the Old Statistical Account of the parish was written, there were annually manufactured, as to value, £21,400 carpets, £21,216 shoes and boots, £15,500 leather, £6,500 printed calicoes, £3,700 snuff and tobacco, £3,500 leather-gloves, £2,251 cotton-cloth, £2,000 cabinet-work, £1,200 milled caps and mitts, and £7,800 bonnets, coverlets, blankets, plaidings, serges, mancoes, saddlers' cloth, saddlery, knit stockings, iron, and dyers'-work. Since that date the town has boldly and rapidly advanced in all the ancient departments of its manufacture, and has made very important additions in the articles of printed shawls, gauzes, and muslins of the finest texture, and some small addition likewise in the department of silk fabrics. Almost a characteristic property of the town is boldness and blitheness of enterprise, issuing uniformly in success, or, at worst, in encouragement. In 1824, at a time when muslin-weaving was the work of an ill-fed drudge, the manufacture of worsted printed shawls was introduced to the Greenholm printfield of this town, by an inventive and spirited calico-printer, Mr. William Hall, and, not only at the moment greatly relieved the muslin-weavers, by providing them with remunerating employment, but almost instantaneously

grew to be one of the most important manufactures of Kilmarnock. So early as from 31st May, 1830, to 1st June, 1831, only four years after its introduction, it employed about 1,200 weavers and 200 printers, and produced no fewer than 1,128,814 shawls, aggregately worth about £200,000. In 1837, the annual aggregate value was estimated at £230,000.

The making of carpets may, amidst conflicting claims, be regarded as now the staple manufacture of Kilmarnock. This has been brought to so great perfection as to secure the liberal premium from the trustees for the encouragement of manufactures in Scotland. Even 35 or 40 years ago, it rivalled that of Kidderminster in England, and had no competitor in Scotland; and about that time, or a little later, it was greatly improved by the mechanical inventions of Mr. Thomas Morton, a citizen who gives name to a locality in the vicinity of the gas-works. During the year 1830-1, upwards of 1,000 weavers were employed in producing Brussels, Venetian, and Scottish carpets and rugs, the quality and patterns of which were not surpassed by any in the country. Three chief classes of carpets are manufactured, all of which are woven with harness,—Brussels carpets, of the kinds called "points" and "combers,"—Wilton carpets, woven exactly like the former except that the brass wires are grooved, and that the rib is cut open with a sharp knife after it has been fastened,—and Scotch carpets of three qualities, 9 porters, 10½, and 13½. With the Wilton carpets Buckingham palace was furnished. Another very beautiful fabric called Persians, is woven in the town for fire-screens, the web being tied into perpendicular warps by the hand, after the manner of making rugs. The yearly value of the carpet manufacture was estimated, in 1855, at £100,000. The total number of hand-loom in the town, in the various departments of woollen, cotton, and silk, was, in 1828, 1,150, and, in 1838, 1,892; but since the latter year the number has greatly decreased. The carpet factories have all, in recent years, been either built, rebuilt, or very much enlarged. Six mills, five of them on Kilmarnock water, and the sixth and largest on the Irvine, are employed principally in spinning woollen or worsted yarn for the carpet factories and bonnet-makers. The annual manufacture of bonnets, chiefly forage-caps and bonnets for the army, now exceeds 18,000 dozens in number, and amounts to about £12,000 in value. The manufacture of boots and shoes was estimated, as to the annual worth of the produce, in 1837, at about £50,000, and the manufacture of leather at £45,000; and it is believed that these amounted to about the same in 1855. Mr. Thomas Morton, the same ingenious mechanist to whom the carpet manufacturers acknowledge so much obligation, introduced the rather novel manufacture of telescopes. Calico printing, though not including calicoes themselves, has of late years reached the value of about £185,000 a-year. The principal articles are shawls and plaids; and the number of printers is above 600, and of hands old and young, nearly 1,400. Of miscellaneous manufactures, including linens, cottons, silks, hose, telescopes, machinery, saddlery, hats, tobacco, and candles, the value of annual produce may range between £70,000 and £100,000. There are also in the town, or connected with it, breweries, rope-works, and iron-foundries, and in the vicinity four extensive nurseries.

Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday. A grain market is held between 1 and 2 o'clock on every Friday. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, on the last Thursday of July, and on the last Thursday of October. The principal inns

are the George, the Black Bull, and the Turf. The banking offices are those of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial, the Union, the Clydesdale, the Royal, and the National. There are a savings' bank, twenty-five insurance agencies, a gas company, a water company, a reservoir company, a public reading-room, a public library, an atheneum, a mechanics' institution, a philosophical institution, a farmers' club, a horticultural society, and a number of philanthropical and religious institutions. The gas company erected their works in 1823, on shares of £10; and their affairs are managed by a committee. A weekly newspaper, called the Kilmarnock Journal, is published in the town on Friday.

Kilmarnock was made a burgh-of-barony in 1591, by a charter of *novo domus* in favour of Thomas, Lord Boyd, holding of the Prince and Steward of Scotland. According to this and subsequent charters, ratified by a charter from the Crown in 1702, power was given to the inhabitants to act as in other free burghs-of-barony, and to the magistrates to present annually a leet of five persons to the superior, from which he should choose two bailies for the succeeding year. In 1700, the magistrates purchased from the superior the whole customs and common good of the burgh. After the passing of the act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 77, on the 9th August, 1831, an invitation was given by the magistrates and town-council to the burgesses to elect annually eight persons, each rated at £12 rent and upwards in the police books for their dwelling-houses, from among whom the council should choose by ballot four new councillors; and no opposition being made by the superior, the invitation was acted on, and passed into a law. The governing body are a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors. The property of the burgh was valued to the Commissioners on municipal corporations at £3,675 5s. 9d.; and the debts due to it stated at £989 16s. 11½d. The revenue during the year preceding their inquiry was £380 11s. 6½d.; and the expenditure £256 14s. 9d. In 1839-40, the revenue was £644 18s. 10d.; and in 1864-5, it was £670 odds. The magistrates exercise the jurisdiction reserved by the jurisdiction act to burghs-of-barony then independent of the superior; they entertain civil causes to any pecuniary amount in the bailie-court, and are assisted by the town-clerk as assessor; they exercise, in the bailie-court, the functions of the dean-of-guild's jurisdiction; they exercise a criminal jurisdiction in cases of assault, but remit other cases to the sheriff; they hold in turn what is called the convenue court, which exercises a summary jurisdiction, upon a verbal citation in cases not exceeding 6s. 8d. sterling, and proceeds by pointing and arrestment; and they appoint the town-officers, and five of the fifteen directors of the academy, with whom lies the appointment of the masters. The provost, the four bailies, the baron bailie, and the town treasurer, are also ex-officio commissioners of police and act conjointly, in that capacity, with sixteen commissioners chosen by the five wards of the burgh. A sheriff ordinary court is held on every Wednesday; a sheriff small-debt-court is held on every Thursday; and a justice-of-peace court is held on every alternate Monday. Kilmarnock was constituted in 1833 a parliamentary burgh; it comprises, in that capacity, not only the town properly so called, but also a suburban tract in the parish of Riccarton; and it unites with Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 630; in 1862, 710. Population of the municipal

burgh, comprising all the parts of the town within the parish of Kilmarnock, in 1841, 17,846; in 1851, 19,201. Houses; 1,374. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 22,619. Houses, 1,842.

Kilmarnock figures in the poems of Robert Burns, and is the place where the first edition of his poems was published, which realized to him £20. It figures also in published poems of considerable merit by other Ayrshire bards. Its suburb of Riccarton is intimately associated with the name and early exploits of Sir William Wallace. See RICCARTON. Kilmarnock gave the title of Earl, in the peerage of Scotland, to the noble family of Boyd, descendants of Simon, brother of Walter, first Lord High Steward of Scotland. In 1661 William, 9th Lord Boyd, was created Earl of Kilmarnock. In 1745 William, the 4th Earl, took part in the rebellion under Prince Charles Edward, and on the 18th August, 1746, was beheaded, along with Lord Balmerino, on Tower-hill. The eldest of his three sons became, in right of his mother, Lady Ann Livingstone, Earl of Errol; and in 1831, his grandson, William, Earl of Errol, was created Earl of Kilmarnock in the peerage of Great Britain.

KILMARNOCK (NEW). See FENWICK.

KILMARNOCK AND AYR RAILWAY. See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, KILMARNOCK, AND AYR RAILWAY.

KILMARNOCK AND CUMNOCK RAILWAY. See GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

KILMARNOCK AND GLASGOW RAILWAY. See GLASGOW, KILMARNOCK, AND ANDROSSAN RAILWAY.

KILMARNOCK AND TROON RAILWAY, a railway direct from the Glasgow and South-western at the town of Kilmarnock to the harbour of Troon. It proceeds through Dundonald parish, past the sea-bathing quarters of Barassie, across the Glasgow and Ayr railway, and on to the peninsula of Troon. It is the oldest railway in Scotland, having been completed in 1812 at the cost of upwards of £50,000, and intended chiefly for the transportation of coals and the importation of lime, slates, timber, and grain, together with the transit of general merchandise. An attempt was made so early as 1816 to work it by means of locomotives, but was soon abandoned. It has a double line of rails; and the elevation of its terminus at Kilmarnock is only 80 feet higher than that of its terminus at Troon.

KILMARON. See CUPAR-FIFE.

KILMARONOCK, a parish near the centre of Dumbartonshire. Its west end is within 2 miles of Bonhill, and its east end within $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile of Drymen; but its post-town is Dumbarton. It flanks nearly all the foot or south end of Loch-Lomond, and is elsewhere bounded by Stirlingshire, and by the parishes of Dumbarton and Bonhill. Its length west-south-westward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth, for the most part, does not exceed 3 miles, but suddenly expands at the middle to 5 miles. The river Endrick runs along the north-east boundary 5 miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance along the sinuosities of its channel: it has a sluggish motion,—is navigable for flat-bottomed craft,—threads its mazy way along a large tract of level and very opulent land,—and occasionally comes down in such floods as convert some hundreds of acres into a lake isletted with clumps of trees. Gallangadd burn comes in on the extreme south, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its source in the parish of Dumbarton, flows 2 miles northward into the interior, and then runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the Endrick, forming, for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of that distance, the boundary-line with Stirlingshire. Two rills rise in the parish and run north-eastward, the one to Loch-Lomond, and the other to the Endrick. The plain

on the Endrick is upwards of 3,000 acres in extent; and is carpeted with a deep rich loam, very favourable for either meadow-ground or tillage. The southern projection of the parish is moorish upland, sending up summits about 1,000 feet above sea-level; but it contains some excellent limestone, has patches of arable ground, and affords considerable pasturage. Where it is ploughed by Gallangadd burn, it sinks into a fine glen, and is beautified by a rather large and fine waterfall on the stream. North of this hilly district, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile's distance, rises slowly, on the south-east, from the bosom of an opulent plain, the green and wooded hill of Duncruin, to the height of about 450 feet; and pinnacling aloft into nearly a pointed summit, it breaks abruptly down on the west and north sides into the plain. This hill occupies a central position in the parish, forms a conspicuous and romantic feature in its landscape, and commands from its summit fine groupings of the magnificent scenery of the county. On the extreme west, running from Balloch in the neighbouring parish of Bonhill, along the shore of Loch-Lomond to Ross, is a hilly ridge, called Mount-Misery, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. At the north end, and on its declivity toward the lake, it is richly planted. Sending up summits 800 or 900 feet above sea-level, and situated in the centre of scenes which description and song have laboured unsuccessfully to depict, it commands prospects of surpassing beauty. Away from its base, on the north, flaunting far onward in a contracting stripe of water, stretches Loch-Lomond, gemmed with its wooded islands, and screened with bold romantic mountains, Benlomond lifting his towering summit in the north, and the lofty Benledi breaking the sky-line in the distant north-east. On the east, and toward the south, is spread the richly tinted carpeting of the parish's own luxuriant plains, foiled in the centre by Duncruin; and farther off is seen the most part of Strathendrick, with a varied rich back-ground of hill, from the far-away Ochils on the one hand, to the neighbouring Kilpatrick heights on the other. On the south, the vale of Leven, with its thickly sprinkled objects of interest, lies expanded like a map; at its further end are seen the town and the castle of Dumbarton; and, in not very distant perspective, some of the beauties of the Clyde, and the soft hills of Renfrewshire. On the west, the eye is carried in easy and pleasing transition from the lusciousness of Lowland scenery, to the savage wildness of the scenery of the Highlands; resting for a moment on the sylvan slopes which there gird Loch-Lomond, and passing over the hills of Cardross and Row, away to the bold mountainous elevations of Cowal.

A very large proportion of the parish is arable, and well-enclosed. Nearly 670 acres are under wood. The moorland districts maintain about 500 sheep, of the black-faced breed, and some Highland black cattle. The principal landowners are the Duke of Montrose, Lady L. Buchanan, Buchanan of Ardoch, Mackenzie of Caldavin, and Macadam of Mains. On a rising-ground about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Loch-Lomond, stands Batturich-castle, the seat of Findlay of Easterhill, built about 21 years ago, on part of the ruin of an ancient castle of the same name, which seemed to have been once a magnificent edifice. Two miles north of it is Ross-house, immediately on the banks of the lake. On a rising ground in the vale of the Endrick, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of the nearest part of the lake, is Catter-house, a fine old mansion on the estate of the Duke of Montrose, commanding a full view of the lawn and wooded pleasure-grounds around Buchanan-house, the Duke's principal seat, on the Stirlingshire side

of the river. Another good mansion is Caldavin, a little west of Duncruin hill. At Catter is a large artificial earthen-mound, anciently the seat of courts-of-justice. Near it the Duke of Lennox had a place of residence, no vestige of which now remains. Kilmarnock-castle, a ruin on the estate of Mains, seems the remnant of a massive and important pile. There are three meal mills, respectively at Catter, at Mavie, and at Aber. The parish is traversed by the roads from Drymen to Dumbarton and Glasgow, and has two stations on the Forth and Clyde railway. An annual fair for horses is held at Craftammie, on the 2d Tuesday of February; and another, principally for milk-cows, is held at the farm of Ardoch, on the last Thursday of April. Population, in 1831, 999; in 1861, 1,085. Houses, 173. Assessed property in 1860, £7,232.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £137 9s. 8d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £26 fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1813, and contains 400 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built about three years ago. There are a parochial library and one non-parochial school. The saint from whom the parish has its name is the same as he who gives name to the parish and town of Kilmarnock. A powerful spring in the vicinity of the church still bears the name of St. Marnoch's well. The church was given, in 1325, by Robert I. to the monks of Cambuskenneth; and continued to be their property, and to be served by a vicar, till the Reformation. The parish had anciently two chapels, vestiges of which still exist.

KILMARTIN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the west coast of Argyleshire. It lies in the district of Argyle proper, opposite the north end of Jura, the gulf of Corrievrekan, and the island of Scarba; and is bounded on the south-west by Loch-Crinan, on the north-west by Loch-Craignish and the parish of Craignish, on the north-east by the parish of Dalavich, on the east by Loch-Awe, and on the south-east and south by the parish of Glassary. Its length north-eastward is about 12 miles; and its breadth is about 3½ miles. But it also includes the two principal islands in Loch-Craignish, and several other islets and insulated rocks. Its mainland is exceedingly diversified with hill and vale, with wood and water, with lofty pastures and low farm-fields; and both comprises within itself, and commands from its hill-tops, a multitude of beautiful landscapes. Its north-east end skirts for 5 miles the margin of Loch Awe, and rises abruptly thence to the elevation of about 1,000 feet; and a continuous ridge of hills extends thence along the boundary with Craignish, and down the sea-board to the vicinity of the mouth of Loch-Crinan. Another range of hills extends along much of the other side of the parish; and both ranges, together with their offshoots, are beautifully featured with intersecting depressions, and with wood and verdure. The valley of Kilmartin lies between these ranges, extending from north-north-east to south-south-west, watered by the rivulet Skeodnish which runs into the head of Loch-Crinan. It is one of the most beautiful valleys in the Highlands, at first winding and narrow, but afterwards expanding into a level plain of between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, part of which passes into the parish of Glassary. The views from some of the western hills range through the frith of Clyde on the one side, and along sixty miles of the Deucaledonian sea on the other, from Islay to Appin, and are exceedingly magnificent. The poet Campbell spent

some of his early years in this neighbourhood, and has commemorated these scenes as follows in his *Gertrude of Wyoming*;—

"But who is he a dearer land
Remembers, over the hills and far away?
Green Ailbyn, what though he no more survey
The ships at anchor on the quiet bay,
Thy lone sepulchral cairn upon the moor,
And distant isles that hear the Corrievrekan roar."

The New Statistical Account of the parish, written in 1844, distributes its total area into 3,456 acres of arable land, 396 of meadow, 19,488 of pasture, and 1,189 of coppices and plantations. There are seven principal landowners. The real rental in 1844 was £5,101; the estimated value of raw produce in that year, £10,527; the value of assessed property in 1860 was £6,384. An object of much interest is DUNTOON-CASTLE; which see. Kilmartin-house, the residence of Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch, the most extensive landowner of the parish, and the proprietor of Duntoon-castle, stands about ½ a mile north-west of the village of Kilmartin. The ruins of Kilmartin-castle, anciently the residence of the rectors of Kilmartin, are situated on a bank immediately north of the village. A number of large circular stone cairns occur along the valley of Kilmartin, and in other parts of the parish. Loch-Crinan is a good harbour, affording excellent anchorage, and is much frequented by vessels, as a place of shelter, in stormy weather. The parish is traversed lengthwise, up its central valley, by the road from Lochgilphead to Oban. The village of Kilmartin stands on that road, near the middle of the valley, 8 miles north-north-west of Lochgilphead, and 29 south of Oban. It was entirely rebuilt and remodelled about 20 years ago, and is now one of the neatest and most pleasant villages in the Highlands. Its dwelling-houses are nearly all substantial slated cottages, each with a neatly enclosed garden-plot. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday of March, and the fourth Thursday of November. Fairs are held also at the Ford on the first Thursday of August, and the first Thursday of September. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,475; in 1861, 909. Houses, 183.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £189 3s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary is now £45, with nearly £3 from a bequest. The parish church was erected in 1835, is a handsome Gothic edifice with a square tower, and contains 520 sittings. There is a Free church preaching-station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £1,138 10s. 11d. There are two schools at the extremities of the parish, and a girls' school of industry within a mile of the village, all aided by Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch.

KILMAURS, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilmaurs, and the villages of Knockantiler, Kirkton, Milton, and Crosshouse, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Stewarton, Fenwick, Kilmarnock, Dundonald, and Dregghorn. Its length south-westward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The streamlet Garrier is its boundary on the west. Carmel water—here very generally called Kilmaurs water—cuts it lengthways into two nearly equal parts; but makes a debouch to the west, and runs upwards of a mile in that direction, receiving the Garrier in its way, before falling into the Irvine. The Irvine runs on the southern boundary for nearly 2 miles. The surface of the parish is a plain, undulated at various intervals, and in various forms, with knolls and rising grounds. Its little heights are generally

tufted with plantation, and give it a pleasant appearance; and many of them command delightful prospects of Kyle and Cunningham, of the frith of Clyde, and of the Arran and Argyleshire mountains. The land is all good; the soil strong, deep, and fertile; the grazing fields very rich, and eminently suited to the dairy. Great improvements have recently been effected by means of tile-draining. The old valued rental is £5,310 Scotch. Assessed property in 1860 was £17,676. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. The principal mansions are Craig, on the Irvine, the seat of W. Pollok Mounis, Esq.; Thornton, a handsome edifice on a commanding eminence, A. Cunningham, Esq.; Tour, a fine modern erection, Robert Parker Adam, Esq.; Carmel-bank, Mrs. Cunningham; and Towerhill, Charles Forgan, Esq. Busby-castle stands on the right bank of the Carmel. The parish is traversed by the Kilmarnock and Irvine turnpike, and has ready access to stations of the Glasgow and South-western railway. Population in 1831, 2,130; in 1861, 3,526. Houses, 430. The increase of the population is owing to mining operations.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £276 17s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated tithes, £684 3s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52, with about £48 fees, and £22 other emoluments. The parish church is said to have been built in 1404, and was repaired in 1804, and contains 550 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £103 14s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1789, and contains 450 sittings. There are a subscription school and an adventure school, the former with a salary of £16 10s.—The saint from whom the parish has its name is variously stated to have been the Virgin Mary, or *Marie*, and a Scottish saint called *Mauve*, who is said to have died in the year 899. The name of the original kirk-hamlet was Cunningham; and this, too, became, from it, the name of the family who held the manor. By the forfeitures of the heir of the Morvilles, the Cunninghams became tenants in capite under Robert I. About the year 1450, they acquired the dignity of Lords Kilmaurs; and in 1488 they rose to be Earls of Glencairn. Their cemetery occupies a place near the church, was erected in 1600 by Earl James, and contains a beautiful but defaced piece of monumental ancient sculpture, to the memory of the 9th Earl, the Lord-high-chancellor of Scotland. The name Kilmaurs superseded the ancient one in the 13th century. The church was given, during the reign of William, by Robert, the son of Wernebold, the progenitor of the Glencairn family, to the monks of Kelso; and was held by them till the Reformation, and served by a vicar. In 1633, when Charles I. erected the bishopric of Edinburgh, he granted to the dean of St. Giles the church of Kilmaurs, with all its tithes and revenues. In 1403 Sir William Cunningham founded at Kilmaurs, and endowed with lands, revenues, and a mill in the vicinity, a collegiate church for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys. After the Reformation the Earl of Glencairn took possession of the property. A chapel, with an appropriate endowment for its chaplain, anciently stood at Busby.

The TOWN of KILMAURS stands on the right bank of Carmel water, 2 miles north-north-west of Kilmarnock, and 6 east-north-east of Irvine. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent, looking towards the south; and consists chiefly of one street, decorated at its middle with a small town-house and a steeple, and flanked by some by-lanes and back-

houses. Its inhabitants are principally shoemakers, colliers, and subordinates to the manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley. At one time about 30 cutlers, and a good many tinkers, gave the town its character and tone. The work of the cutlers was excellent. The breakfast-knives of their manufacture were alleged to be superior to the produce of even Sheffield or Birmingham; and were of the best metal, neatly shaped, finely polished, and set in a haft of tortoise-shell, or stained horn, girt with silver virelets. The fame of the cutlers survives in an Ayrshire proverb, "As gleg as a Kilmaurs whittle." On the left bank of the river stands an old mansion called the Place. This was the property of the Earls of Glencairn; but is only a fraction of the edifice which was intended to be erected. The 9th Earl, the chancellor, laid the foundation of a very extensive building; but, owing to pecuniary embarrassments—which he incurred in the service of Government, and from which he vainly hoped to obtain relief—he never was able to execute his plan. The Place was occupied in the latter part of last century by Lady Eglinton. A little north of it, on the farm called Jock's Thorn, are some vestiges of the original or more ancient residence of the Glencairn family. Kilmaurs had formerly a weekly market, which was swamped by the neighbouring one of Kilmarnock; and it still has annual fairs in June, August, and November. It was erected on the 2d June, 1527, into a burgh-of-barony, by James V., at the instance of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and William, his son, Lord Kilmaurs. The charter contained powers to create burgesses, and elect bailies and other officers. In November of the same year, the Earl of Glencairn granted a charter of the lands erected, consisting of 240 acres, to forty persons in equal portions, "for buildings and policy to be kept up and maintained by them and their heirs," and to be held "in feu farm and heritage and free burghage in barony for ever." This charter—so unusual in its main provisions—contains several curious particulars, especially a clause that "no woman succeeding to an inheritance in the said burgh, shall marry without our special licence." The effect of granting to each of the original settlers so large a patch of rich land as 6 acres, though intended to make the place the seat of manufacture, was to convert the next generation into a race of petty landholders, averse to sedentary employments, and contented with producing kail-plants for markets throughout Ayrshire, Clydesdale, Nithsdale, and Galloway. In 1793, the practice required by the original charter that the burgesses should be resident, and should, in no instance, possess more than one tenement, began to fall into abeyance. The burgh, therefore, no longer exhibits the curious aspect impressed by the peculiar character of its tenures, and has suffered a great reduction in the number of its burgesses. From the sale, division, and particularly the union of tenements, the number of persons entitled, in 1832, to be burgesses was only 18 or 19; and even that number was, by instances of non-residence, minority, and succession of females, reduced to 12. The burgesses are all councillors, and have the exclusive power of electing two bailies, a treasurer, a fiscal, and a clerk. The property of the burgh is very trifling. The revenue amounts to about £11 or £12, and is expended in keeping up the market-place, and the town-house with its spire and clock. Population in 1861, 1,174.

KILMAVEONAIG. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

KILMELFORT. See KILMINYER.

KILMENY, a quoad sacra parish in the north-east of the island of Islay, Argyleshire. It belongs

quoad civilia to the parish of Killarow; and was constituted a quoad sacra parish in 1826, and reconstituted in 1849. Its greatest length is from 11 to 12 miles; and its greatest breadth from 8 to 9. Its church is a government one, under the patronage of the Crown, with a stipend of £120, and a glebe worth £3 10s. There is a government school at Ballygrant, with a salary of £35.

KILMICHAEL, a locality in the parish of Glassary, Argyshire, where formerly there was a populous village, where anciently the Campbells of Achabreck held their baron bailie courts, and where still there are cattle fairs in May and October. See GLASSARY.

KILMICHAEL. See ARRAN, CAMPBELTON, and KILBRIDE.

KILMILIEU. See INVERARY.

KILMINSTER LOCH. See WICK.

KILMODAN. See KILMADAN.

KILMONIVAIG. See KILMANIVAIG.

KILMORACK, a parish, containing the post-office village of Beaully, in the north-east of Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the west, the north, and the north-east, by Ross-shire, and on other sides by the river Beaully and by the parishes of Kirkhill and Kiltarlity. Its length north-eastward is 34 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 13 miles. Its upper or south-western division has a rough, wild, alpine character, and comprises the glens of the Affrick, the Farrer, and the Cannich, with their many diversities of hill and lake; its middle division comprehends the rich picturesque valley of the Beaully, from the point where that river is formed by its three head streams, down to the point where it precipitates itself in the falls of Kilmorack; and the north-eastern division is a fine open plain, about 3 miles in diameter, bounded along the south side, by the now placid Beaully. Many of the chief features of the parish will be found noticed in the articles GLASS (THE), FARRER (THE), CANNICH (THE), STRATHGLASS, AFFRICK (LOCH), AIGAS, ERCHLESS-CASTLE, and DRHEIM (THE). The falls of Kilmorack constitute one of the finest pieces of scenery in Scotland, yet are remarkable less for their height than for their breadth and volume, and for the beautiful assemblages of lofty rocks, green banks, and hanging woods which encircle them. The river, emerging from a narrow channel into which it has been confined by high rocky banks, suddenly expands into a fine semi-circular basin, over the lower edge of which it is precipitated in a series of small cataracts. The extent of land under tillage is about 2,900 acres. The soil varies from clayey loam to gravelly sand. The old red sandstone is a prevailing rock, and is quarried. A black lead mine, in heavy spar traversing gneiss, was for some time worked, but did not prove compensating. The landowners are Lord Lovat and Chisholm of Chisholm. The chief antiquities are remains of Druidical temples, a chain of ancient forts, the ruins of Beaully priory, and two upright monumental pillars, nearly 6 feet high. These last are on the Moor of Ord, where the most important cattle market in the north of Scotland is held. See ORD. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,709; in 1861, 2,852. Houses, 526. Assessed property in 1860, £11,139.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, Professor Hercules Scott. Stipend, £212 5s. 6d.; glebe, £8. The parish church was built in 1786, repaired about 1835, and contains 630 sittings. There is, in the upper part of the parish, a mission station upheld by the committee of the royal bounty. There is a Free church of Kilmorack; and the sum raised in connexion with

it in 1865 was £203 14s. 1d. There are two Roman Catholic chapels respectively at Beaully, and near the house of Fasnakyle. There are two parochial schools and a non-parochial one; and the salary attached to each of the former is £32 10s.

KILMORE, a parish in Lorn, Argyshire. It is united to KILBRIDE: which see. The united parish contains the post-town of Oban; and is bounded on three sides seaward by Loch-Feachan, the sound of Mull, and Loch-Etive, and elsewhere by the parishes of Muckairn, Kilchrenan and Kilninver. It comprehends the island of KERRERA: which see. Its mainland district—the eastern portion of which is Kilmore—has a somewhat circular outline, and is about 6½ miles in diameter. Its surface, in a general view, is hilly; but the hills are not high, and contain much good pasture for sheep and cattle; while the valleys are cultivated and fertile, and have for the most part a light quick soil. A considerable extent of moss lies unreclaimed. There is, near the centre of the united parish, a lake called Loch-Nell, about 2 miles in length and ½ a mile in breadth, from which a small stream runs to Loch-Feachan. The coast is of a semicircular figure, and, including creeks and bays, is nearly 20 miles in extent. In general, it is high and rocky, possessing, however, two excellent harbours,—one at Oban, and the other at Dunstaffnage, besides two in the island of Kerrera. There are three ferries, viz., Connel-ferry over Loch-Etive, Port-Kerrera, between the mainland and that island, and Mull-ferry, between the latter and the island of Mull. Slate and sandstone are quarried. The fisheries are various and valuable. There are nine principal landowners. The real rental, exclusive of Oban, is about £6,750. Assessed property in 1860 was £12,281. Two antiquities of great interest are noticed in our articles DUNSTAFFNAGE and DUNOLLY. Population of Kilmore in 1831, 727; in 1851, 552. Houses, 103. Population of the united parish in 1831, 2,836; in 1861, 2,962. Houses, 359.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £249 8s. 6d.; glebe, £30. There are two parish churches. That of Kilmore was built about 360 years ago, and repaired about 14 years ago, and contains upwards of 350 sittings; and that of Kilbride was built at a later date, and repaired about 11 years ago, and contains upwards of 300 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Oban, which was built in 1821, and contains 530 sittings, and is under the patronage of the royal bounty committee. There are also in Oban a Free church, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £294 11s. 9d., an United Presbyterian church, built in 1838, and an Independent chapel, built in 1820. There are two parochial schools, with salaries of respectively £35 and £25. There are also an Establishment school at Oban, a Free church school, an United Presbyterian school, a ladies' school, a ladies' boarding school, and two ladies' charity female schools. The parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride are supposed to have been united soon after the Reformation. The former was anciently a rectory, and the latter a vicarage.

KILMORE, a parish in the island of Mull, united to KILNINIAN: which see.

KILMORICH. See LOCHGOWHEAD.

KILMORIE, a parish, comprehending the island of Pladda and the south end and west side of the island of Arran, in Buteshire. Its southern district contains the post-office station of Kilmorie; and its northern extremity adjoins the post-office station of Loch-Ranza. Its length south-south-eastward is 24 miles; and its breadth near the southern extremity of Arran is 8½ miles, but does not elsewhere

exceed 6 miles. Its coast-line in Arran extends semi-circularly from the mouth of Loch-Ranza to the mouth of Glenashdale. Its interior line of boundary is principally the line of watershed. Its surface has been described in the article on Arran; and most of its chief features and objects of interest are the subjects of separate articles. About 6,650 Scotch acres are arable, and about 68,350 waste or pastoral. The Duke of Hamilton is proprietor of about ten-elevenths; and Mr. Westenra and Mr. Fullerton are proprietors of the remainder. The real rental is about £6,610. Assessed property in 1860 was £7,729. Estimated value of raw produce in 1840, inclusive of £2,200 for fish, £14,255. There are two small harbours at the south end of Arran and at Blackwaterfoot; but communication is maintained chiefly through Lamash and Brodick on the east coast. There are several natural caves of great extent, particularly one called the King's Cove, which is said to have given shelter to Robert Bruce when in distress, previous to his ascending the throne. There are also numerous cairns and tumuli, and several rude upright stones or obelisks, which are usually attributed by the natives to Fingal and his brother heroes. Population in 1831, 3,771; in 1861, 3,151. Houses, 616.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Hamilton. Stipend, £242 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated tithes, £263 1s. 10d. The parish church was built in 1785, and enlarged in 1824, and contains 832 sittings. There is a Free church at Shisken, built in 1805, and containing about 640 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £209 14s. 10d. There is likewise a Free church at Loch-Ranza. There are four parochial schools, respectively at Kilmorie, with £35 of salary, at Shisken, with £15, at Loch-Ranza, with £13, and at Imachar, with £5 16s. There are also eight other schools, some of them supported by public bodies, and others supported wholly by fees. Two yearly fairs for horses are held at Shedog, and one at Lag.

KILMORIE-CASTLE. See ROTHESAY.

KILMORY. See GLASSARY.

KILMUIR, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, and comprehending the northern extremity of the island of Skye, together with the islets Iasgair, Altavig, Fladda, Fladachuain, Talm, and Trodda, in Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the south by Snizort, and on all other sides by the sea. Its outline, exclusive of the islets, is somewhat semicircular, measuring 16 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Its coast is indented by numerous bays, and has an aggregate extent of upwards of 30 miles. Its shores abut in some grand promontories, and display some magnificent ranges of cliff scenery, particularly in the part which will be noticed in the article STAFFIN (LOCH). The general character of the sea-board, and the main features of the interior will be described in the article SKYE. The arable lands comprise the largest continuous piece of cultivated country in the island, called the plain of Kilmuir. The next best lands are congeries of little hills, principally green, many of them isolated, with intervening little glens, traversed by rivulets or occupied by lakes. The central and interior tract, down to the northern sea-board, is the extremity of a mountain range which extends through the parishes of Snizort and Portree, and which has here a maximum elevation of about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. In the mountains, at an altitude of nearly 1,000 feet, there is a singular secluded piece of ground, called Quiraing, surrounded on all sides by high rocks, and accessible only in three or four places. This valley ap-

pears to have been a place of concealment for the natives, when obliged to leave their houses on account of invasion, and is so capacious that it could hold conveniently 4,000 head of black cattle. There is a pool of beautifully limpid water, called Loch-Shiant, or Sianta,—‘the sacred lake,’ long famed as a cure for many ailments; and near the church is a weak chalybeate. The total extent of arable land is 4,827 acres; of green pasture, 4,339 acres; of hill pasture, 20,120 acres. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1840 at £5,936. The assessed property in 1860 was £3,495. The chief antiquity, one of great interest, is noticed in the article DUNTULM. There are vestiges of several old chapels and six ancient forts. The parish is divided into the three districts of Kilmuir proper, Kilmaluag, and Steinscholl; and in each of them is a meal-mill. The celebrated Flora MacDonald, the guide of Prince Charles Edward, lies buried in Kilmuir church-yard. Population in 1831, 3,415; in 1861, 2,846. Houses, 564.

This parish is in the presbytery of Skye, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £30. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilmuir, Kilmaluag, and Kilmartin. The present parish church serves only for the first and second of these; and it was built in 1810, and contains about 700 sittings. The parish of Kilmartin, together with a small part of the parish of Snizort, was erected by the Court of Teinds, in 1847, into the quoad sacra parish of Steinscholl, which has a government church, under the same provisions as other government churches. There are two Free church preaching stations, respectively in Kilmuir and in Steinscholl; and the sum raised in connexion with them in 1865 was £99 6s. 10d. There are three non-parochial schools, all exteriorly supported.

KILMUIR, a district in DUNELIN: which see.

KILMUIR-EASTER, a parish, containing the post-office village of Parkhill, also the villages of Barbaraville and Portlich, and partly lying in Ross-shire, partly comprising a small detached district of Cromartyshire, along the west side of the northern part of the Cromarty frith. It is bounded by Edertoun, Kincardine, Nigg, the Cromarty frith, Rosskeen, and Logie-Easter. Its length is 10 miles; and its average breadth is about 4 miles. The coast is flat, and consists of red sandstone. The sea retires very far at the recess of the tide, and leaves an almost uninterrupted passage to the east shore. The sea-board, over a considerable breadth, is low and level,—has a sandy, but in general fertile, soil,—and is all in a state of fine cultivation, and richly adorned with wood. The surface farther inland rises, becomes poor, and passes eventually into barren moor. The entire area comprises about 2,500 acres of arable land, 4,500 of plantations and coppices, and 10,000 of meadow, pasture, and waste. There are six landowners. The mansions are Kilmount, Kindace-house, Tarbat-house, and Balnagown-castle,—the last an elegant edifice, partly ancient and partly modern, surrounded by extensive plantations. New Tarbat, once the beautiful residence of the Earls of Cromarty, has fallen to decay; and Delny, once the seat of the Earls of Ross, is also in ruins. An excellent white sandstone is quarried at Kinriva; and an inferior red-sandstone is quarried elsewhere. The yearly value of raw agricultural produce was estimated in 1838 at £9,221. Assessed property in 1860 was £4,423. The parish is traversed by the road from Dingwall to Tain; and there is a harbour

at BALINTRAIT: which see. Population in 1831, 1,551; in 1861, 1,295. Houses, 275.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £211 13s. 3d.; glebe, £8 10s. Schoolmaster's salary is £60. with about £12 fees. The parish church was built in 1793, and contains 900 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £210 16s. There are three non-parochial schools.

KILMUIR-WESTER AND SUDDY, an united parish in the south-east of Ross-shire, now generally called Knockbain. See KNOCKBAIN.

KILMUN, a parish in Cowal, Argyshire, united to DUNOON; which see.

KILMUN, a post-office village in the parish of Kilmun, Argyshire. It stands on the north shore of the Holy Loch, 4 miles by water north of Dunoon, and 8 west-north-west of Greenock. It was formerly a paltry clachan; but in 1829 a change was given to it by David Napier of Glasgow; and thenceforth it rapidly became one of the favourite watering-places of the Clyde, edified with the neat villas, ornate cottages, and substantial dwellings for which these watering places are remarkable. It has an Established church, a Free church, a parochial school, and a Free church school; it enjoys frequent daily communication by steam-boat with Dunoon, Greenock, and Glasgow; and it figures prominently in the artificial accessories to the fine scenery of the Holy Loch. See HOLY LOCH.

"A collegiate church for a provost and six prebendaries was founded at Kilmun, by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochaw, who was also afterwards the first of that family who assumed the title of Argyle. His grant is dated 4th August 1442; and this munificent gift to the church, stated to be 'pro salute animæ quondam Marjoriæ conjugis meæ, et modernæ consortis meæ, et quondam celestini filii mei primogeniti.' Other grants of land to the church of Kilmun by the family of Argyle are found recorded in the chartulary of Paisley, to which abbey Kilmun appears to have been ecclesiastically attached or subject. The foundation thus granted to the church of Kilmun appears to have raised it to some rank of importance in the vicinity. The tower of the church indicating it, by the style of its architecture to have been erected about or subsequently to the period of the grant constituting it a collegiate church, still stands almost entire. The plan, form, and size of the body of the church itself have been obliterated by more recent erections; but so far as can be traced, the church formed a building of pretty extensive dimensions; and to correspond with the portion of it extant, the tower, the style of its architecture must have been respectable. The tower is square, and stands about forty feet in height, and contains within a stair of peculiar construction, built on geometrical principles, of which it is thought there are but very few specimens to be found in the architecture of the period. It is partly effaced by the gradual decay of the masonry. Kilmun is also known as the place of sepulture of the Argyle family. According to Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, Sir Duncan Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell, and grandfather of Colin, the first Earl of Argyle, is stated as the first of the family interred at Kilmun. But even from the terms of the grant founding the collegiate church, there is ground to believe that it had been the family's place of burial prior to the date of this grant in 1442. The place of interment was within the ancient church: and the access to it continued to be through the body of the parish church till the

year 1793 or 1794, when the cemetery now standing was erected. It is a simple square building, pavilion roofed, without any architectural ornament; and the family of Argyle still continue to use it as their place of sepulture."

KILMUN, in Argyle proper. See INVERARY.

KILMUNDY, a small village in the parish of Longside, Aberdeenshire. Woollen cloth was at one time manufactured here to a considerable extent.

KILMUX. See FIFESHIRE.

KILNENAIR. See GLASSARY.

KILNINIAN AND KILMORE, an united parish in the Mull district of Argyshire. It contains the post-town of Tobermory, and the post-office stations of Aros, and Ulva. It comprehends the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Little Colonsay, Staffa, and Treshinish, and all the northern peninsula of Mull, or the part of that island lying north of Loch-nan-gaul. The separate islands will be separately described. The length of the Mull part, from east to west, is 13 miles; and the breadth is 12 miles. It marches on the south with Torosay and Kilfinichen. Its general appearance is hilly. The arable land lies generally near the shore, and is tolerably fertile. The hills are extensively covered with heath, yet contain a large aggregate of good pasture. There are five lakes, all abounding with excellent trout. The principal residences are Calgarry-castle and Torloisk-house. The whole parish is distributed among eleven landowners, and has a valued rental of £329 3s. Scotch. There are good harbours at Tobermory and Aros. The principal antiquities are a Druidical temple on a height above Kilmore, and vestiges of strong fortifications on Cairnbulg, one of the Treshinish islands. Population in 1831, 4,830; in 1861, 3,433. Houses, 560. Assessed property in 1860, £8,028.

This parish is in the presbytery of Mull, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Duke of Argyle. Stipend, £230 19s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Kilninian is the southern part of the united parish, and Kilmore the northern part. They were united after the Reformation. Large portions of them were erected by the Court of Teinds, in June 1845, into the quoad sacra parishes of Ulva, Tobermory, and part of Salen. The original parish is now restricted quoad sacra to less than the western half of the Mull peninsula, and to the Treshinish islands; and it contains the original sites or kirktowns of both Kilninian and Kilmore. There are parish churches at both of these places, about 7 miles distant from each other, both built in 1754, and repaired in 1842. There are government churches, with the usual appointments, in Ulva, Tobermory, and Salen. There are a Free church preaching station in Kilmore, and a Free church regular congregation in Tobermory; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were £30 7s. 2d.,—of the latter, £40 2s. There is a Baptist place of worship in Tobermory. There are a parochial school, and four extraneously supported schools in the restricted parish of Kilninian and Kilmore, two side parochial schools and a Society's school in the quoad sacra parish of Ulva, and a parochial school, a school of industry, and three Free church schools in the quoad sacra parish of Tobermory.

KILNINVER AND KILMELFORT, an united parish, containing the post-office stations of Kilninver and Kilmelfort, in the district of Lorn, Argyshire. It is bounded by the Sound of Mull, Loch-Feachan, and the parishes of Kilmore, Kilchrenan, Dalavich, Craignish, and Kilbrandon. Its length and breadth are each about 12 miles. Kilninver is the northern part, and Kilmelfort the southern.

The sea-coast has an extent of about 14 miles, and contains a number of bays and inlets, which afford safe anchorage. Loch-Melfort, an arm of the sea indenting Kilmelfort, gives upwards of 6 miles of coast, with large beautiful bays. The eastern and southern districts are mountainous, and exhibit a variety of feature in height and hollow, woodland and water. Gleneuchar intersects Kilninner for about 6 miles, and has good arable land along its bottom. Another glen, called the Braes of Lorn, extends parallel to Gleneuchar on the south; and, though inferior in area and in tillage, is notable for the good pasture of its hill-screens, and for abundance of limestone and peat. A tract of about 3 miles of arable land lies on the sea-board, all of good soil and highly cultivated. The highest hill in the parish bears the name of Ben-chapull, has an altitude of about 1,500 feet above sea-level, and commands a very extensive and superb prospect. The other hills are principally comprised in four ranges, extending from east to west. There are about twenty lakes in the parish, the two largest of which, Loch-Scammadale and Loch-Tralig, the former two miles long, the latter upwards of a mile long, send off respectively the rivulet Euchar and the rivulet Oude to the sound of Mull. Parsons lake, upwards of a mile in circumference, and lying about a mile from the head of Loch-Melfort, is remarkable for a beautiful wooded islet, containing the ruins of a castle or monastery. A comparatively great aggregate extent of the parish is under wood. The land-owners are the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Breadalbane, four other gentlemen, and the Lorn Furnace company. The salmon and herring fisheries are valuable. There are large powder-works. The chief antiquities are cairns, tumuli, standing-stones, the ruins in Parson's lake, similarly situated ruins in Line lake, and a very ancient watch-tower, of unknown origin, called Ronaldson's tower, on the coast. The parish is traversed by the road from Oban to Lochgilphead; and the former of these towns is about 8 miles from Kilninner. Population of Kilmelfort in 1831, 425; in 1851, 265. Houses, 59. Population of the united parish in 1831, 1,072; in 1861, 796. Houses, 185. Assessed property in 1860, £5,642.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyll. Patrons, the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £165 17s. 4d.; glebe, £20 10s. There are two parish churches, about 8 miles distant from each other. The Kilninner church was built about the year 1793, and contains 450 sittings. The Kilmelfort church is a very old building, and contains about 250 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £20 13s. 5d. There are two parochial schools, and two other schools. The salary of the one parochial schoolmaster is £35, with about £2 fees; that of the other, £40, with about £7 fees. Two yearly hiring markets were formerly held, but they have gone into disuse.

KILPATRICK (East or New), a parish partly in Stirlingshire, but chiefly in Dumbartonshire. Its Stirlingshire section contains the post-office village of Milngavie; and its Dumbartonshire section contains the post-office village of New Kilpatrick, and the villages of Bluerow, Craigton-Field, Dalsholm, Knightswood, and Netherton-Quarry. It is bounded on the south by Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, and on other sides by the parishes of West Kilpatrick, Killearn, Strathblane, and Baldernock. Its length southward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Kelvin water, for 3 miles if measured in a straight line, but for about 5 miles if measured along its sinuosities, traces the southern boundary. Allan-

der water flows partly along the northern boundary, and partly in the interior, but chiefly along the eastern boundary, to the Kelvin. There are three small lakes. The Forth and Clyde canal traverses the parish near its southern boundary, from the Kelvin bridge 4 miles westward. The northern corner of the parish, comprising an area of about 4 square miles, is occupied by part of the range of heights called the Kilpatrick hills or braes. The loftiest of them here rises about 1,200 feet above sea-level. From these heights the surface slopes in bold undulations toward the Kelvin and the Allander; almost everywhere arable, yet presenting stiff work to the plough, exhibiting a very variegated landscape, and only wanting more decoration from wood to be pleasingly picturesque. The proportions of the whole surface regularly or occasionally in tillage, and either waste or strictly pastoral, are as 12 to 5. Freestone, of a very beautiful colour, and much in request, is worked at Netherton of Garscube. Coal, on the extremity of the Lanarkshire coal-field, is mined at Garscube and four other places. Limestone is burned at Langfauld's. Clay iron-ore was worked a short time in the coal district, but proved not to be remunerating. An expensive but vain search was, at one time, made in the Kilpatrick hills for lead. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of minerals, was estimated in 1839 at £43,393. The assessed property in 1860 was £15,635. The principal residences are Garscube-house, Killermont-house, Garscadden, Mainie, and Kilmardinny. In the parish, chiefly at Milngavie, and other places on Allander water, are a cotton factory, two bleachfields, three printfields, a distillery, a paper-mill, a snuff-mill, and several corn-mills,—employing aggregately about 900 persons. The portions of the wall of Antoninus which intersects this parish, remain nearly in the same distinct state as when described by Gordon in his 'Itinerarium Septentrionale.' The parish is traversed lengthways by two lines of turnpike, and across its breadth by one, and has a profusion of subordinate and connecting roads. The village of New Kilpatrick stands on the road from Glasgow to Drymen, 2 miles south-west of Milngavie, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Glasgow. A fair used to be held here on the first of May, but is now extinct. Population of the village, 40. Houses, 10. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,090; in 1861, 4,910. Houses, 681. Population of the Dumbartonshire section in 1831, 1,675; in 1861, 2,763. Houses, 457.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Duke of Montrose. Stipend, £270 3s. 10d.; glebe, £11 13s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds, £24 1s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, is now £50, with £30 fees, and about £45 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1808, is situated at the village of New Kilpatrick, and contains 700 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Milngavie; a recent erection, under the patronage of its own male heads of families. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Milngavie, built in 1799, and containing 517 sittings. There are six non-parochial schools, and two public libraries. East Kilpatrick and West Kilpatrick were originally one parish, and continued so till the year 1649. That parish took its name from St. Patrick, the patron-saint of Ireland, and claimed him as a native. Its church before the end of the 12th century, was, in honour of St. Patrick, very richly endowed with lands by Alwin, Earl of Lennox; and soon after it was, with all its property, given by Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, to the monks of Paisley, and, till the Reformation, was served by a vicar. In the

reign of James V., Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie founded a chapel at Drumry, within the limits of the modern New Kilpatrick, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, endowing it with the five-pound lands of Jordan-hill in Renfrewshire. Some ruins remain on the spot; but they appear to be, not those of the chapel, but the ruins of a tower or strength.

KILPATRICK (West or Old), a parish in Dumbartonshire. It contains the post-town of Duntocher, the post-office villages of Yoker, Dalmuir, Old Kilpatrick, Dunglass, and Milton, and the villages or traffic-scenes of Faidley, Miltonfield, Hardgate, Dalmuir-shore, Bowling, Frisky, Little-mill, and Dumbuck. Its outline has four sides. One of these faces the north, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is bounded by Stirlingshire; another faces the east, measures 6 miles, and is bounded by East Kilpatrick and by Lanarkshire; another faces the south-west, measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is bounded by the river Clyde, which separates it from Renfrewshire; and the fourth faces the north-west, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is bounded by the parish of Dumbarton. Allander water, from a point a brief way below its source, runs across the northern border, and expands there into an elongated lake, which serves as the reservoir of the mills on the Kelvin. A stream of great value for its propelling water-power, issues from two lochlets near the boundary with Dumbarton, runs 4 miles south-eastward to Duntocher, and then $1\frac{1}{2}$ southward and south-westward to the Clyde at Dalmuir. One-half or rather more of the area of the parish, from the northern boundary downwards, is occupied by the range of variegated heights, called the Kilpatrick hills or braes. The range at the eastern boundary is upwards of 2 miles broad; it extends almost due west in undulating and parallel lines of elevation till near the western extremity; and there it converges very nearly to a point, and breaks suddenly down in the bold, beautiful, stooping brow of Dumbuck hill, which commands Dumbarton-castle. The greater part of the surface of the parish lies fully exposed to the eye of a passenger on board of a steam-boat sailing down the Clyde, and will be found described in a paragraph of our article on the Clyde on page 281 of our first volume. All the surface south of the hills, generally speaking, first subsides into inclined plane, and then spreads into low flat.

The arable lands, the pastures, and the woodlands, are respectively in the proportions to each other of about 177, 161, and 19. Whinstone for road-metal, and freestone of excellent quality as building material, are wrought in several quarries. Mines of ironstone, limestone, and coal—the last resembling the Newcastle coal in quality—are wrought in the vicinity of Duntocher. Some interesting antiquities are noticed in the articles **DUNTOCHER** and **DUNGGLASS**. Antoninus' wall, which came in from the east and terminated at Dunglass, can now be identified only in a few places, and even there is traceable only in its fossa, and with the aid of writings which describe it before agricultural improvement levelled its last vestiges with the ground. The principal landowners are Lord Blantyre, Dunn of Duntocher, Buchanan of Auchentorlie, Hamilton of Barnes, Stirling of Edenbarnet, Campbell of Barnhill, and Geils of Dumbuck. The real rental of the parish in 1839 was not more than £12,500; and now it is about £23,000. The estimated value of raw land produce in 1839 was £30,706; the value of assessed property in 1860 was £23,429. The manufactures of the parish are many, great, and various, but will be found noticed in our articles on Duntocher and some of the villages. The facilities of communication are singularly rich. All the

Clyde steamers call at no fewer than five places. The Dumbartonshire railway commences at Frisky, and communicates with the vale of the Leven. Two ferries convey carriages, carts, and cattle, across the Clyde, serving in all respects as bridges; one called Erskine-ferry at Old Kilpatrick, and the other immediately beyond the eastern limit of the parish, between Yoker-toll and Renfrew. The Forth and Clyde canal, from the point of its commencement at Powling to that of its leaving the parish, traverses a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and offers important advantages in the transmission of coal and manure. The Glasgow and Dumbarton road traverses the parish at its greatest length near the Clyde; and another turnpike communicates between Old Kilpatrick and Glasgow, through Duntocher. The village of Old Kilpatrick stands on the Glasgow and Dumbarton road, 1 mile east of Bowling, 2 miles west by south of Duntocher, and 9 west-north-west of Glasgow. It is a neat, tranquil, pleasant place, with a prosperous appearance, but with little stir of manufacture. It was erected in 1679 into a burgh of barony, but has allowed its privileges to go into abeyance. Population of the village, 877. Houses, 201. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,879; in 1861, 5,577. Houses, 559.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Lord Blantyre. Stipend, £250 5s. 2d.; glebe, £32 10s. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £10 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 810 sittings. It is situated at the village of Old Kilpatrick, and has a neat square battlemented tower, which figures pleasantly in the landscape. There is a chapel of ease at Duntocher, which was built in 1836, and contains 800 sittings. There are two Free churches, respectively at Old Kilpatrick and at Duntocher; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were £433 2s. 7d.,—of the latter, £105 16s. 2d. There are three United Presbyterian churches,—one at old Kilpatrick, with 587 sittings, one at Duntocher, with about 670 sittings, and one at Craigs, with 500 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Duntocher, with an attendance of about 400. There are 9 private schools, several public libraries, and some other institutions.

KILPATRICK BAY, a small open bay at the mouth of the Blackwater, on the west side of the island of Arran. It is also called Drimadown bay.

KILPATRICK HILLS. See **LENNOX HILLS**, and **KILPATRICK (West)**.

KILPETER. See **HOUSTON**.

KILPIRNIE. See **NEWTYLE**.

KILRAVOCK-CASTLE, an old picturesque residence, belonging to the ancient family of Rose of Kilravock, on the west border of Nairnshire. It surmounts a rocky bank, on the left side of the river Nairn, 6 miles south-west of the town of Nairn. It comprises a very ancient square keep, and a long range of high-roofed additions, most of which are said to have been designed by Inigo Jones; and is surrounded with dense woods, containing many fine old trees. In the house is one of the richest collections of old writings, old armour, and old paintings in the north of Scotland; and one of the writings, a curious diary by successive tutors and chaplains of the place, was recently published by the Spalding Club. The Roses came into possession of Kilravock about the year 1280; and they have continued in possession by uninterrupted male descent. The mother of Henry Mackenzie, the author of 'the Man of Feeling,' and the lady admired by Lord President Forbes, the heroine of his song, 'Ah Chloris, could I now but sit,' were

daughters of the house of Rose, and residents at Kilravock-castle. The name Kilravock is popularly pronounced Kilrawk.

KILRENNY, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilrenny and the large fishing-village of Cellardykes, on the south-east coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded on the south by the frith of Forth, and on other sides by the parishes of Anstruther, Carnbee, and Crail. Its length eastward is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface rises from the shore to the northern boundary in a gentle acclivity, unbroken by any eminence deserving notice; and it presents to the eye a fertile and highly cultivated appearance. A few acres along the shore are constantly in pasture, about 10 or 12 acres belonging to the town are in wasteful commonage, and a small aggregate of the estates of Innergelly and Thirdpart are under wood; but all the rest of the land is regularly in tillage. The beach is covered with large sandstone blocks; and the interior is incumbent on rocks of the coal formation. Limestone, sandstone, and coal are worked. There are eight landowners; but the only mansions are Innergelly-house and Kennyhill. The valued rental is £8,470 Scotch. Assessed property in 1860, £7,523 6s. 10d. The parish is traversed by the road from Crail to Largo, and has ready access to the steam-boat communication of Anstruther. Population in 1831, 1,705; in 1861, 2,534. Houses, 346.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, William Baird of Ellie. Stipend, £269 2s. 2d.; glebe, £27 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £218 13s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £40 fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains about 800 sittings. The ancient church was given by the Countess Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, to the monks of Dryburgh, and was served by a vicar till the Reformation. There are in Cellardykes two boys' schools, a girls' school, and an infant school.

The TOWN of KILRENNY stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the nearest part of the shore, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-east of Cellardykes, and 3 miles west-south-west of Crail. It claims to be called a town only in consequence of wearing burgh honours,—for, in all other respects, it is only a small village. Even in its burgh capacity too, it shares all its honours with Cellardykes, being itself called Upper Kilrenny while that place is called Nether Kilrenny; and even the two together acquired a place among returning burghs only by an accident, and are properly no more than a burgh of regality. Kilrenny, so far as is known, never had a royal charter; and it holds feu of a subject superior, Bethune of Balfour. It appears, however, to have at one time sent a member to the Scottish parliament; and, in 1672, the magistrates presented a supplication to parliament, setting forth that it never was a royal burgh, and praying that it might no longer be considered as such, but continue a burgh-of-regality. This supplication was submitted to the privy council, and Kilrenny was expunged from the rolls. Yet, after a time, it again sent a member to parliament without being objected to; and at the Union, it was inadvertently classed with four other burghs to send a member to the British parliament; and by the reform bill, it was conjoined with Cupar, St. Andrews, Crail, Pittenweem, and the two Anstruthers for the same purpose. It was disfranchised, however, upwards of 20 years ago, and placed under the management of three persons resident in Cellardykes. Population in 1841, 1,652; in 1861, 2,073. Houses, 257. But these statistics, it will be remembered, are inclusive of CELLARDYKES: which see.

KILRY HILL, a hill extending east and west in the parish of Glenisla in Forfarshire, and dividing it into two districts of nearly equal size.

KILSPINDIE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Rait, and the villages of Kilspindie and Pitrodie, in the Gowrie district of Perthshire. It is bounded by St. Martin's, Collace, Kinnaid, Errol, and Kinfauns. Its length south-westward is about 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A narrow belt on the south-east side lies in the Carse of Gowrie, and is carpeted with a deep rich soil of mixed clay and moss. All the other parts of the parish are hilly; but the slopes of the hills, toward the Carse, are cultivated to the summit, and have a very fertile soil. Among the hills, too, are many pleasant little spots in hollows and glens, where the soil is eminently good. The summits and sides of the hills in the interior, and away to the northern extremity, are generally barren, and, in many places, are covered with a wet heath sward, thickly sprinkled with whitish or grey whinstone boulders. Upwards of 200 acres are under plantation. Some interesting features have been noticed in the articles EVELICK and FINGASK: which see. The streams which traverse or touch the parish are all mere burns, six in number. The principal landowners are Sir P. M. Thripland, Bart. of Fingask, Moodie Stewart of Annat, Ramsay of Kinkell, Steele of Evelick, and Robertson of Tullybelton. The rental is about £6,304. Assessed property in 1860, £6,255 2s. 7d. The parish is traversed by the old road from Perth to Dundee, and has near access to stations of the Perth and Dundee railway. Population in 1831, 760; in 1861, 665. Houses, 150. The village of Kilspindie stands on the southern border of the parish, at the debouch of one of the little glens from the hills, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Rait, and 3 miles north-north-west of Errol. It anciently had a castle, which is now extinct; and it was the place in which the mother of Sir William Wallace found refuge in the young hero's boyhood, and whence he went to attend school at Dundee, and whither he fled after one of his early exploits in that town. Says Blind Harry respecting his mother and him,—

"To Gowrie passed, and dwelt in Kilspindie.
The knight, her father, thither he them sent
To his uncle, that with full good intent
In Gowrie dwelt, and had gude living there.
Ane aged man, the whilek received them fair."

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the Crown and Robertson of Tullybelton. Stipend, £233 17s.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £72 6s. Schoolmaster's salary, is now £45, with £10 fees. The parish church stands in the village of Kilspindie, and is a plain modern building, containing about 350 sittings. There is a private school in Rait; and there is a parochial library. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kilspindie and Rait, which were united prior to 1634. The walls of the church of Rait are still standing.

KILSPINDIE, Haddingtonshire. See ABERLADY.

KILSYTH, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilsyth, and the villages of Banton and Auchinmully, in Stirlingshire. It is bounded on the south by Dumbartonshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Campsie, Fintry, St. Ninians, and Denny. Its greatest length west-south-westward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Carron water flows eastward $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the northern boundary. Kelvin water rises in the south-east corner, and flows westward $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in a deep artificial channel, along the southern boundary. Several streamlets which rise in the interior, and flow southward, are remarkable for the

numerousness and variety of the cascades and cataracts which they form, and for the vast aggregate amount of machinery which they drive. Bush-burn flows on the eastern boundary, and is a tributary or head-stream of Bonny-water. A mile westward of it, flows another head-stream of that water, Auchinloch-burn. Next are Shavend-burn and Garrel-burn, both natural tributaries of the Kelvin, but now collected into a large artificial lake lying about a mile east of the town of Kilsyth, covering upwards of 70 acres, shut up within romantic banks, and serving as a reservoir to the Forth and Clyde canal. Further west are Quinzie-burn and Inchwood-burn, the latter flowing for about a mile on the boundary, and then running into the interior. The southern district of the parish, comprising nearly one half of its entire area, is part of the great strath of the Forth and Clyde canal, and contains the watershed or summit-level of that strath. The surface, for a little way northward from the boundary, is nearly a dead level, little more than 160 feet above the level of the Forth at Grangemouth; and farther north it makes an undulating, broken, and rough ascent. Though very bare of trees, this district, in consequence of being well-cultivated and enclosed, presents a pleasing aspect. Between this district and a belt of meadow-land along the northern boundary, the whole area swells boldly and variedly up in wild pastoral heights, a continuation of the Campsie fells, called the Kilsyth hills, lifting their summits from 1,000 to 1,368 feet above the level of the sea. The loftiest of these hills commands a prospect which, if less beautiful and variegated than that from the top of Benlomond, is richer and more continuous. Part of at least fourteen, if not sixteen counties, is under the eye at one glance. Scotland is seen from sea to sea, and over a still more extensive area from south to north. The contrast between the Lowland and the Highland part of the vast scene, strongly arrests the attention. "If you turn your eye southward from the frith of Forth to Clyde, and from Pentland and Galloway to the Ochils and Kilpatrick hills, the whole seems one extended fertile plain, or rather like a beautiful garden sheltered on all hands by the surrounding mountains, and divided into numberless beautiful enclosures, like the compartments of a flower garden. Nothing can possibly be a more striking contrast to this than the prospect to the north. For 70 or 80 miles it appears to be an endless succession of hill upon hill, overtopping one another till they are lost in the distance of the prospect, and blended with the blue clouds or azure sky. In a foggy day, or frosty morning, the prospect is truly picturesque. Being raised entirely above the fog, the whole plain to the south appears like the sea in a calm; while the hills on the north seem to rise like islands out of the main, or like the tumultuous waves of the ocean in a storm."

The soil of the parish in that part of the southern plain which is skirted by the Kelvin, is a rich fertile loam, from 2 to 2½ feet deep; in the smaller part of that plain whose waters run eastward, it is thin, channelly, and siliceous; and in the upland districts it is in general sandy, or gravelly and light, and, in some places, almost wholly yields to a carpeting of small stones of from four ounces to two or three pounds weight. The climate, though moist, is salubrious. The agriculture of the parish probably exhibits no peculiarity except the historical one, that it introduced to Scotland the open cultivation of the potato. In 1728, when that esculent was known and treated only as a tender exotic, Thomas Prentice, a day-labourer here, set the example of raising it in the open field; and eleven years later, Robert

Graham, Esq. of Tomrarrow, had here brought the practice to such perfection, that he rented lands near Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, and Renfrew, for supplying the public. Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Bart., is by far the largest landowner of the parish, and resides in it at Colzium; and there are nearly twenty other landowners, but only six of them resident. The real rental in 1841 was £9,517; the estimated value of raw land produce in that year, £24,127; the value of assessed property in 1860, £14,050. A beautiful light coloured sandstone has long been quarried. Coal occurs throughout a large part of the parish, and is extensively worked. Limestone of excellent quality also is worked, but not to so great extent as formerly. Ironstone has very long been extensively worked by the Carron company; and is now extensively worked also by another party. A vein of copper ore was wrought during last century by the York Building company. Large masses of grey and variegated dull-coloured flint, and specimens of yellow and red jasper, were discovered in 1791, or rather were then brought into notice; for the jasper possessing a very fine grain, had even at that date found its way to the lapidaries and seal engravers of Edinburgh and London.

A famous battle was fought in the parish of Kilsyth, on the 15th of August, 1645, between the army of Montrose and an army of Covenanters. The scene of action was the tract immediately around the hollow which now contains the reservoir of the Forth and Clyde canal,—a field so broken and irregular, that, did not tradition and history concur in identifying it, few persons could believe it to have been the arena of any military operation. Montrose and his men took up their ground to their own liking, to abide the onset of forces specially deputed against them by the Scottish council under the command of Baillie, an officer of reputation. But when Baillie arrived to make the attack, he found his authority all but entirely superseded by a committee, headed by Argyle, and shorn of power to exert subordinating influence on the portion of the army placed specially under his control. Montrose's army consisted of only 4,400 foot, with 500 horse, while that of his antagonist amounted to 6,000 foot and 1,000 horse; but he had the high advantages of having chosen his ground, of possessing the supreme command, and of having arranged his troops in the best possible manner for confronting his opponents. The weather being very hot, Montrose bade his fellows doff their outer garments,—a circumstance which gave rise to a tradition that they fought naked; and, making a general assault, he almost instantly—aided or rather led by the impetuosity of his Highlanders—threw his antagonists, reserve and all, into such confusion, that prodigies of valour, on the part of their nominal commander, utterly failed to rally even a portion of them, and incite them to withstand the foe. A total rout taking place, Montrose's forces cut down or captured almost the whole of the infantry, and even coolly massacred many of the unarmed inhabitants of the country. Though Baillie's cavalry, for the most part, escaped death from the conqueror, very many of them met it in fleeing from his pursuit across the then dangerous morass of Dullater bog. Incredible as it may seem, only seven or eight persons in Montrose's army were slain. "It belongs not to me," says the Rev. Robert Rennie, in the Old Statistical Account, "to give any detail of that engagement, in this place. Suffice it only to say, that every little hill and valley bears the name, or records the deeds of that day; so that the situation of each army can be distinctly traced. Such as the

Bullet and Baggage-know, the Drum-burn, the Slaughter-how or hollow, Kill-e-many butts, &c. &c. In the Bullet-know and neighbourhood, bullets are found every year; and in some places so thick, that you may lift three or four without moving a step. In the Slaughter-how, and a variety of other places, bones and skeletons may be dug up everywhere; and in every little bog or marsh for 3 miles, especially in the Dullater bog, they have been discovered in almost every ditch. The places where the bodies lie in any number may be easily known; as the grass is always of a more luxuriant growth in summer, and of a yellowish tinge in spring and harvest."

—In 1769-70, when the Forth and Clyde canal was cut through Dullater bog, myriads of small toads, each about the size of a nut or turkey bean, issued from the morass, hopped over all the adjacent fields northward to the extent of several miles, and were so numerous as to resemble in motion the rebound of hail-stones in a heavy shower, and to count 10, or even 20 or 30, in the space of a square yard. They all went directly north, yet were never seen beyond the summit of the hill, nor anywhere in considerable number the following spring.

The parish all lies immediately on the Caledonian side of Antoninus' wall, and possesses or has yielded up antiquities in keeping with its position. At Westerwood and Barhill, beyond the limits of the parish, are two distinct Roman forts; and corresponding to these, within the limits, are two Pictish forts, respectively at Cunny-park and at Balcastle. That at Balcastle is perhaps the most beautiful, regular, and entire of all the Pictish forts in Scotland: situated in a peninsula formed by two rills, rising on all sides at an angle of 45 degrees, 300 feet in diameter at its base, and 150 feet on its flat summit. Several circular fortifications called Chesters, the Gaelic name for camps, have a strong mutual resemblance, and bear such marks of high antiquity as to have been supposed coeval with the Roman forts, or of earlier construction than Antoninus' wall. Various tumuli once existed; but have been levelled in the course of agricultural improvement. There are also monuments of the feudal times. In the Barwood is an eminence, still called the Court-hill, where the haughty barons were accustomed to sit in judgment. Near Quinzie-burn is another eminence called the Gallow-hill, where their unrelenting sentences were put in execution. Half a mile north of the town of Kilsyth are the ruins of Kilsyth-castle, anciently the baronial residence of the junior branch of the family of Livingstone. Sir James Livingstone offered to hold out the castle against Cromwell, and otherwise maintained loyalty to the house of Stuart during the period of the interregnum, and at the Restoration was created Viscount Kilsyth, and Lord Campsie. His second son, William, the third Viscount Kilsyth, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, suffered forfeiture, and died in Holland. He married first the widow of Viscount Dundee, who brought him a son, and next Barbara, daughter of Macdougall of Macquerston, who brought him a daughter. The family burying-vault, 16 feet square, having been entered, in 1795, for the purpose of plunder, the embalmed bodies of one of these ladies—most probably the second—and her infant, were found in a state of apparently as complete preservation as immediately after death. The vault is now so closed up as to be inaccessible.

This parish is traversed along its southern border by the north road from Glasgow to Stirling; it is nowhere more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and generally not more than 200 or 300 yards distant from the Forth and Clyde canal, and it enjoys ready access to the Croy

and Castlecary stations of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. There are in the parish a sickle-work at Upper Banton, a paper-mill at Townhead, a brick and tile work at Currymire, a waulking factory at Quinzie-mill, and a power-loom factory in the town of Kilsyth. Many of the parishioners are hand-loom weavers, in the employment of Glasgow manufacturers. Among distinguished natives of the parish may be mentioned Sir William Livingstone, who became a senator of the college of justice in 1609, the Rev. John Livingstone, one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, Dr. Jeffray, professor of anatomy in the university of Glasgow, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, author of a narrative of travels in Egypt, W. A. Cadell, Esq., author of two volumes of travels in Italy, and the Rev. Dr. R. Rennie, minister of the parish from 1789 to 1820, and author of several essays on peat-moss. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,297; in 1861, 6,112. Houses, 718.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £271 6s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £78 12s. 8d. The parish church stands at the west end of the town, is an elegant structure, built in 1816, and contains 860 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Banton, a little north of Kelvinhead, a neat building, erected about 16 years ago, containing upwards of 400 sittings, and under the patronage of its own subscribers and managers. There is a Free church of Kilsyth, with an attendance of about 400; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £200 0s. 5d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Kilsyth, built in 1766, and containing 559 sittings. There are also an Independent chapel and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. There are three parochial schools, and two non-parochial, the former situated respectively in the burgh and in the west and east baronies. Salary of the burgh schoolmaster, who employs an assistant, £50, with £58 fees, and £9 other emoluments; of the east barony schoolmaster £15, with £31 fees, and £1 1s. other emoluments; of the west barony schoolmaster, £9, with £23 fees, and £22 other emoluments. The east barony was formerly called Monaebrugh, and constituted the whole parish till 1649, and was a rectory. The west barony is Kilsyth proper, and, till 1649, belonged to Campsie; and it did not impose its name on the parish, to the expulsion of the ancient one of Monaebrugh, till the close of the 17th century. In this barony, at a place still called Chapel-green, there was anciently a chapel. Supposing this to have been dedicated to a Romish saint of the name of Cetae, the word Kilsyth may be derived from that name, with the prefix Cella, a church, chapel, or burying-ground. Or the word may be an abbreviation of the Gaelic *Kil-abhuinnisith*, 'Church of the River of peace;' and the brook in the vicinity of the church may have been considered as haunted by the *Daoine Sith*, or Scottish fairies, called 'men of peace,' for fear of their malign influence. Kilsyth is remarkable as the scene of two religious revivals which occurred respectively in the years 1742 and 1839, and excited great interest throughout the country. Narratives of them were written and published by the Rev. Mr. Robe and the Rev. Mr. Burns, the incumbents at their respective dates.

The TOWN OF KILSYTH stands on the north road from Glasgow to Stirling, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the Forth and Clyde canal, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles west by north of Cumbernauld, 12 west-south-west of Falkirk, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Glasgow, and 15 south by west of Stirling. Seen from the banks of the canal or from the neighbouring heights, it seems to be bleakly situ-

ated, and has a dingy appearance. Its street-arrangements are straggling and irregular; and its edifices indicate the narrow competency of a community of cotton-weavers subordinate to Glasgow. The original village ran along the banks of the Garrel, at a time, of course, when that stream was not diverted toward its present reservoir receptacle; and it then bore the name of Monacbrugh. But about the year 1665, an entirely new town was built on a small rising ground, called Moat-hill, and took the name Kilsyth from the title of the proprietor. This, for some time, derived consequence from being a stage on the great thoroughfare from Glasgow to Stirling, Falkirk, and Edinburgh; and, after being forsaken by that traffic, it continued to maintain itself by connexion with the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow. A factory was erected here about 10 years ago which itself employs a good number of weavers. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Fairs are held on the second Friday of April, and the third Friday of November; and a large cattle-show is held in June. The town has a savings' bank, and a branch-office of the National bank of Scotland. It was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1826. Its governing body comprises a bailie and 4 councillors; and it has also a commission of police, comprising the bailie, one of the councillors, and 5 other commissioners. Population in 1841, 4,106; in 1861, 4,692. Houses, 506.

KILTARLITY, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, and reaching on the east within 2 miles of the post-town of Beauly, in Inverness-shire. It is bounded by Ross-shire, and by the parishes of Kilmorack, Kirkhill, Inverness, and Urquhart and Glenmoriston. Its length eastward is about 37 miles; and its average breadth is about 6 miles. The water-course of Strathglass, from the head of Glenaffrick all the way down to within 2 miles of Beauly, forms, with two exceptions, the northern boundary line. The one exception gives the Davoch of Erchless and Annat, on the north side of the river, to Kiltarlity; and the other gives the three farms, called the Crochails, on the south side of the river, to Kilmorack. All our articles which give a general account of Strathglass, or an account of its most remarkable features, such as AFFRICK (LOCH), GLASS (THE), STRATHGLASS, INVERNESS-SHIRE, AIGAS, ERCHLESS-CASTLE, and DRUHM (THE), are thus descriptive of Kiltarlity. Excepting about 9 square miles of a low-lying tract at its eastern extremity, the entire parish consists of hilly and rocky upland, cut into sections by glens, and fringed on the north by one half of the valley-ground of Strathglass. Its heights are generally rounded, and do not anywhere exceed an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea-level, and yet, in the west, are almost a wilderness, and in some places inaccessible by man. There are numerous lakes; some of them grandly romantic. There are also extensive woods, chiefly recent plantations. The principal proprietor is Lord Lovat, whose residence, Beaufort-castle, stands near the eastern extremity of the parish, amid extensive wooded policies, on the site of the ancient fortress of Beaufort or Dunie, which figures in history so early as the time of Alexander I., and sustained a regular siege in 1303 by the troops of Edward of England. Another extensive landowner is J. Stewart, Esq., whose estate stretches up Glenconveth southward from Beaufort-castle, and is traversed by a new road into Glenurquhart; and whose mansion of Belladrum stands amid brilliant pleasure-grounds, and is one of the most elegant in the Highlands. Chisholm of Chisholm also owns part of the parish. The principal antiquities are

Druidical temples and vitrified forts. The lower part of the parish adjoins, and the upper part is traversed by, the north road from Inverness to Skye. Population in 1831, 2,715; in 1861, 2,839. Houses, 598. The assessed property in 1860 was £9,391.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, Professor Hercules Scott. Stipend, £283 14s.; glebe, £60. The parish church stands about 3 miles from the east boundary, and was built in 1829, and contains 790 sittings. The upper part of the parish is included in the Royal bounty mission of Strathglass. There are a Free church of Kiltarlity, and a Free church preaching station of Strathglass; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were £146 13s. 7d.,—of the latter, £43 8s. 6d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel with 500 sittings at Eskadale. There are three parochial schools at respectively Kiltarlity, Mauld, and Knockfin. Salary of the Kiltarlity schoolmaster, £30; of each of the other schoolmasters, £20 by law, but £25 by voluntary gift of the Chisholm and of Mr. Marjoribanks of Guisachan. There is an endowed female school at Kiltarlity. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kiltarlity and Conveth. When these parishes were united is not known. Conveth is the south-east portion of the united parish.

KILTEARN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Evantown and the village of Drummond, in Ross-shire. It is bounded on the south-east by the frith of Cromarty, and on other sides by the parishes of Dingwall, Fodderty, Contin, Lochbroom, and Alness. Its length south-eastward is about 20 miles; and its breadth along the coast is about 6 miles, and in the interior is variable. The huge mountain Benwyvis is on the boundary with Fodderty. All the rest of the interior, excepting a tract of from one mile to two miles in breadth along the coast, is continuous upland, wild and uncultivated, consisting of a mass of hills covered with heath, and interspersed with extensive tracts of moor and mossy ground, and valleys covered with coarse grass. Along the coast the parish is arable, and exhibits a rich appearance; the fields are regularly enclosed, and several elegant seats are seen, surrounded with thriving plantations. The total number of cultivated acres is about 3,000. The principal waters are those noticed in our articles AULTGRANDE and GLASS (LOCH). The rivulet Skiack, formed by the union of several mountain-torrents, falls into the frith about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the mouth of the Aultgrande; and there are several other streamlets, which take their rise from lakes among the mountains. Coal has been found, but could not be profitably worked. Lead and iron ores also occur, but have not hitherto promised or induced any attempt at mining. Sir Charles Munro of Fowls, Bart., whose seats are Fowls-castle and Arduellie-house, is the proprietor of about two-thirds of the parish, and counts as the thirtieth in descent from Donald Munro, to whom Malcolm II. granted the tract of country between Dingwall town and Allness water, for assisting him to extirpate the Danes; and part of that tract was afterwards erected into the barony of Fowls. The other landowners are Munro of Novar, Mackenzie of Mountgerald, Munro of Balcony, and Davidson of Tulloch. The real rental in 1839 was about £5,300; the estimated value of raw produce in that year, £15,090; the value of assessed property in 1860, was £7,684. There are meal, flour, barley, carding, and saw mills on the Skiack and the Aultgrande. The chief antiquities are remains of five chapels and burying-places. There was formerly, to the west of the house of Clyne, a

remarkable piece of antiquity, which the progress of the plough some 25 years ago swept away. It was an oval figure, formed with large stones set upright, similar—though on a smaller scale—to Stonehenge in Wiltshire; and is supposed to have been used by the Druids as a place of worship. The parish is traversed by the road from Dingwall to Tain. Population in 1831, 1,605; in 1861, 1,634. Houses, 303.

This parish, formerly a vicarage, is in the presbytery of Dingwall, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £249 9s. 6d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1791, and contains 524 sittings. There is a Free church, with about 350 sittings; and its receipts in 1865 were £181 2s. 4½d. There is a private school at Evan-town.

KILTUNTAIK. See MORVEN.

KILVICEUEN. See KILFINCHEN.

KILWINNING, a parish, containing the post-town of Kilwinning, and the villages of Fergus-hill, Doura, and Dalgarven, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Dalry, Beith, Dunlop, Stewarton, Irvine, Stevenston, and Ardrossan. Its greatest length south-south-westward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. Along the east and north-east, the surface is hilly; and thence to the south, south-west, and west, it slopes gently down in knolly or waving curves. Many of its heights and hillocks are crowned with plantation, and are agreeable features in a lovely landscape. The southern extremity is beautified by the mansion and part of the pleasure-grounds of EGLINTON-CASTLE: see that article. The views from the upper district are extensive and beautiful, comprising some of the finest groupings of the frith of Clyde and its screens, with a rich low country on the foreground. A good many hundreds of acres of the parochial area are under wood; a considerable aggregate in the upper district is moss; from one-fourth to one-third of the entire area is under crop; and all the rest is disposed in field pasture, subordinate to the dairy. The soil of nearly one half of the cultivated lands is a stiff clay; and that of most of the remainder is a light sandy loam. Garnock and Lugton waters intersect the parish, the former south-eastward and the latter south-westward, making a confluence about a mile below Eglinton-castle. Caaf water traces the boundary a short distance with Dalry, and falls into the Garnock. A small lake, called Ashenyard or Ashgrove loch, lies on the boundary with Stevenston. Rocks of the coal formation underlie the whole parochial surface. Coal abounds, and is extensively worked. Limestone, of excellent quality, is also extensively worked. Three blast furnaces, together with suitable accompanying buildings, were erected in 1845, under the name of the Eglinton iron-works; two others were erected afterwards; and the resident population there is now about 1,000. Good building sandstone is quarried, and was long ago in request for places beyond the parish. There are 35 landowners drawing rental of £50 or upwards; but the only mansions, besides Eglinton-castle, are Mount-greenan, Monkcastle, and Ashgrove. The farms, in general, are small; many of them not more than 50 acres, and all averaging only about 80. The average rent of arable land is about £1 15s. per acre. There are four corn mills and three saw mills. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-western railway, in both its Ayr fork and its Kilmarnock, and it has a station on the Ayr fork 26 miles from Glasgow, and contains the junction with it of the Ardrossan railway. Population in 1831,

3,772; in 1861, 7,717. Houses, 1,061. Assessed property in 1860, £23,367.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £316 8s. 5d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated teinds, £670 9s. 1d. The parish church was built in 1775, and contains 1,030 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 265; and its receipts in 1865 were £151 4s. 10d. There are also an United Presbyterian church, and an United Original Secession church, each with an attendance of about 200; the former containing 600 sittings, the latter 550. There is likewise a Morristonian place of worship. The schools in the parish are the parochial school, two penny-a-week schools for respectively boys and girls in the town, two adventure schools for respectively boys and girls in the town, an adventure school at Byres, a school at the Fergushill coal-mines, a school at the Eglinton iron-works, and four subscription schools at Auchentiber, Bullerholes, Doura, and Dalgarven. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £70, with £31 10s. other emoluments. The present attendance at the parochial school is 243, and at all the other schools collectively 629.—The parish figures prominently in record as the site of an abbey, and was anciently a vicarage of that abbey, and derived its name from St. Winning, a Scottish saint of the 8th century. Near the manse is a fountain still called Winning's well. Soon after the erection of the abbey, Kilwinning was known, in all the circumjacent country, under the name of Saigtown, thought by some to be a corruption of Saints'-town; and by this name it still is, or very recently was, well known to the inhabitants. Before the Reformation the church of the abbey served as the parish church; and even when the abbey itself was demolished, the church was allowed to stand, and continued to be used till the erection of the present edifice.

The abbey of Kilwinning was founded in 1140, for a colony of Tyronensian monks from Kelso, by Hugh de Morville, lord of Cunningham, and Lord High Constable of Scotland, and dedicated, like a church which preceded it, to St. Winning. Robert I., Hugh de Morville, John de Meneleth, the lord of Arran, Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, Sir John Maxwell of Maxwell, and other opulent and powerful personages, endowed it with very extensive possessions. Besides granges and other property, the abbey claimed the proprietorship of the tithes and pertinents of 20 parish-churches,—13 of them in Cunningham, 2 in Arran, 2 in Argyleshire, and 2 in Dumbartonshire. "According to the traditional account of the entire revenue of the monastery," says the statist in the Old Account, "it is asserted that its present annual amount would be at least £20,000 sterling." From Robert II. the monks obtained a charter, erecting all the lands of the barony of Kilwinning into a free regality, with ample jurisdiction; and they received ratifications of this charter from Robert III. and James IV. The monks appear to have been unusually expert in the chicanery of priestcraft, and to have enthralled the judgments and superstitious feelings of men in the dark ages of their influence, fully more than most of their contemporaries. They made such use of some pretended relics as, on the credulous faith of their virtues, to draw many offerings; and they, at the same time, made such an exhibition to the public eye of shallow austerities, as to win for themselves the credit of being superhuman in character, James IV., when passing their place in 1507, made an offering of 14 shillings to their relics. Hoveden, thoroughly gulled with their legends, gravely re-

lates, that a fountain in the vicinity of their monastery ran blood for eight days and nights, in the year 1184. The last abbot was Gavin Hamilton, of the family of Rosslock, a hot opponent of John Knox, and a zealous partizan of Queen Mary. In 1538, he succeeded James Bethune, archbishop of Glasgow, as abbot; and in 1551, was killed in a skirmish in the Canongate of Edinburgh.

According to tradition, the buildings of the abbey, when entire, covered several acres, and were stately and magnificent. In 1560, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, one of the most active and distinguished promoters of the Reformation, acting by order of the States-general of Scotland, almost destroyed them, leaving only the church and a steeple, and so totally demolished what was strictly monastic, that all traces of even the foundations of the walls have long ago utterly disappeared. In 1603—after the abbey had been under the commendatorship, first of the family of Glencairn, and next of the family of Raith—its lands and titles, and various pertinents, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Hugh, Earl of Eglinton. The church continued to be in use as the parish church till 1775, when the greater part of it was taken down to make way for the present parish church. So much of the ruins as remained were afterwards repaired, at very considerable expense, by the then Earl of Eglinton; and, from a drawing of them made in 1789, they are exhibited in Grose's *Antiquities*. The steeple mainly consisted of a huge square tower, 32 feet on each side and 103 feet high; and in 1814 it fell from natural decay. A new beautiful tower was built in the following year, about the same height, 23 feet square, on the same site, and separate from the church. The south gable of the old church's transept, and one of its finely proportioned arches, a Saxon gateway, and some mouldering walls, are now the only extant remains of the ancient abbey.

The TOWN OF KILWINNING stands on a gentle rising-ground, on the right bank of the Garnock, on the road from Irvine to Paisley, and on the route of the Ayr fork of the Glasgow and South-western railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Irvine, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Saltcoats, $3\frac{1}{2}$ south by east of Dalry, and 26, by railway, south-west of Glasgow. The town is ancient, and has a dull, antiquated, dingy appearance; yet borrows sufficient splendour from the loveliness of its environs, from reminiscences of its historical importance, and from the beautiful remains of its old church, with the contiguous elegant modern tower, to be an object of interest. It consists principally of one narrow street, winged by some lanes, and of some rows of modern houses; and stretches westward from the river. Its extremities are somewhat detached; and the western one is called the Byres, from a belief that the monks kept their cattle there; while the eastern one bears the name of Crosshill, from being the place where they set up the cross to receive the homage of approaching pilgrims. The environs of the town are richly adorned with wood; and its higher parts command a gorgeous view of the frith of Clyde and its screens. The male inhabitants are employed chiefly in weaving and mining, and the females in sewing. In the various departments of silk, woolen, and cotton, the town had, in 1828, 370 looms, and in 1838, 350. In the latter year, 60 of the looms were harness, and 290 plain. The number of looms is now smaller; and they are employed principally in the weaving of silk. There is likewise a foundry in the town. Fairs are held on the first day of February, and the first Wednesday of November. The principal inns are the Eglinton arms and the Winton arms. The town has two

banking offices, a savings' bank, a reading-room, several friendly societies, and a total abstinence society. Population in 1861, 3,921. Houses, 434.

Kilwinning was the cradle of free-masonry in Scotland. Fraternities of architects were formed on the Continent of Europe, in the 11th and 12th centuries, to carry out the principles of the Gothic architecture; and being favoured with bulls from the Popes of Rome, securing to them peculiar privileges wherever they might go, called themselves free-masons. One of these fraternities came to Scotland to build the abbey of Kilwinning; and there they took some of the natives into their fellowship, making them partakers of their secrets and their privileges. What the secrets were, and some of the privileges, is not known; but the fraternities which sprang up in Scotland, together with all those on the Continent and in England, soon passed from their original character into one of mere haughty exclusive consociation, with little or no reference to any purposes of architecture. In this new character Scottish free-masonry sank suddenly into obscurity, and even into odium; but it eventually revived; and in the reign of James I., it walked abroad with the high bearing which has ever since characterized it. That monarch, not long after his return from England, patronized the mother-lodge of Kilwinning; and presided as grand-master till he settled an annual salary, to be paid by every master-mason of Scotland to a grand-master, who should be chosen by the brethren, and approved by the Crown,—who should be nobly born, or a clergyman of high rank and character,—and who should have his deputies in the different towns and counties of Scotland. James II. conferred the office of grand-master on William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, and made it hereditary in the family of his descendants, the Barons of Roslin. Earl William and his successors held their head-courts, or assembled their grand-lodges, in Kilwinning, as the seat of the earliest fraternity. An uncommon spirit for free-masonry becoming diffused, many lodges were formed throughout the kingdom, receiving their charters of erection from the Kilwinning lodge, and combining its name with their own in their distinctive titles. In 1736, William St. Clair of Roslin, obliged to sell his estates, and destitute of an heir, resigned to an assembly of the lodges of Edinburgh and its vicinity, all claim to the grand-mastership, and empowered them, in common with the other lodges of the country, to declare the office elective. On St. Andrews'-day of that year, the representatives of about 32 lodges received the resignation, elected William St. Clair himself their grand-master, set an example which has ever since been followed, of testifying respect for the part he acted, and constituted themselves into the grand-lodge of Scotland,—an institution whose influence or power has in a great measure shorn the ancient Kilwinning lodge of its peculiar honours, or at least superseded it in its paramount place among the lodges. Yet, whoever takes any interest in free-masonry, still looks with feelings of pride or veneration to the Kilwinning lodge.

Kilwinning is remarkable also for its continuation to the present time, almost uninterruptedly, of that practice of archery which was anciently enjoined by acts of the Scottish parliament upon the young men of every parish. Its company of archers are known, though imperfectly, and only by tradition, to have existed prior to the year 1488; but from that year downward, they are authenticated by documents. Originally enrolled by royal authority, they appear to have been encouraged by the inmates of the abbey; and they, in consequence,

instituted customs which easily secured their surviving the discontinuance of archery as the principal art of war. Once a-year, generally in the month of June, they make a grand exhibition. The principal shooting is at a parrot, anciently called the papingo, and well known under that name in heraldry, but now called the popinjay. This used to be constructed of wood; but in recent years has consisted of feathers worked up into the semblance of a parrot; and is suspended by a string to the top of a pole, and placed 120 feet high, on the steeple of the town. The archer who shoots down this mark is called "the Captain of the popinjay;" and is master of the ceremonies of the succeeding year. Every person acquainted with Sir Walter Scott's novels, will recognize the Kilwinning festival, though fictioned to be on a different arena, in the opening scene of *Old Mortality*, when young Milnwood achieves the honours of captain of the popinjay, and becomes bound to do the honours of the Howff. Another kind of shooting is practised for prizes at butts, point-blank distance, about 26 yards. The prize, in this case, is some useful or ornamental piece of plate, given annually to the company by the senior surviving archer.

KIMELFORD. See KILNINVER.

KIMMERGHAM. See EDROM.

KIN-. See KEAN-.

KINALDY. See DUNINO.

KINBEACHIE, a small lake at the western extremity of the parish of Resolis, in Ross-shire. Its superfluence forms the burn of Resolis.

KINBEAN, a hill, containing an inexhaustible supply of peat-moss for fuel, in the parish of Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire.

KINBETTOCK. See TOWIE.

KINBLITHMONT. See INVERKEHLOR.

KINBROOM. See FYVIE.

KINBUCK, a village in the parish of Dunblane, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of the town of Dunblane, in Perthshire. It has a station on the Scottish Central railway. Population, 131. Houses, 14.

KINCAID. See CAMPSIE.

KINCAIRNIE, a village in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire. Population, 83. Houses, 20.

KINCALDRUM, a post-office station and an estate, in the parish of Inverarity, on the road from Forfar to Dundee, Forfarshire.

KINCAPLE, a village in the northern district of the parish of St. Andrews, 3 miles west-north-west of the town of St. Andrews, Fifeshire. Population, 186. Houses, 40.

KINCARDINE, a parish lying on the northern border of Ross-shire, and comprising two detached portions of Cromartyshire. It adjoins the post-office village of Bonar; and is bounded by the county of Sutherland, and by the parishes of Edertown, Rosskeen, Fodderty, and Lochbroom. Its length eastward is upwards of 35 miles; and its breadth is from 5 to 20 miles. Part of its boundary-line with Sutherlandshire is the ALTAN-NAN-CEALGACH,—which see; but a much greater part is the river Oikel, together with the upper portion of that river's long narrow estuary, called the Kyle, or Upper Dornoch frith. The parish, at its east end, is narrow; but it gradually widens, till, at the western extremity, where 'the forest of Balnagown'—which is a group of rude hills of great extent—is situated, it is 20 miles in breadth. It consists of a number of straths or glens, watered by rivulets, and of mountains covered with fine soft heath, and affording excellent sheep-walks. The coast of the Kyle is flat and sandy, and affords safe harbours for small vessels. There are several salmon-fishings. Knockbirny, a mountain on the boundary with

Assynt in Sutherlandshire, abounds with marble, both white and coloured; and on Cairnchuinaig, a lofty mountain in the interior, topazes similar to those of Cairngorm have been found. There are eight landowners,—all non-resident; and the real rental is about £5,000. The assessed property in 1860 was £6,860. A sanguinary contest, called the battle of Tuiteam-Tarbhach, was fought in this parish, in the 14th century, between the Macleods and the Mackays. The last battle of the Marquis of Montrose also was fought here, at a place called Craigcaoineadhan, in April 1650, whence he fled into Assynt, where he was captured. Both battles seem to have been rather onslaughts than affairs of strategy; and the former has left a dismal memorial in a small unenclosed burying-ground, where its victims were buried; while the latter is commemorated in the present name of its locality, which entirely superseded the previous name, and signifies "the Rock of Lamentation." The hamlet or kirktown of Kincardine stands on the coast of the Kyle, within a mile of the eastern boundary of the parish, and about 2 miles south-east of Bonar-Bridge, and has a small harbour. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,887; in 1861, 1,746. Houses, 386.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £278 2s.; glebe, £8 16s. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £5 fees. The parish church was built in 1799, and contains 600 sittings. The quoad sacra parish of Croick lies wholly within Kincardine; and the mission district of Rosehall lies partly within it. See CROICK and ROSEHALL. There is a Free church of Kincardine: attendance, 450; receipts in 1865, £125 13s. 8d. There are seven non-parochial schools, a parochial library, and a reading-club.

KINCARDINE, a parish in the district of Menteith, about the middle of the southern verge of Perthshire. It contains the post-office village of Thornhill, and the post-office station of Blair-Drummond, and the villages of Norrieston, Kirklane, and Woodlane. It consists of two parts, both bounded on the south by the river Forth, and detached from each other, at the average distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by the southern part of the parish of Kilmadock. The larger or eastern section stretches between the Forth and the Teith, from their point of confluence westward, 4 miles in a straight line up the former, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ up the latter; and measures on its west side, or along the boundary with Kilmadock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The lesser or western section stretches northward between Port-of-Monteith on the west, and Kilmadock on the east, to an extended wing of the latter parish on the north, in a stripe of mean length $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and of mean breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The Teith divides the larger section from Kilmadock and Leacroft on the north-east; and the Forth divides both sections from Stirlingshire on the south. In consequence of the Forth bending from its general easterly course, and making a sweep $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile northward to the point of junction with the Teith, the area of the parish is greater than would appear from the measurement we have stated, and is supposed to amount to about 7,500 imperial acres. Goodie-water runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the western boundary of the smaller section, and the same distance south-eastward through it, to fall into the Forth, in the intervening projection of the parish of Kilmadock. Both this stream and the Forth are here dark-coloured in their waters, and have a muddy bottom; and both in the bulk of their united volume, and in the beauty of their banks, they are excelled by the Teith. The surface of the parish

consists, over two-thirds of its extent which stretch upwards from the Forth, of carse-lands, and over the remaining third on the north of dryfield. The greater part of it is nearly a dead level; and the only elevated part of it is a very gentle ridge which commences at the mansion of Blair-Drummond, and ascends westward by easy undulations, from about 40 to about 300 feet of altitude above the level of the sea, at the highest part of the road from Thornhill to Callander. This ridge slopes laterally to the Teith on the north, and to the carse on the south; and lying in the widest part of the strath of Monteith, screened in the distance by the Benlomond-hills on the west, Benledi on the north-west, Benvoirlich and Stoontachrone on the north, the Ochils on the east, and the hill-chain of Stirlingshire on the south, it is the centre of a finely-featured and warmly-tinted picture, set in a frame of superlunary and grandeur. The soil of the dryfield district is a light loam, formerly studded with numerous boulders, which greatly obstructed tillage till they were blown with gunpowder, and removed. The soil of the carse district is a rich blue clay, lying upon a bed of gravel, which comes near the surface at the northern extremity, and thence dips at the rate of one foot in a hundred toward the Forth, allowing a great average depth to the superincumbent clay. At various depths, the carse has many thin beds of shells, particularly of oysters. About 85 years ago, nearly one-half of the whole carse-lands were covered with a deep bog, well-known under the name of the Kincardine-moss, which was of no other value than for its produce in peats; and, owing to the boldness and novelty of the processes by which it was rendered arable and richly luxuriant, has obtained more notoriety than probably any other scene of agricultural improvement. Various methods of improvement were tried, so slow in their progress, so limited in their range, and of so little value in their results, that a doubt arose whether the arena of them would not have been worth more to the proprietor had it been the bed of a lake. Henry Home, Lord Kames, a senator of the college of justice, and the distinguished author of several learned publications, within whose estate of Blair-Drummond the moss lay, conceived the project of cutting it away piece-meal, and sending it adrift on the Forth; and having commenced operations, was succeeded in the conducting of them by Mr. Home Drummond, his son and heir. See the article **BLAIR-DRUMMOND**. Very little moss now remains in the parish; and even that little is in process of extinction. About 350 acres are under wood, about 500 are in permanent pasture, 142 are waste moor, and all the rest, excepting the remains of the moss, are under the plough. About two-thirds of the entire area belong to Mr. Home Drummond; and the rest is distributed among 20 landowners. The average rent of the carse land is about £2 7s. per acre; of the dryfield, £1 7s. Assessed property in 1860, £14,657. There are in the parish two meal mills, a saw-mill, and a tile-work. Sandstone is quarried, both for house-building and for road-making. There is, in the vicinity of Blair-Drummond, a tumulus, called Wallace's Trench, 63 yards in circumference, which, on being opened, was found to have been sepulchral. There are, within the grounds of Blair-Drummond, two much larger tumuli, which have not been opened. There were found, in the course of the geological operations on the moss-lands, a number of portable Roman antiquities, and a considerable stretch of Roman road. There was also found, imbedded in the clay under the moss, a portion of the skeleton of a whale. The parish is traversed by the roads from Stirling to Port-of-Mon-

teith and to Callander; it is connected with Stirlingshire by a suspension bridge, erected in 1831 from a design by Smith of Deanston; and it will derive benefit from the opening, through Gargunnoch, of the Forth and Clyde railway. Population in 1831, 2,456; in 1861, 1,778. Houses, 336.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Lady Wilmoughby de Eresby. Stipend, £255 8s. 1d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated tithes, £401 9s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £64, with about £14 fees, and £12 other emoluments. The parish church is an elegant Gothic structure, built in 1816, and containing 770 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Norriston, 4 miles west of the parish church, built in 1812, repaired in 1833, and containing 870 sittings. There is a Free church at Norriston; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £100 0s. 6d. There are four non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Kincardine belonged to the abbey of Cambuskenneth.

KINCARDINE, a post-town and sea-port in the parish of Tulliallan, on the southern verge of the detached district of Perthshire. It stands on the shore of the frith of Forth, 4 miles west-north-west of Culross, 5 south-east of Alloa, and 22 south-south-west of Perth. The name Kincardine has been interpreted to signify either "the head of the shore," or "the head or meeting-place of friends;" and it evidently bears the former of these senses, both as applied to this town and as applied to Kincardine in Monteith. The frith of Forth manifestly extended at one time far above Stirling, depositing all the clay of the carses, as well that which ever lay bare after the retiring of the waters, as that which subsequently became overgrown with moss; and in the course of the frith retiring farther and farther to the east, it probably had the head of its shore for currauchs at Kincardine in Monteith, when the first church of that place was founded, and the head of its shore for sea-borne vessels at Kincardine in Tulliallan, when the original houses of this town were built. Even yet the frith so narrows here, though afterwards slightly expanding, as to have rendered this place, up to the recent epoch of the opening of railways, the grand ferry station on the route of direct connection between all Fifeshire and Kinross-shire on the one hand, and all the south-west of Scotland on the other; while, for a long period, the commerce here was a commerce for nearly all places round the head of the frith, just as the commerce at Leith was a commerce for nearly all places along the lower parts of its south side, and the commerce of Kirkcaldy was a central commerce for places along the lower part of its north side.

The town of Kincardine has been very irregularly built. Most of the houses are of one story, and covered with tile; but the newer ones are of two or three stories, and covered with slate. The parish church of Tulliallan is in the town, and is an elegant modern building; here also are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church; here too, and in the neighbourhood, are some good villas; and the town, as a whole, exhibits unmistakable marks of past importance and present well-doing; yet is the aggregate appearance of the place not at all prepossessing. The vessels belonging to it comprise about 9,000 tons, and are worth about £108,000. There are about 50 shipowners; but they mainly buy or build their vessels elsewhere, and employ them in the trade of the Mediterranean, the West Indies, South America, the East Indies, and Australia. Ship-building was once important here, so many as nine vessels being sometimes

simultaneously on the stocks; but that trade has greatly declined. Extensive distilleries, salt-works, and collieries, which formerly gave large employment to the inhabitants, are extinct. But there are still a sail-cloth factory, and a rope-work; and a few persons are employed in the weaving of plain linen cloths and damasks. The quay or pier is good; and the roadstead adjacent to it is capable of accommodating 100 large vessels. Kincardine has a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and is a regular place of call for the Stirling and Granton steamers. It has two good inns, three insurance agencies, and branch-offices of the Union bank and the Commercial bank. It is a burgh-of-barony, and is governed by a baillie. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the first Monday of February, May, August, and November. Two extensive embankments were recently formed along the Forth adjacent to it, respectively on its west side and its east side, for the reclaiming of valuable land from the tide, with the incidental effect of improving the local climate. The embankment on the west is 11 feet high and 2,020 yards long, was completed in 1823, at the cost of £6,104, and reclaimed 152 acres of land; and that on the east is 16 feet high and 3,040 yards long, was completed in 1839, at the cost of nearly £14,000, and reclaimed 214 acres of land. Population of the town in 1841, 2,875; in 1861, 2,166. Houses, 450.

KINCARDINE, a decayed village in the parish of Fordoun, 4 miles west-south-west of Auchinblae, Kincardineshire. Adjacent to it are the ruins of an ancient castle, a seat of royalty, noticed in our article **CASTLETON OF KINCARDINE**. The village is now diminished to a few houses; but it once extended from the ground at the foot of the castle to the vicinity of Fettercairn-house. It was anciently the county town, and still gives its name to the county; and it continued to be the seat of the sheriff's courts till the time of James VI., when they were removed to Stonehaven. It had its church, its cemetery, its east port, its west port, and its market cross; the last of which was carried off to Fettercairn, and still figures there. Several places in the vicinity of the village and the castle continue to bear names which indicate their ancient grandeur.

KINCARDINE, Inverness-shire. See **ABERNETHY**.

KINCARDINE-GLEN, a beautifully romantic glen, traversed by the rivulet Madran, in the parish of Blackford, Perthshire. The Scottish Central railway crosses this glen by stupendous works, the middle portion of which is a viaduct of six arches, nearly 100 feet above the stream. On the grounds of the glen are the ruins of an ancient ducal castle. See **BLACKFORD**.

KINCARDINE-O'NEIL, the south-western district of Aberdeenshire. It comprehends all the upper part of the basin of the Dee, as much of the central portion of that basin as belongs to Aberdeenshire, a small part of the lower portion of that basin, and a small part of the right side of the central portion of the basin of the Don. Its general character may be readily inferred from our articles **ABERDEENSHIRE** and **DEE (THE)**. It comprises the parishes of Craithie and Braemar, Glenmuick, Tulloch, and Glogairn, Logie-Coldstone, Tarland, Coull, Aboyne and Glentannar, Birse, Lumphanan, Kincardine-O'Neil, Midmar, Cluny, and Echt. Its length, in the direction of east by north, is 57 miles; and its breadth varies from 8 to 16 miles. Population in 1831, 15,415; in 1861, 15,725. Houses, 3,052.

KINCARDINE-O'NEIL, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Kincardine-O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on south-east and south by Kincardineshire, and on

other sides by the parishes of Birse, Aboyne, Lumphanan, Tough, Cluny, and Midmar. Its length southward is upwards of 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is upwards of 5 miles. The river Dee traces the south-western boundary, dividing this parish from Aboyne and Birse. Belty burn traverses the interior of the parish in a south-easterly direction, bisecting it into nearly equal parts, and passes into Kincardineshire, to fall speedily there into the Dee. A streamlet, called the Neil, drains the western wing of the parish into the Dee, at a point where that river is on the boundary; and this streamlet, by washing the site of the ancient church, which is also that of the present village, gave rise to the suffix of the name Kincardine-O'Neil. The surface of the parish may be described as comprising three straths, or parts of straths, together with considerable intervening hills. The southern and the central straths have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the sea; and the northern strath is higher. The hill which divides the southern strath from the central one is Ordfundlie; that which divides the central strath from the northern one is Learney; and this may not improperly be regarded as a continuation of the hill of Fare, part of which is on the eastern boundary. See **FARE (HILL OF)**. There are in the parish upwards of 2,000 acres of plantation. The rocks are variously sand, stone, trap, and granite. There are 12 landowners. The principal residences in the parish are those of Kincardine, Learney, Desswood, Camfield, Craigmyle, and Stranduff. There are 6 saw-mills and 5 meal mills. The real rental in 1842 was about £6,000; the estimated value of raw produce in that year, £17,576; the value of assessed property in 1860, £9,042. The village of Kincardine-O'Neil stands on the side of the Dee, and on the road from Aberdeen to Ballater, 5 miles east by south of Charleston of Aboyne, 8 west-north-west of Banchory, and 26 west by south of Aberdeen. Its situation is a pleasant one, and commands an extensive view along the valley of the Dee, and up to its enclosing mountains. This village is deemed an excellent summer resort for invalids. A bed-house for eight old men was founded here in the Roman Catholic times by a bishop of Aberdeen, but became extinct at the Reformation. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, and on the Wednesday and Thursday after the last Tuesday of August, all old style. Population of the village, about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,936; in 1861, 2,186. Houses, 403.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir W. Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £232 4s.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £162 15s. 7d. The parish church is an old edifice, burnt down and restored in 1733, and repaired in 1799 and 1820, and containing 640 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 250; sum raised in 1865, £102 11s. 1d. There are three parochial schools, with average salary of £25 each and about £20 fees, and all aided by the Dick bequest. There are four other schools and three circulating libraries.

KINCARDINESHIRE—popularly called **THE MEARNS**—a maritime county of the east side of Scotland. It is bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire, from which, in a great measure, it is divided by the river Dee; on the east, by the German ocean; and on the south and west, by Forfarshire, from which it is mainly divided by the North Esk. Its outline is triangular, with the most acute angle stretching north-eastward to the vicinity of Aberdeen, and terminating at Girdleness. Its greatest length is along the coast-boundary south-westward, 32 miles; and its greatest breadth, from east to west, is 24 miles

The county is naturally divided into four districts,—the Grampian, the Dee-side, the How of Mearns, and the Coast-side.

The Grampian or mountain district consists of the eastern termination of what is popularly called the lower chain of that mighty rampart of ancient independence, the Grampian range: see GRAMPAINS. This sterile, rugged, dreary region stretches from west to east, through the whole breadth of the county, softening down almost to the verge of the ocean, and separating the Dee-side district, on the north, from the How of Mearns, on the south. Rising, in the midst of highly cultivated land, about 3 miles from the coast, with a height of 500 to 600 feet—if not rather forming, first of all, the promontory of Girdleness itself—it rapidly increases in altitude, with a vast congeries of dark brown hills, until, at the western extremity of the district, about 20 miles from the sea, Mount Battock, nearly 3,500 feet above sea-level, towers in height beyond them all. On the top of this mountain, Kincardineshire meets the counties of Forfar and Aberdeen. About 6 miles eastward is Clochnaben, or the White stone hill, remarkable for a protuberance of solid rock on its summit, about 100 feet in perpendicular height, appearing, from the sea, like a watch-tower, and forming an excellent land-mark to coasting vessels. About 4 miles from Clochnaben is Kerlook, from the top of which, at an altitude of 1,900 feet, is commanded a most noble view over the greater part of Aberdeenshire to the north, and over extensive regions to the south, as far even as the Lammernuir hills in East Lothian. Six miles to the north-east is Cairnmanearn, almost covered over its whole surface with great blocks of granite. Cairniemount, in the south front of the Grampians, is about 2,500 feet in height,—over it passes the public road from the Howe to the Dee-side. Strathfinella, also on the south, is remarkable for the manner in which it stands isolated from the main body of the ridge, being cut off by a narrow vale, of very pleasant aspect, but in many places not 100 yards in breadth. In summer the glens and deep hollows among the Grampians are somewhat enlivened by the fringe of green pasture springing up by the sides of the different brooks, which alternately become either dry channels or furious torrents; but there reigns throughout even these a cheerless, gloomy solitude, devoid, except in a very few places, of human habitation or of marks of human industry. In some of them, however, are spots of surpassing natural beauty. The Kincardineshire section of the Grampians is, on an average, from 16 to 18 miles in length, by 6 to 8 in breadth. Square area 120 miles, or nearly 80,000 acres.

The Dee-side district extends from the sea westward, along the southern bank of the Dee for about 13 miles, and then along both banks 9 or 10 miles further; and comprehends also the valley of the Fegh. In this district, which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of timber, the face of the country is highly embellished by plantations, which here occupy a greater proportion of land than in any other part of the county; the fir-plantations extending, in some places, to the summits of the adjoining hills. At many points, especially in the vicinity of the rising valley of Banchory, the prospect along the Dee is rich and beautiful. That part of the district which lies north of the river, and to which the preceding observations most specially apply, is much diversified in heights and flats, and has a southern exposure. It contains about 26 square miles, or 16,640 acres. The southern portion of the district contains about 54 square miles, or 34,560 acres.

The Howe district is a low, champaign, and highly cultivated country, diversified and ornamented by thriving plantations, gentlemen's seats, and villages. The ground being, in many places, composed of a bright red clay, gives the surface, when newly ploughed, a very peculiar, but rich, warm, and pleasing appearance, finely relieved with the green plantations, grass fields and hedges. This district constitutes the eastern termination of the great strath or valley of Strathmore, extending south-westwardly from Stonehaven, in this county, with trifling interruptions, to the frith of Clyde. Its length, within Kincardineshire, is about 16 miles. It is about 5 miles in breadth at the western boundary; but it narrows towards the east, till, at the water-shed, 4 miles west of Stonehaven, it is little more than half-a-mile broad. It is sheltered from the cold northern blasts by the towering Grampians, which here present a wall rising from 500 to 2,500 feet above the level of the Howe; while, from the ungenial easterly winds, it is protected by the heights of Garvock and Arbutnot, forming a range of hills with here and there an altitude of 500 feet, and, in most places, displaying a surface cultivated nearly to the summit. By the continuation of the Sidlaw hills, extending from that range, and including it, the surface on the southern border of the county, more especially along the banks of the North Esk, is much diversified with hill and dale. The Howe of the Mearns constitutes the only proper access to the north of Scotland, owing to the hills and mountains occupying, uninterruptedly, the whole breadth of the country, except at this point; and it has, therefore, been the common passage for armies since the earliest periods of history,—yet it does not appear to have been the scene of any great military achievement. The square area of the Howe district is about 50 miles, or 32,000 acres.

The Coast-side district is subdivided. From Stonehaven southwards to the North Esk it extends about 18 or 20 miles in length, by 4 to 5 in breadth, flanked, on the west, by numerous hills not exceeding 500 feet in height, some of which, generally the most barren, cross it, and terminate close to the sea, particularly between Stonehaven and Bervie. The shore is bold, rising, in general, from 100 to 300 feet in height, and presenting a perpendicular face of rock; whence the country expands inland into plain and highly cultivated fields, laid out in all directions, according as the rivulets or deep ravines bend their course to the ocean from the conterminous hills. The most conspicuous range of rocks here is Fowlsheugh, noted as a rendezvous, during summer, of innumerable flocks of sea-fowl of various kinds. In the face of this rock are several caverns with natural arches, galleries, &c. of great extent and magnificence. Notwithstanding the vicinity of the ocean, this part of the county is adorned with some thriving plantations; and almost close to the shore itself are trees of considerable magnitude. From Stonehaven northward to the Dee the shore is also bold and rocky; but the face of the country is generally of a very inferior description—as wretched and uninviting as can well be conceived. In the vicinity of Stonehaven and of Aberdeen, however, and in some other parts, the lands display a totally different appearance,—strenuous and extraordinary exertions having been made for the improvement even of the most barren and unpromising localities. The square area of this northern division of the Coast-side district is about 45 miles, or 28,800 acres; that of the southern 85 miles, or 54,400 acres.

The rivers Dee and North Esk, though belonging to Kincardineshire only in common with the con-

tiguous counties, are by much the most conspicuous of its streams, and contribute a fine fringe-work of scenery to respectively its northern and its southern borders. Most of its interior streams rise either among the Grampians or among their offshoots, and flow to either the German ocean, the Dee, or the North Esk. The principal ones falling into the German ocean are the Cowie and the Carron, rising in the parish of Glenbervie, and flowing through Fetteresso to Stonehaven; and the Bervie, rising in Fordoun, and flowing between that parish and the parishes of Glenbervie and Arbutnot, intersecting the latter in its course to Bervie. Those falling into the Dee are the Sheeoch, intersecting Durris parish; the Aan and the Dye, which rise near Mount Battock, and water the parish of Strachan northward; and the Feugh, which comes in from Aberdeenshire, drinks up the Aan and the Dye, and runs north-eastward to the Dee in the parish of Banchory-Ternan. The only noticeable Kincardineshire stream running to the North Esk is the Luther, which rises among the Grampians, in the parish of Fordoun, by two principal sources, and falls into the Esk near Ballinaquene. These streams, though of inconsiderable magnitude, abound with trout and par; and their banks and overhanging trees, with knolls and braes adjoining, are, in many places, highly picturesque. No less so are many of the numerous other smaller streams and mountain-rivulets which enliven the stern alpine solitudes down which they flow. The Loch-of-Leys is the largest lake in the county, being about 2 miles in circumference, and well-stored with pike. The ruins of an ancient edifice are here supported by piles of oak on an artificial island.

The mineral treasures of the county are of no great value. Over the whole Grampian district granite is the most prevalent stone. The hill of Strathfinella, however—separated, as already noticed, from the Grampian range—is one entire mass of sandstone, perfectly isolated. Sandstone is the chief building material in the Howe district. Blocks or boulders of granite, both of a whitish colour like the granite of Aberdeen, and of a reddish colour like that of Peterhead, are scattered over all the country round the Grampians. The other prevailing rocks, especially along the coast, are basalt, greenstone, and breccia or plumpudding-stone. Limestone is found at Mathers on the Coast-side, whence considerable quantities are taken for manure and building purposes; it is also found in various other places, as at Tillywhilly, in the Dee-side district, and near Fettercairn, and at Laurencekirk, in the Howe of Mearns; but as no coal has yet been discovered, it is principally on the coast, where that important mineral can be more easily obtained, that limekilns are wrought to any considerable extent. At Stonehaven, and at Laurieston, in the Coast-side district, quarries of sandstone afford excellent and durable materials for building. At Whistleberry, in Kinneff parish, millstones of excellent quality are made from the pudding-rock found on the coast. Native iron has been found in a field at Balnakettle; and indications of iron-ore are met with elsewhere throughout the county. In the vicinity of Cowie pipe-clay is dug for household purposes. Jaspers, porphyry, and specimens of asbestos, have been found in different parts; pebbles of great variety and beauty of colour, and some value, are procured in every brook, particularly in Arbutnot and St. Cyrus; and the Scottish topaz, or Cairngorm, is sometimes found amongst the Grampian streams. Zeolite is found; and some of the caverns on the coast near Stonehouse abound with stalactites.

The soils are very various. The Grampian district may, in general, be said to be as devoid of soil as of vegetation; but there are considerable exceptions, particularly along the base and lower altitudes of the exterior hills and slopes on the Mearns-side, where a deep rich loam is frequently found. The soil in the Dee-side district, south of the Dee, as in Durris and Maryculter, is, in many parts, stony and thin, on a rocky substratum; but there is also some deep black loam,—though, on the river side, in Maryculter, it is naturally thin and sandy. Clay and gravelly soils are also found. North of the Dee the soil consists chiefly of decomposed granite mixed with a portion of moss. It is not naturally very productive, though greatly ameliorated by cultivation. The soil on the southern side of the Grampians, in the Howe district, is pretty uniform in its nature. On the northern side of the Howe, fronting the south, it may be defined as a loam derived from gravel; and on the opposite side, fronting the north, a loam derived from clay. In both it resembles in colour the red or grey sandstone, the chief kind of quarried stone known in the district. Throughout the whole it is commonly productive, yet with varieties in its fertility. The soil of the Coast-side, south of Stonehaven, is of every description, in the lower parts, from the richest and most productive loam on clay or gravel, to the most worthless sand, clay, or moss. It is oddly intermixed,—entire wastes lying, in some places, contiguous to the most fertile fields. The greater proportion, however, is of the latter description,—some of the lands near the shore containing the most productive soils in the county. North of Stonehaven, as in Fetteresso and Dunottar, the soil is chiefly moss on a hard stony bottom, with a little clay, loam, &c. In Banchory-Devinick it is light, and either mossy or sandy, and in various parts has been much improved.

The climate of this county is different in the different districts. In winter and spring, the weather in the mountainous parts is extremely severe, while in summer, especially in the deep glens amongst the Grampians, the atmosphere at times becomes insufferably hot. In the low country the climate has been improved of late years by the draining of bogs and mosses, and the spread of plantations; and it is now in no way inferior to the climate of other Scottish districts in the same latitude. The average heat on the east coast, in N lat. 56° 58', and 150 feet above sea-level, between the years 1805 and 1816, was 43° 8'; the average greatest heat 64° 4'. The average number of fair days in the year was 212.

Agriculture, in this county, has made rapid progress during the present century. The writer of the Old Statistical Account of Kinneff remarks,—and the same sentiment is repeated by Sir John Sinclair in his Statistical Analysis,—that “the farmers owe their superior skill and management to Mr. Barclay of Ury,—a gentlemen, whose acknowledged merit entitles him to have his name transmitted to posterity as the first, the most extensive, and judicious systematic improver of land in the north of Scotland.” The improvements thus begun about twenty years previous to the date of the Old Statistical Account,—or in the middle of last century,—have been carried on with great spirit and success, down to the present time. Draining, trenching, planting, and enclosing, have been vigorously extended, and are still in progress; and the extraordinary exertions made to reclaim even the most forbidding and hopeless soils, already alluded to, are said to have been nowhere excelled. Since the construction of new roads, affording easy access to every part of the

county, lime has been most extensively used as manure; upwards of 20,000 bolls having been imported yearly at Stonehaven alone for that purpose, exclusive of all that might be burnt in the county itself, or elsewhere imported. The most approved systems of husbandry are adopted, and the soil is cultivated in a style equal to any in Scotland.

In the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1854, for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 208,580 imperial acres in Kincardineshire were returned as in tillage,—2,327 under wheat, 7,815½ under barley, 29,451 under oats, 62 under rye, 66½ under bere or bigg, 47½ under beans, 77½ under pease, 182½ under vetches, 16,087½ under turnips, 2,645½ under potatoes, 5½ under mangel wurzel, 21 under carrots, 8½ under cabbages, 37 under flax, 20 under turnip-seed, and 319½ in bare fallow. The estimated gross produce was 72,137 bushels of wheat, 302,860 bushels of barley, 1,244,304 bushels of oats, 24,752 bushels of bere or bigg, 16,497 bushels of beans, 225,228 tons of turnips, and 12,169 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 31 bushels of wheat, 38½ bushels of barley, 42½ bushels of oats, 37½ bushels of bere or bigg, 34½ bushels of beans, 14 tons of turnips, and 4 tons and 12 cwt. of potatoes. The number of acres not in tillage comprised 36,961½ under grass in the rotation of the farm, 13,029 in permanent pasture, 196½ in irrigated meadows, 59,041½ in sheep walks, 16,652½ under wood, 19,466½ in a state of waste, and 3,003½ in house-steads, roads, fences, &c. The numbers of live-stock comprised 3,835 horses, 6,616 milch cows, 6,316 calves, 12,477 other bovine cattle, 14,951 ewes, gimmers, and ewe hogs, 20,211 tups, wethers, and wether hogs, and 2,863 swine.

The number of estates in Kincardineshire is upwards of eighty, and some of the largest of them have long been in the same families. About thirteen of them are comparatively very large; about forty-three of medium size; and the remainder comparatively small. The sheep farms in the hilly districts are generally of great extent; but the arable farms are very various in size, some of them from 400 to 500 acres, a large number about 200 acres, and many of them comparatively small. In 1855 no fewer than 715 holdings, comprising in the aggregate 3,625 acres of arable land, were rented each at less than £10. The valued rental of the county in 1674 was £74,921 Scots. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £94,861; in 1849, £135,584. The rental in 1855, as ascertained under the new valuation act, was £153,788 19s. 1½d. The average of the fiarprices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, was oatmeal, 15s. 0½d.; white oats, without fodder, 18s. 1½d.; white oats, with fodder, 26s. 7d.; potato oats, without fodder, 20s. 3½d.; potato oats, with fodder, 27s. 1½d.; bere, without fodder, 24s. 9½d.; bere, with fodder, 31s. 5d.; pease, without fodder, 27s. 6½d.; pease, with fodder, 35s. 3½d.; barley, without fodder, 26s. 1½d.; barley, with fodder, 32s. 9d.; wheat, without fodder, 48s. 1½d.; wheat with fodder, 56s. 10½d.; beans, without fodder, 29s. 1½d.; and beans, with fodder, 37s. 8½d.

Among the wild animals of Kincardineshire are the fox, the badger, the otter, the wild cat, the weasel, the polecat, and the hedgehog. Hares and rabbits swarm in extraordinary numbers; and roe-deer are often found in the woods. Grouse abounds in the moors; black game is not uncommon; partridges are plentiful; and pheasants are on the increase. Woodcock, snipe, wild-duck, landrail, plover, teal, curlew, and heron are all more or less abundant; and wild geese, and occasionally swans, frequent the county between autumn and winter.

Falcons and sparrow-hawks are often met with. The mountainous and moorland districts, altogether, have great attractions for the sportsman. Some of the larger streams also afford valuable salmon-fisheries, while a number of the smaller ones are very inviting to the angler. The coast fisheries, particularly in herring, haddock, skate, turbot, cod, and ling, are of such great extent as to engage the attention of the inhabitants of about fourteen fishing-villages, as well as of some of the inhabitants of the towns, scattered along the coast.

Neither the manufactures nor the commerce of Kincardineshire are of much note. The weaving of coarse linen is carried on in various places for the houses in Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, and Dundee. There are several flax spinning mills, some little trade in the making of coarse woollen cloth, several distilleries and breweries, and a fair proportion of work in all the ordinary handicrafts. Laurencekirk shares with two towns in Ayrshire the fame of manufacturing finely-jointed wooden snuff-boxes. The only ports are Stonehaven, Goudon, and Johnshaven,—all of small extent; yet considerable business is done through Aberdeen, and some through Montrose. The principal exports are grain, potatoes, cattle, pork, butter, eggs, whisky, ale, fish, and granite; and the principal imports are coals, lime, timber, slates, salt, and groceries. The Dee-side district of the county enjoys largely the benefits of the Dee-side railway; and the other districts, from Nigg to Marykirk, are traversed by the Aberdeen railway. The commutation roads of the county are classified into the five districts of St. Cyrus, Laurencekirk, Stonehaven, Lower Dee-side, and Upper Dee-side; the principal cross roads are Slug road, the Netherby roads, and the South Dee-side road; and the turnpikes comprise the great lines of communication between the north and the south of Scotland, from the bridge of Dee to the Upper and Lower bridges over the North Esk.

The only royal burgh in Kincardineshire is Bervie. The only burghs-of-barony are Laurencekirk, Fettercairn, and the old town of Stonehaven. The only town containing so many as 2,000 inhabitants, and also the county-town, is Stonehaven. The villages and principal hamlets are Johnshaven, Auchinblae, Drumlithie, Banchoy, St. Cyrus, Roadside, Lochside, Milton, Tangleha, Gourdon, Marykirk, Luthermuir, Catterline, Crawton, Portlethen, Findon, Downie, Cove, Torry, and Burnbanks. Among the principal seats are, Glendye Lodge, the Earl of Southesk; Benholme-castle, Lord Cranshott; Arbuthnot-house, Viscount Arbuthnot; Inglismaldie, the Earl of Kintore; Crathes, Sir James Horn Burnett, Bart.; Dunnottar-house, William N. Forbes, Esq.; Fettercairn, Sir J. S. Forbes, Bart.; Fasque-house, Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.; Balmmain, Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.; Fetteresso-castle, Robert Duff, Esq.; Kingcausie, J. I. Boswell, Esq.; Benholme-house, Lord Benholme; Monboddie, James B. Burnett, Esq.; Netherby, James Silver, Esq.; Hallgreen, James Farquhar, Esq.; Durris, A. W. Mactier, Esq.; Drumtochtie castle, A. Gemmel, Esq.; Tillwhilly, Henry Lumsden, Esq.; Blackhall, Col. John Campbell; and the Burn, Lieut-Col. W. M'Inroy.

Kincardineshire sends one member to parliament; and has its polling places at Bourtrie-Bush, Banchoy-Ternan, Stonehaven, Drumlithie, Fettercairn, and Bush of Woodstone. The parliamentary constituency in 1855 was 954. The sheriff court, the commissary court, the sheriff ordinary small debt court, are held at Stonehaven on every Wednesday during session. The sheriff circuit small debt courts are held at Bervie on the third

Monday of January, April, July, and October; at Laurencekirk, on the first Monday of February, June, and October; and at Durriss on the second Monday of February, June, and October. The justice of peace small debt court is held at Stonehaven on the first Monday of every month. The stations of the county police are Stonehaven, Portlethen, Maryculter, Banchory, Fettercairn, Marykirk, Auchinblae, Laurencekirk, Johnshaven, and Clashendrum. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 23 in the average of 1836-1840, 18 in the average of 1841-1845, 27 in the average of 1846-1850, and 22 in the average of 1851-1860. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846-1852 ranged from £448 to £1,036 a-year. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Stonehaven within the year ending 30th June, 1860, was 87; the average duration of the confinement of each was 21 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £34 11s. 5d. Seventeen parishes are assessed, and two unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852-3 was 1,286; in the year 1860-1, 1,196. The number of casual poor in 1852-3 was 216; in 1860-1, 279. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852-3 was £5,814; in 1860-1, £7,759. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852-3 was £205; in 1860-1, £222. The assessment for rogue-money is 4d. per £1 sterling, for police 3d., and for prisons 4d. Population of the county in 1801, 26,349; in 1811, 27,439; in 1821, 29,118; in 1831, 31,431; in 1841, 33,075; in 1861, 34,466. Males in 1861, 16,744, females, 17,722. Inhabited houses in 1861, 6,697; uninhabited, 254; building, 45.

There are in Kincardineshire 18 entire quoad civilia parishes, parts of three other quoad civilia parishes, and 1 chapel of ease. Thirteen of the parishes constitute the presbytery of Fordoun, in the synod of Angus and Mearns; one of the parts is in the presbytery of Brechin, in the synod of Angus and Mearns; two of the parishes are in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil, in the synod of Aberdeen; and three of the parishes, two of the parts, and the chapel of ease, are in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Kincardineshire was 53; of which 20 belonged to the Established church, 17 to the Free church, 3 to the United Presbyterian church, 7 to the Episcopalians, 3 to the Independents, 2 to the Baptists, and 1 to the Roman Catholics. The number of sittings in 18 of the Established places of worship was 13,883; in 14 of the Free church places of worship, 6,613; in the 3 United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,160; in 6 of the Episcopalian chapels, 1,229; in 2 of the Independent chapels, 600; and in the two Baptist chapels, 290. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath, at 16 of the Established places of worship was 7,098; at 15 of the Free church places of worship, 3,908; at the 3 United Presbyterian meeting houses, 574; at the 7 Episcopalian chapels, 717; at 2 of the Independent chapels, 140; and at the two Baptist chapels, 290. There were in 1851, in Kincardineshire, 77 public day schools, attended by 2,335 males and 1,490 females,—47 private day schools, attended by 484 males and 847 females,—3 evening schools for adults, attended by 42 males,—and 90 Sabbath schools, attended by 2,187 males and 2,545 females.

Kincardineshire has figured very little in history. Such incidents as possess any interest or importance will be found detailed under the special localities with which they were immediately connected. The

most interesting antiquities are Dunnottar castle, formerly the chief seat of the great Earls Marischal, now an extensive and singular ruin; the ruins of the castle of Finella, noted for its curious legend; part of the Kame-of-Mathers, an ancient stronghold, pitched, like an eagle's nest, on the point of a projecting rock, in the parish of St. Cyrus; Green-castle, Kinneff-castle, the castle of Morphee, Whisteberry-castle, the Thane of Cowie's-castle, whose ruins, or at least sites, are still pointed out; and the vestiges of that ancient seat of royalty, Kincardine-castle, adjacent to the extinct town of Kincardine, from which the county has its name. In Fordoun and near Stonehaven are remains of Roman camps; and at Raedykes are remains of an ancient camp which has been pronounced by some antiquaries Roman, and by others Caledonian. In Turris and at Aquhorties are Druidical circles. On the top of Garvock hill are two large Druidical cairns; and in the same neighbourhood is the Sheriff's kettle, where the laird of Glenbervie was boiled to death in the reign of James I. The name Mearns, popularly applied to the county, is probably a word of local meaning, but is commonly supposed to have been derived from Mernia, a brother of Kenneth II., on whom the territory, comprising the modern county, was conferred. 'The men o' the Mearns' has been a proverbial expression from very old times, indicating a character for feats of skill and strength. Hence an old saying in the surrounding districts, 'I can dae fat I dow: the men o' the Mearns can dae nae mair.'

KINCHARDINE. See ABERNETHY.

KINCHAT. See BENHOLME.

KINCLAVEN, a parish, containing the village of Arntully, in the district of Stormont, Perthshire. Its post-town is Meikleour, adjacent to its north-east border. It is bounded on the north by Cuputh, on the east by Cargill, on the south by Auchtergaven, and on the west by Auchtergaven and Little Dunkeld. It is of nearly an oval form, extending north-eastward and south-westward; and measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length, and 3 miles in extreme breadth. The Tay circles round more than one-half of its whole frontier, coming in on the north-west, flowing in large and sweeping sinuosities round the north, receiving the Isla on the north-east, and leaving the parish on the south. Including windings, it runs along the boundary over a distance of at least 10 miles; and almost everywhere wears marks of destructiveness and impetuosity which do not in general characterize its course. Though embankments were early thrown up along its course, it has at various periods cut them down, and made large invasions on the rich corn-fields which they were designed to protect. Three or four desolate tracts which it has abandoned, and several islets in its present channel, are evidences of its power and fury. Just before leaving the parish, it forms a cascade, and falls into a very deep linn, called the Linn of Campsie. Nearly in the centre of the parish, is a lake half-a-mile in length, whence a stream, sufficient in water-power to drive machinery, runs eastward to the Tay. The parochial surface rises gently from the Tay, and is diversified with rising grounds, all accessible to the plough, and of inconsiderable elevation. Along the north and east it is well cultivated and enclosed, and in some parts wooded; but in the interior, and toward the west, it yields only patches to the plough, and has expanses of unkindly moorland. The total extent in tillage is 3,900 imperial acres; under wood, 1,500 acres; in moorland or improveable pasture, 800 acres; and in lakes or moss, 1,200 acres. The soil, in most parts, is light

and sharp; in a small part on the south-west, is a rich black loam; and in the moorlands, has an intermixture of mossy earth. There are five landowners; and the real rental in 1843 was about £4,800. The value of assessed property in 1865-6 was £6,821 6s. 3d. The salmon fishings are highly valuable at several stations on the Tay. The principal antiquity is Kinclaven-castle, a ruin on the Tay, opposite the mouth of the Isla, anciently a royal residence, and said to have been built by Malcolm Canmore. One of the chapters in the well-known metrical history of Sir William Wallace is partly occupied in describing how that hero "won Kinclaven." This parish is traversed by the road from Dunkeld to Perth, and has ready access to the Stanley station of the Dunkeld-road branch of the Scottish Midland railway. Population in 1831, 890; in 1861, 758. Houses, 162.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Richardson of Ballathie. Stipend, £276 11s. 5d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £24 fees, and about £7 other emoluments. The parish church is an old building, containing 320 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, which is one of the original seats of the Secession, and has always been attended by a prosperous congregation. There is a private school in Arntully. Kinclaven ferry is a passage station on the Tay, with a chain boat or flying bridge.

KINCRAIG. See KILCONQUHAR and EARLSFERRY.

KINCRAIGIE. See ALFORD.

KINDACE. See KILMUR-EASTER.

KINDALLACHAN, a village in the parish of Dowally, about a mile distant from the church of Dowally, in Perthshire.

KINDER (Loch), a lake $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the village of Newabbey, in the south-east part of Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long from north-west to south-east, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad. It abounds with trouts, and produces bulrushes and reeds. It receives on the north Glenburn, a stream of 3 miles in length of course, and discharges its surplus waters by a stream running 2 miles south-eastward to the Solway frith. Rising 6 or 7 feet above the surface of the lake, is an artificial mount of stones, resting on a frame of large oak, and supposed to have been constructed as a place of safe stowage for goods from the maraudings of the Borderers. The surrounding manor, which anciently constituted the parish, bore the name of the lake, Loch-kinder. Even the whole of the present parish, previous to the erection of the church at Newabbey, was called Loch-kinder, or, by an absurd pleonasm, Loch-kinder-loch. On an islet in the lake stood the original parish-church.

KINDY (The). See GLENKINDY.

KINEARNY, an ancient parish in the district of Kincardine-O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, now divided between the parishes of Cluny and Midmar. It is 6 miles north-west of Skene.

KINEDAR. See KING-EDWARD.

KINEDER. See DRAINIE.

KINELLAN. See CONTIN.

KINELLAR, a parish, containing the post-office station of Blackburn, in the Aberdeen-proper district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Fintray, Dyce, Newhills, Skene, and Kintore. Its length south-westward is about 4 miles; and its breadth nowhere much exceeds 2 miles. The river Don traces its northern boundary; and the town of Kintore is within 2 miles of its north-west border. It enjoys large facilities of communication by means of the Great North of Scotland railway. Its surface is un-

dulating, and much exposed; though the eminences are partly covered with wood. Excepting the small aggregate of woodland, and a patch or two of rocky moor, the whole parish is under the plough. There are seven landowners; and the real rental is about £3,000. Assessed property in 1860, £4,308. A large heathy undivided common lies between it and Kintore; and the question cannot be decided as to whom this belongs. On this common are a great number of tumuli, indicating it to have been the scene of some great ancient battle; but neither history nor tradition tells what the battle was. In one of several small cairns formerly existing, were found, when opened, three concentric circles of stones, within the innermost of which were bones, still perfect, but white, as if burnt with fire, and black within. On the farm of Upper Auguhorsk, within sight both of Drum and Harlaw, there is a large stone called 'Drum stone,' on which, says tradition, Irvine, the redoubted laird of Drum, made his testament, immediately before he went to the battle of Harlaw. Population of Kinellar in 1831, 449; in 1861, 691. Houses, 112.

This parish is in the synod and presbytery of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £159 12s. 3d.; glebe, £13 15s. Schoolmaster's salary, £42, with about £13 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1801, and contains nearly 250 sittings. Kinellar, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage of Kinkell, belonging to the deanery of St. Andrews.

KINETHMONT. See KENNETHMONT.

KINFAUNS, a parish, containing the post-office station of Glencaise, at the western extremity of the carse of Gowrie, in Perthshire. It is bounded on the north by Kinnoul and Kilspindie, on the east by Errol, on the south-east by St. Madoes and a detached part of Kinnoul, and on the south and west by the river Tay, which divides it from Rhynd and Perth. Its length eastward is fully 5 miles; and its average breadth is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The Tay touches it over a distance of nearly 4 miles; has here neap-tides of 6 feet, and spring-tides of 9 or $10\frac{1}{2}$; and is navigated by steamers and sailing-craft on their way to Perth. Three streamlets rise in the interior, and run to the Tay. The surface is picturesquely varied. The lands on the banks of the river are flat; and at the west end form a narrow belt, but rapidly expand eastward into the carse of Gowrie. The lands next to these rise by an easy ascent to the base of the western part of the range of the Sidlaw hills; and these hills occupy all the rest of the parochial area, and present acclivities replete with character, in various styles of beauty and romance. The most remarkable of them is Kinnoul-hill, partly within the western border of this parish, and partly within Kinnoul. The summit projects in rugged cliffs of a seamy texture, and has, at different times, sent down, over an almost precipitous declivity, large masses of rock, to the plain below. Both the steep front and the bold summit,—the latter rising 632 feet above the level of the Tay,—are picturesquely featured with wood. This hill, and others of the range, afford a variety of delightful prospects. From some places is beheld the course of the Tay, for 18 or 20 miles, enlivened by the sailing craft and fishing-boats which flit along its bosom, and superbly rich in the garniture of its banks, till the prospect terminates, beyond Dundee, in the German ocean; while westward are seen all the east end of Strathearn, and a considerable part of the southern screens of that gorgeous strath, terminating on the moor of Auchterarder. The soil, on the flat grounds along the river, is a strong and very fertile clay; on the grounds

rising toward the hills, it is an easy, deep, rich, black mould; and in the level parts of the eastern division inland from the Tay, it is black mould, mixed in some places with clay, and, in others, with sand. Whatever parts refuse subjection to the plough, are almost all covered with plantation, and contribute both to picturesqueness and utility. The mansions are Kinfauns-castle, Seggieden-house, Glencarse-house, and Glendoig-house,—all modern buildings. The first of these is a superb edifice, the seat of Lord Gray, built in 1822, from a design by Smirke. Lord Gray is by much the most extensive landowner; and there are five others. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Dundee, and by the Perth and Dundee railway; and it has stations on the latter at Kinfauns and Glencarse, respectively $\frac{3}{4}$ and 6 miles distant from Perth. Population in 1831, 732; in 1861, 657. Houses, 141. Assessed property in 1860, £9,077 11s. 4d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £242 11s. 6d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated tithes, £381 18s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £45 with £13 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. fees. The parish church comprises three parts of different dates, the oldest of them very old, and contains 416 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 260; sum raised in 1865, £230 12s. 2d. There is a private school on the northern border of the parish.

KINGAIRLOCH, a district about 12 miles in length, stretching along the north-west side of the Linnhe-loch, in Argyshire. It contains a post-office station of its own name, and belongs to the parish of Lismore and Appin.

KINGARTH, a parish, containing the post-office station of Kingarth, the post-office village of Kilchattan, and the villages of Kerrycroy and Piperhall, in the island and county of Bute. It comprises the southern part of the island; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Rothesay, and on all other sides by the frith of Clyde. Its length southward is $\frac{6}{7}$ miles; and its average breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It has an irregular outline, being indented by several small bays on both its east and west sides; but it gradually narrows from its northern boundary southward till it becomes an isthmus of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and thence it forms a peninsula of 2 miles in length, terminating in the promontory of Garroch-head. Its coast on the east and the south is for the most part rocky and bold, but on the west has a more gentle rise. Its interior attains an extreme elevation on the summits of Blane's-hill and Suidhe-Chatain, or 'Seat of Catan,' which have an altitude of respectively 486 and 520 feet above sea-level. All the features of principal interest will be found noticed in our articles BUTE, ASCOG, MOUNT-STEWART, KILCHATTAN, GARROCH-HEAD, and BLANE'S (St.) CHAPEL. The soil of the arable lands is light and sandy, but fertile. The extent of these lands is 3,937 acres; of moor and pasture land, 3,071 acres; of land which might be profitably reclaimed, 377 acres; and of land under wood, 940 acres. The Marquis of Bute is by far the most extensive landowner; and there are four others. Besides the principal mansions of Mount-Stewart and Ascoig, there is a number of handsome villas. The yearly value of raw produce, inclusive of £710 for fisheries and £550 for lime, was estimated in 1840 at £12,808. The assessed property in 1860, £6,365. Population in 1831, 746; in 1861, 905. Houses, 150.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyre. Patron, the Marquis of Bute. Stipend, £196 10s. 11d.; glebe, £9. Schoolmaster's

salary, £50, with about £24 fees. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 150; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £309 13s. There are two private schools and a parochial library.

KING-EDWARD,—called popularly KINEDAR, and anciently KEN-EDGAR,—a parish containing the post-office station of King-Edward, and the post-office village of Newbyth, in the north-west extremity of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded on the west and north by Banffshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Aberdour, New Deer, Montquhitter, and Turriff. Its length west-north-westward is about 11 miles; and its breadth varies from about 2 to 5 miles. But a district of it in the extreme north, comprising the estate of Montcoffer, is separated from the rest of the parish by a narrow inter-section of Banffshire, and extends to within half-a-mile of the town of Banff. The river Deveron traces the western boundary of the parish for several miles. A fine streamlet called King-Edward burn, traverses all the interior from east to west, along what is called the valley of King-Edward, to a junction with the Deveron, about 5 miles from the sea. The surface of the parish contains no hill or other remarkable eminence, yet is diversified with high and low grounds. The eastern part abounds in mosses, and is colder than the rest. About 7,351 Scotch acres of the parish are in tillage; 2,860 are waste or pasture land; 443 might be profitably reclaimed; 1,982 are in moss; and 1,364 are under wood. The soil of the arable land on the banks of the Deveron is principally alluvium, very fertile; that of many other parts is either a loamy clay or a black loam upon a gravelly or rocky bottom; and that in the east is generally of a mossy nature, very various in quality, and superincumbent variously on gravel or on clay. Greywacke is quarried in the west, and red sandstone in the east. The principal landowners are the Earl of Fife, Urquhart of Craigston, Grant Duff of Eden, Urquhart of Meldrum, Mackay of Balmaud, and Taylor of Mill of Balmaud. The real rental at present is about £8,000; and the value of assessed property in 1860, was £9,562. Two of the principal seats are Montcoffer-house and Eden-house, both beautifully situated, and commanding fine views in the valley of the Deveron. On the right bank of King-Edward burn, on a rocky eminence, stands the ruin of the ancient castle of Ken-Edgar. It originally belonged to the once powerful family of the Cumines, Earls of Buchan; and appears to have been a place of great strength. Eden-castle is another ruin in this vicinity; but Craigston-castle, built in the 17th century by Urquhart of Cromarty, commonly called 'the Tutor,' is a fine old edifice, in good preservation, and surrounded with pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out. The house of Byth is also an ancient fabric; but it has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is now surrounded with thriving plantations. The parish is traversed by the road from Banff to Aberdeen, and will enjoy increased facility of communication from the Banff extension of the Great North of Scotland railway. Population in 1831, 1,966; in 1861, 2,843. Houses, 572.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £245 9s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £467 14s. 7d. The parish church stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the western boundary, and is a tasteful edifice, erected in 1848, and containing 600 sittings. There has been a chapel of ease at Newbyth for the last 64 years; and the present edifice there was built in 1853, contains about 500 sittings, and is under

the patronage jointly of the managers of its own congregation, and the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. There is also a Free church preaching station in Newbyth, with an attendance of about 80; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £34 8s. 5d. There is an Independent chapel at Millseat, built in 1831, and containing 210 sittings. There are four schools; one of them parochial, with a salary of £55, a share in the Dick bequest, and about £40 fees; the other three variously aided by the heritors and by subscription. There are also a public library and a savings' bank. The name King-Edward is a corruption, and the popular name Kinedar is the true name, signifying the 'head of the valley.'

KINGCLEUCH. See DEANSTON.

KINGERLOCH. See KINGARLOCH.

KINGHOLM. See DUMFRIES.

KINGHORN, a parish on the north coast of Fifeshire. Inchkeith, which we have described in its own alphabetical place, belongs to it. The mainland of the parish contains the harbour of Pettycur, the post-town of Kinghorn, and the village of Invertiel,—the last a suburb of Kirkcaldy. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Burntisland, Aberdour, Auchtertool, and Abbotshall. Its length westward is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its coast extends eastward from the eastern vicinity of Burntisland to the southern vicinity of Kinghorn; it forms there a small promontory, called Kinghornness; it extends in a northerly direction thence to Invertiel; it has altogether an extent of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and it exhibits a pleasing diversity of character, with many features both to attract the geologist and to gratify the lover of the picturesque. The interior rises in some places abruptly, in others gradually, from the shore; it exhibits beautiful alternations of height and hollow, of cultivated fields and narrow vales; it continues aggregately to ascend $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore, attaining at that distance its greatest altitude in the hill of Glassmount, 601 feet above the level of the sea; and thence to the inland boundary, it has less diversity of character, though still exhibiting beautiful knolls and gentle swells. Only 170 Scotch acres of it are under wood; only about the same extent is in a state of waste or pasture; and all the rest is under the plough. The soil along the shore, and for a considerable extent inland, is a deep dark loam, very fertile. The rocks in the north-east belong to the coal formation; and limestone and sandstone are there worked. The rocks in other parts are chiefly trap. A lake about 30 feet deep, and 20 acres in area, lies beautifully embosomed among rising-grounds, a little north-west of the town of Kinghorn. There are upwards of ten principal landowners. A splendid mansion has just been erected on the estate of Kilrie; and one is in the course of erection on North Glassmount. Abden-house and Balmuto are old mansions. A combination poor-house for Burntisland, Kinghorn, Abbotshall, and Kirkcaldy, stands on the shore. The parish is traversed by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, and has a station on it at the town. Population in 1831, 2,579; in 1861, 2,981. Houses, 430. Assessed property in 1860, £10,413 4s. 5d.

Contiguous to the town on the north there stood an ancient castle, which was a royal residence, but of which no vestige now remains. The castle and lands of Kinghorn were frequently pledged along with others, in security for the jointure of the Scottish queens, till Robert II. disposed them to Sir John Lyon, Lord Glamis, on his marriage with the King's daughter. Patrick, 9th Lord Glamis, was

created Earl of Kinghorn by James VI.,—a title which was afterwards changed to that of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in the reign of James VII. It was in riding from Inverkeithing towards the castle of Kinghorn, that Alexander III. was killed in 1285-6,—an accident which occasioned so much trouble in Scotland. The road then wound along the top of the rocks which overhang the sea; the night was dark, and the King, contrary to the wishes of his courtiers, was anxious to proceed; his horse stumbled at a place about a mile west of Kinghorn, and the King was thrown over a lofty and rugged precipice and killed. Near the rock thus fatal to Scotland's peace, is a mineral well which was rather famous at an early period. Dr. Anderson, physician to Charles I., wrote a treatise on the nature and properties of this water, with directions for using it. Seafield-tower, once the seat of an ancient family of the name of Moutrie, is a striking feature on the shore. The estate of Grange, which belonged for centuries to the ancient family of Kirkaldy of Grange, lies within the parish of Kinghorn, about a mile north-east of the town of Kinghorn, but is now attached to the estate of Raith, in the conterminous parish of Abbotshall. Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange figured as lord-high-treasurer of Scotland, in the reign of James V.; and his son, Sir William, as governor of Edinburgh castle, in the minority of James VI. Grange afterwards became the property of a family of the name of Skeen, and subsequently, by marriage with the heiress, was the property of Carnegie of Boswell. The old castle of Piteadie stands on a hill of the same name, within the property of the Earl of Rosslyn. It was inhabited about 120 years ago, and is still not much dilapidated.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. Stipend, £280 6s. 11d.; glebe, £19. Unappropriated tithes, £538 5s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £25, with about £100 fees. The parish church was built in 1774, and contains 700 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Invertiel, containing 800 sittings, and in the presentation of the male heads of families, who are communicants. There are two Free churches,—the one at Kinghorn, the other at Invertiel; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1865 was £186 9s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,—in connexion with the latter, £235 1s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Kinghorn, built in 1779, and containing 554 sittings. There is also a small Baptist place of meeting. There are private schools at Kinghorn and Invertiel; and a public library and a museum connected with the parish school,—which is also the burgh school, and has several departments. An ancient chapel stood on the lands of Glassmount; and a field there, on which some ruins of the building were not long ago extant, still bears the name of Chapel-field. An old tower, which seemed to have formed part of a religious house, dedicated to St. Leonard, stood in the centre of the town, on the site now occupied by the prison.

KINGHORN, a post-town, and a royal burgh, stands on the coast, directly opposite Leith, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Burntisland, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Kirkcaldy. Its site is the face of a sloping ground. It was formerly one of the meanest and most irregular towns in Fifeshire; but it now enjoys the effects of many improvements, and displays a comparatively neat and good appearance. Its streets were for ages almost impassable; but they are now levelled and well paved. Its former public buildings were all mean; but most of its present ones are respectable. Its town-house and jail are of Gothic architecture, after a design by

Hamilton of Edinburgh, and were erected at the cost of £2,500. Its burgh school-house, situated within an extensive ornate play-ground at the west end of the town, was built in 1829, and has an external elegance and internal equipments and accommodation of a high order. Even a spinning mill adjoining the town underwent such improvements about 16 years ago as rendered it a public ornament. This mill and two other mills in the vicinity, together with an extensive bleaching-field, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east, afford large employment to the inhabitants. Hand-weaving is also a principal employment. The harbour at the town is of little use, except for the accommodation of fishing-boats; but the harbour at Pettycur affords good conveniences for vessels, and was the regular ferry station from Fife to Leith and Newhaven previous to the opening of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. That railway passes through a tunnel of 240 yards in length, in the vicinity of Pettycur, under the Witch-hill, on which the reputed witches of the olden time in the Kinghorn district were executed; and it proceeds thence for some way within deep cuttings, and has its station for Kinghorn in the very centre of the town. Kinghorn was made a royal burgh in the 12th century, and had its latest charter from James VI. in 1611. But, as a municipal burgh it was disfranchised in 1841, and placed under the government of 4 managers; while, as a parliamentary burgh, it unites with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in sending a member to parliament. Corporation revenue in 1861, about £400. Parliamentary constituency in 1862, 48. Population of the municipal burgh in 1841, 1,389; in 1861, 1,230. Houses, 190. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 1,426. Houses, 219.—This town, according to some authorities, derives its name from the adjoining promontory of land, styled in Gaelic *cean gorm*,—‘the Blue head.’ In the Old Statistical Account it is suggested that, as the Scottish kings long had a residence in the neighbourhood, the name may have been suggested by the frequent winding of the King’s horn when he sallied out for the diversion of the chase in this neighbourhood.

KINGGLASSIE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the Kirkcaldy district of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Kinross-shire, and by the parishes of Leslie, Markinch, Dysart, Auchterderran, and Balingry. Its length eastward is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Leven traces its northern boundary eastward; the Lochty flows eastward through its centre; and the Orr flows along its southern border. The land is flat adjacent to the streams; and it thence rises, by various gradients, in such a manner as to form three ridges, which are highest on the west, and have a soft though varied character. About 244 Scotch acres are waste or pastoral; about 356 are under wood; and all the rest of the surface is in tillage. The soil is partly a deep clay, partly a light loam, and partly an intermixture of clay or loam with gravel, or with sand and moss. The rocks are partly trap, and partly of the coal formation. Coal and limestone were formerly worked, and ironstone has lately been found. There are 12 landowners; but only one of them is resident. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £11,459 14s. 11d.; and the yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £24,568. There is a blanket factory. The parish is traversed by the road from Kirkcaldy to Cupar, and by that from Dunfermline to Cupar, and enjoys ready access to the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, both in its main trunk, and in its Dunfermline branch. The village of

Kinglassie stands on the Lochty, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Leslie, and 6 north-north-west of Kirkcaldy. Its inhabitants are principally handicraftsmen or weavers. Fairs are held on the 3d Wednesday of May, and on the Thursday before Michaelmas, both old style. Population of the village, in 1861, 420. Population of the parish in 1841, 958; in 1861, 1,266. Houses, 252.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Rothes. Stipend, £236 19s. 2d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £314 14s. 4d. Schoolmaster’s salary, £60, with about £34 fees. The parish church is an old ungainly building, repaired about 35 years ago, and contains nearly 350 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 170; and its receipts in 1865 amounted to £175 18s. 8d. There are a private school, a parochial library, and an agricultural society.

KINGLEDORS. See DRUMMELZIER.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the south-eastern extremity of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Cortachy, Kirriemuir, Airlie, and Lintrathen. Its length southward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its average breadth is nearly 3 miles. Prosen-water runs 3 miles along the northern and north-eastern boundary, and receives in its course Soho-burn, flowing to it from Catlaw across the whole breadth of the parish. Back-water, a large tributary of the Isla, traces the boundary for about half-a-mile on the south-west. Cromby-burn, a considerable brook, rises in the interior, and runs very circuitously over a course of about 6 miles to Back-water. Several other streamlets, tributaries of the Prosen or of Cromby-burn, drain the parish and diversify its appearance. The surface on the north is mountainous, sending up on the northern boundary the towering Catlaw, 2,264 feet above the level of the sea, and other very considerable elevations; and on the south it is hilly, but mildly featured and sloping, and very generally arable. Several parallel ridges extend from east to south-west; and the most of these consist of various kinds of trap rocks, while the lowest, called the Kames of Airlie, is composed of conglomerate. Though there is but little flat land, the slopes, especially in the braes of Kenny and Baldovie, are so fully available for agriculture as even to bear good crops of wheat. The soil in the arable parts is, in some places, a kind of clay, cold and wet; in others, a light sand; but, in general, a rich black mould. About 3,500 imperial acres are in tillage; about 7,000 have never been cultivated; about 800 are capable of reclamation; and about 1,500 are under wood. There are seven landowners. The mansions are Baldovie and Pearsie. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1855, is £4,306. Assessed property in 1866, £6,829. The castle of Balfour, situated in the southern district, is a Gothic structure, built probably about the middle of the 16th century, and formerly the seat of the Ogilvies of Balfour, an ancient family descended from that of Airlie. On the summit of Catlaw is a very large circular cairn bearing marks of fire. On Shurrach-hill, westward of the church, are three equidistant circles of large stones, locally called ‘Druids altars,’ a corruption of Druids’ altars. The village of Kingoldrum stands on Cromby-burn, 4 miles west-north-west of Kirriemuir. Population of the parish in 1831, 444; in 1861, 473. Houses, 82.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £159 4s. 11d.; glebe, £9 6s. 6d. Schoolmaster’s salary, £23, with £10 fees, and about £3

5s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1840, and contains 240 sittings. The ancient church was given about the end of the 12th century by Sir Allan Durward of Lintrathen to the monks of Arbroath, and continued in their possession till the Reformation.

KINGOODIE, a village on the north shore of the frith of Tay, near the south-east corner of the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dundee, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ east of Perth. It owes its origin and chief support to the working of the quarry of Kingoodie in its vicinity. The stone of this quarry is a singularly good building material, and has long been in request. The tower of Dundee, built of it, in 1189, shows very little appearance of decay; and the house of Castle-Huntly, built of it, in 1452, has scarcely a stone affected by the weather. It is what mineralogists call grain-stone, bluish in colour, very hard, and capable of the finest polish; and it may be had in blocks of any reasonable size, even 50 feet long, 16 broad, and 3 thick. The stone, besides being used in ordinary masonry, has been much in demand for the construction of docks and piers. A small harbour was built at the village to facilitate the export of the stone, and is used also for the importation of coals; but it is accessible, even at spring tides, only by vessels which draw less than 10 feet water. Population of the village, 263.

KINGPOOL. See *ESK* (THE BLACK).

KINGSBARN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the east coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of St. Andrews, Dunino, and Crail. Its length south-eastward is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its surface contains no ground of considerable elevation, and slopes gradually from the inner boundary to the sea. Its coast is low and rocky, and has no prominent projection, except at Randerstone. About 3,058 Scotch acres of the parochial surface are in tillage; about 150 are under wood; and only about 8 or 9 are waste. In the lower district, the soil is partly of a light and sandy kind, but fertile, and partly a deep black loam, tending in some places to clay; and in the upper district, it is partly strong and heavy, and partly a thin clay and moorish, lying generally upon a wet bottom. The landowners are Sir Thomas Erskine of Cambu, Bart., Balfour of Randerstone, Monypenny of Pitmilny, Cheape of Kippo, and four others. The real rental in 1836 was £6,780. Assessed property in 1866, £8,755 15s. 4d. The prevailing rocks are of the coal formation, but have not hitherto been of much mineral value. There is no regular fishery. A few persons are employed in the weaving of coarse linens. The only noticeable antiquity is one which has ceased to exist, an ancient royal residence, or at least appurtenance of royalty, a castellated building containing barns or granaries of the royal household at Falkland, whence arose the name of the parish, Kingsbarn. The village of Kingsbarn stands on the road from Crail to St. Andrews, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the site of the old castle, 3 miles north-north-west of Crail, and 7 south-east by east of St. Andrews. Here was formerly a golf club, whose members met four times in the year. Two annual fairs used to be held in the village, but they have fallen into disuse. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,023; in 1861, 937. Houses, 221.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Glasgow. Stipend, £251 18s.; glebe, £29 15s. Unappropriated tithes, £129 8s. 7d. The church is situated in the village. It was erected in 1631, and repaired

and enlarged in 1811, so as to hold 650 sitters. The parish was disjoined from Crail in 1631. The parochial schoolmaster's salary is £40, with about £45 fees. There are a private school and a public library.

KING'S-CAIRN. See *GRANGE*.

KING'S-COVE. See *ARRAN* and *KILMORIE*.

KING'S-CROSS. See *ARRAN*.

KING'S-DALE. See *KENNOWAY*.

KING'S-DYKES. See *FETTERESSO*.

KING'S-FERRY. See *ALLOA*.

KING'S-FIELD. See *TYNDRUM* and *DALRY*.

KING'S-FOREST. See *KELLS*.

KING'S-HAUGH. See *BLACKWATER*, Banffshire.

KING'S-HOLM. See *KELLS* and *DUMFRIES*.

KING'S-INCH. See *RENFREW*.

KING'S-ISLAND. See *LAGGAN* (LOCH).

KING'S-KETTLE. See *KETTLE*.

KING'S-KNOT. See *STIRLING*.

KING'S-KNOWE, a station on the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the Currie station, and 3 miles south-west of Edinburgh.

KING'S-MUIR. See *DUNINO*.

KING'S-PARK. See *STIRLING*.

KING'S-ROAD. See *ETTRICK*.

KING'S-SEAT. See *ALYTH*, *DOWALLY*, and *BENHOLME*.

KING'S-SONS. See *NIGG*.

KING'S-STABLE. See *ARRAN*.

KINGSTON, a post-office village in the parish of Dirlston, 7 miles north of Haddington. Population, about 120.

KINGSTON, Lanarkshire. See *GLASGOW*.

KINGSTON-PORT, a post-office and sea-port village, in the parish of Urquhart, Morayshire. It stands between Garmouth and the sea, at the left side of the embouchure of the Spey, and might much more emphatically than the parish be called Speymouth. Excepting 3 or 4 houses, it has all been built since 1810. In January 1854, the Spey here was frozen completely over, so as to afford a passage without the aid of a wherry,—a circumstance unparalleled within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Population, 434.

KING'S-WATCH-TOWER. See *FORTINGAL*.

KING'S-WELL. See *FENWICK* and *KILMARNOCK* (THE).

KINGUSSIE, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kingussie, and the villages of Ralia and Newtownmore, in the district of Badenoch, Invernesshire. It is bounded on the south by Perthshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Laggan, Moy, Dalarossie, and Alvie. Its length eastward is about 21 miles; and its breadth is about 18 miles. It is flanked by the Monadhleadh mountains on the north, and by the great Grampian range on the south; and is more elevated above the sea, and farther distant from the coast in every direction, than almost any other parish in Scotland. The descent of the surface from the flanking mountain-ranges is pretty gradual, and terminates in a fine valley of alluvial land, traversed by the Spey. That valley has an average elevation of about 850 feet above sea-level; it contains, together with the bottoms of some small lateral vales, most of the cultivated land in the parish; it is sprinkled with alder and birch trees, and is overlooked variously by sylvan slopes, by shaggy acclivities, and by abrupt rocks and broken mountain surfaces, so as to form a scene truly picturesque. Six miles of Loch Erich lie within the south-western border; Loch Inch lies on the south-eastern border; and there are several other lakes, but none larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length

and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. The rivulets Truim, Tromie, Gynag, and Calder, as well as some smaller streams, run from the flanks of the parish inward to the Spey. Most of the great features of the parish will be found fully noticed in the articles **BADENOCH**, **SPEY (THE)**, **INVERNESS-SHIRE**, **GLENTUIM** and **INCH (LOCH)**. By far the greater part of the surface is heathy and mountainous, and consists of extensive sheep walks. The soil of the arable lands is generally a light sandy fertile loam. There are several plantations, of greater or less extent, consisting chiefly of larch and Scotch pine, interspersed with mountain-ash and oak. The forest of Gaick contains no wood, excepting here and there a few birch trees, but abounds in deer, and is much frequented by sportsmen. The Kingussie estate anciently belonged to the Comyns, the lords of Badenoch; it afterwards became the property of the Gordon family; and, at the death of the last Duke of Gordon, it was purchased by James Evan Baillie, Esq., formerly of Bristol. There are four other landowners. The chief antiquity is the ruin of the barracks of Ruthven, built by Government in 1718, on a conical mound, on the south bank of the Spey, the site of the old castle of Ruthven, the seat of the lords of Badenoch. A mine of silver ore was discovered at one time near the church, but was never turned to any account; and some specimens of silver and lead ores have been found in the glen of the Gynag. The great Highland road from Inverness to Perth traverses the parish up the Spey, and up Glentruim. Population in 1831, 2,080; in 1861, 2,033. Houses, 403. Assessed property in 1860, £9,294.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £269 18s. 5d.; glebe, £40. Schoolmaster's salary is now £48, with about £16 fees. The parish church was built in 1792, and contains about 650 sittings. There is a government church at INCH: which see. There is a Free church at Kingussie, with an attendance of from 800 to 1,000; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £163 0s. 1d. There are 5 or 6 non-parochial schools, most of them supported by public bodies. James Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, was a native of this parish.

The **VILLAGE OF KINGUSSIE** stands on the left side of the Spey, on the great Highland road from Inverness to Perth, 12 miles south-west of Aviemore, $44\frac{1}{2}$ south by east of Inverness, and 72 north-north-west of Perth. Though merely a village, it is the capital of Badenoch, and a place of considerable provincial importance. It was founded, on the precincts of an ancient monastery, about the end of last century, by the Duke of Gordon, as an intended seat of woollen manufactures. But it never prospered in its intended capacity, and is now entirely dependent for support on the small general trade of the agricultural district around it. It has a good inn, a court house, an office of the British Linen Company's bank, a savings' bank, and two insurance offices. Its public buildings, and some of its private ones, are substantially built of grey and white granite. It is a police station; and both justice of peace courts and sheriff small debt courts are held in it,—the latter on the first Tuesday of January, May, and September. Public coaches pass through it, communicating between Inverness and Perth. Population, 646. Houses, 91.

KINKELL, an ancient vicarage, now comprehended in the parish of Trinity-Gask, Perthshire. It is situated on the Earn, 3 miles north-north-west of Auchterarder. Here are now a bridge over the Earn, and an United Presbyterian church.

KINKELL, Aberdeenshire. See **KEITH-HALL**. **KINLASS**. See **GLENKINLASS**.

KINLOCH, a village in the parish of Collessie, Fifeshire. It was greatly reduced about 25 years ago, declining suddenly from a population of 191 to a population of 58, many of its families removing to Monkston in the same parish.

KINLOCH, a parish in the north-east of Perthshire. It was ecclesiastically united to Lethendy in 1806, but lies topographically separate. It is bounded by Blairgowrie, Clunie, and Caputh. Its length south-south-westward is 9 miles; and its breadth at the greatest is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and rarely exceeds 1 mile. Its post-town is Blairgowrie. Three lakes lie within the parish or on its boundaries. Lorty-burn runs across it, at its broadest part; and Airdle water traces the whole of its northern boundary, yet runs there only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The mansion of Marlee stands between two of the lakes, beautifully embosomed in wood. The surface of the parish, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the extreme south, is flat; and thence till within a mile of the Airdle, it rises in a slow, broken, and varied ascent. About 1,503 imperial acres are in tillage, 1,000 pastoral or waste, 500 capable of profitable improvement, and 269 under wood. There are five landowners; and the real rental is about £2,200. On a projection of the steep bank of the glen of Lorty-burn, stands the castle of Glasslune, of very high but unknown antiquity, and long a place of great strength; and on a moor called the Haer-Cairns are a vast number of tumuli, which some fond antiquaries have contended to be vestiges of the far-famed battle of the Grampians. The parish is intersected by the road from Blairgowrie to Dunkeld. Population in 1851, 402. Houses, 73. See **LETHENDY**.

KINLOCH (THE), a small stream falling into the head of the Kyle of Tongue, in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire.

KINLOCHARD, a post-office station subordinate to Stirling.

KINLOCH-AYLORT, a hamlet with an inn, in the district of Arisaig, on the west coast of the mainland of Inverness-shire. Cattle fairs are held here on the third Friday of May, and the third Friday of October.

KINLOCH-BERVIE, a quoad sacra parish, comprising the northern part of the quoad civilia parish of Edderachillis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. It lies 8 miles north of the post-office village of Scourie. Its greatest length is about 20 miles, and its greatest breadth about 10. It was erected into a parish by the General Assembly in 1834, and re-erected by the Court of Teinds in 1846. Its parish church is a government one, erected in 1829, and containing 350 sittings. Stipend, £120; glebe, £2. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 470; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £45 16s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

KINLOCHEWE, a post-office station and an inn, in Ross-shire, on the road from Inverness to Pool-ewe, $54\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Inverness.

KINLOCH-LUICHART, a quoad sacra parish, within the quoad civilia parish of Contin, in Ross-shire. It has a government church, which was erected in 1825.

KINLOCH-MOYDART, a post-office station and a mansion at the head of Loch Moydart, at the south-western extremity of the mainland of Inverness-shire. See **ARNAMURCHAN**.

KINLOCH-RANNOCH, a village in the parish of Fortingal, in the north-west of Perthshire. It stands at the debouch of the river Tummel from Loch-Rannoch, and consists of about 30 huts, two inns, the church of the quoad sacra parish of Ran-

noch, and a manse. Fairs are held here on the Friday before the first Wednesday of May, on the second Tuesday of August, and on the last Tuesday of October.

KINLOCH-SNIZORT, an inn in the island of Skye, 13 miles west of Portree, on the road thence to Dunvegan.

KINLOCH-SPELVIE, a quoad sacra parish, within the quoad civilia parish of Torosay, in the island of Mull, Argyleshire. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in June 1845. Its church is a government one, and was built in 1828. The stipend is £120.

KINLOCHYCHART. See **KINLOCH-LUICHART**.

KINLOSS, a parish, containing the village of Kinloss and the post-town of Findhorn, on the coast of Morayshire. It is bounded by the estuary of the Findhorn, by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Alves, Rafford, and Forres. Its outline is nearly a square of between 3 and 4 miles a side. Its surface is a flat champaign; and its coast is everywhere low, with the exception of mounds of drift sand. About 2,850 imperial acres are in tillage, 200 constantly waste, 1,765 in a divided common, and 250 under wood. There are six landowners. The principal residences are Grangehall and Seapark. The real rental in 1842 was £4,240; the estimated yearly value of raw land produce in that year, £15,496,—of fisheries, £7,000; the value of assessed property in 1860, £6,128.—The village of Kinloss is a small place, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the estuarial expansion of the Findhorn. Here stands the ruin of Kinloss abbey, open to a beautiful view of the Moray frith, and the hills of Ross and Inverness. It was founded by David I., in 1150, for monks of the Cistercian order, and confirmed by a Papal bull, in 1174. It must have been of very considerable extent and magnificence; but the materials were taken, in 1650, to aid in the construction of Cromwell's fort at Inverness, and little else than a mere outline of its extent was left. The abbots were mitred and had a seat in parliament. One of the most distinguished was Robert Reid, official of Moray in 1530, bishop of Orkney in 1557, and some time president of the court-of-session. At the Reformation, the revenues of Kinloss abbey, according to Shaw, collated with the Registrum Moraviense, amounted to £1,152, besides numerous payments in kind. The whole of the property, including farms in the counties of Nairn, Inverness, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, and Berwick, besides the lands in its vicinity, was seized; and Edward Bruce, Esq., commissary of Edinburgh, and afterwards a lord of session, was appointed commendator of the establishment, and, in 1604, was elevated to the rank and title of Baron Kinloss. In 1633, his son, Thomas, was honoured, by Charles I., with the higher dignity of Earl of Elgin,—a title still enjoyed by his descendants. It was at Kinloss abbey that Edward I., intimidated by the wild hills of Ross and Inverness which he saw before him, was arrested in his conquering career; and, after staying at the abbey twenty days, he retraced his steps. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,121; in 1861, 1,315. Houses, 260.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forres, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Earl of Moray and Brodie of Lethen. Stipend, £2404s. 7d.; glebe, £5. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £12 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and about £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1765, and repaired and enlarged in 1830. There is a Free church: attendance, 500; sum raised in 1865, £186 16s. 10½d. There are a Free church school, a public library, and a friendly society.

The parish of Kinloss was disjoined from the parishes of Alves, Rafford, and Forres, in 1657.

KINMOUNT. See **CUMMERTREES**.

KINNAIRD, a parish, containing the small villages of Kinnaird, Pitmiddie, Craigdallie, Flaweraig, and Nethermains, in the Gowrie district of Perthshire. Its post-town is Inchture, 2½ miles to the south-east. It is bounded by the parishes of Collace, Abernethy, Inchture, Errol, and Kilsindie. Its length west-south-westward is nearly 3 miles; and its breadth is about 2 miles. Its south-eastern and considerably smaller section stretches into the Carse of Gowrie; and the rest rises gradually up into what are called the Carse braes. The soil, in the former section, is of the rich character common to the carse; on the south side of the braes, it is a mixture in different proportions of black earth and what is called mortar, inferior to the carse soil, yet not a little fertile; and on the north, it is light and shallow, producing alternations of heath, bent, and verdure, and fit only for the pasturage of sheep. The arable and the pastoral districts are to each other as 31 to 30. Several vantage-grounds in the uplands command extensive and brilliant views, circutured on some sides by the bold forms of the Grampian ranges, and the gentle outlines of the Fife hills. The village of Kinnaird, and especially the castle, situated a little north of it, occupy such vantage-grounds; and may, from this circumstance, have obtained their name,—composed, as it is, of two Celtic words which mean 'the high end or head.' Kinnaird-castle is an imposing edifice, erected 700 years ago by the Crown as a local fortalice, inhabited for some days in 1617 by James VI., and externally renovated in 1855 by the Fingask family, to whom it now belongs. The parish lies about midway between Perth and Dundee, and has good facilities of communication. There are two landowners. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1837 at £7,700. Assessed property in 1843, £3,035 15s. Population in 1831, 461; in 1861, 318. Houses, 80.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £220 19s. 1d.; glebe, £16 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £18 2s. 11d. The church was built about 30 years ago, and is sufficiently commodious. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £24 fees, and £4 other emoluments.

KINNAIRD, a quondam parish in Forfarshire, now divided between the parishes of Farnell and Brechin. Here is Kinnaird castle, the superb seat of the Earl of Southesk, late Sir James Carnegie, Bart. See **FARNELL**.

KINNAIRD, a village and an estate in the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire. The village is situated in the vicinity of the Carron iron-works, and is inhabited principally by colliers. Population, 437. Houses, 67. The estate belonged to the famous Abyssinian traveller, Bruce; and the mansion upon it was the scene of his death, and of the seemingly trivial accident which occasioned it.

KINNAIRD, a hamlet in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire. Population, 70. Houses, 17.

KINNAIRD'S-HEAD, a high promontory on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, supposed to be the 'Promontorium Taixalium' of Ptolemy: see **FRASERBURGH**. From this point the coast trends due west, on the one hand, and on the other, curves to the south-east, forming the bay of Fraserburgh. On the top of the promontory is the castle of Kinnaird's-head, belonging to Lord Saltoun, and occupied, since December 1787, as a lighthouse: it stands in lat. 57° 42', long. 2° 1' west of London. The lantern is 120 feet above the level of the tide at high

water, and is lighted from sunset to sunrise. The light is fixed, and is seen at the distance of 15 nautical miles in clear weather. Cairnbulg bears, by compass, 2 miles south-east, and Troup-head, 9 west-north-west, of this lighthouse.

KINNEDER, an ancient parish, now comprised in Drainie, in Morayshire. The remains of the church are still to be seen here, and of an old palace or castle adjacent to it, where the Bishop of Moray resided before Castle-Spynie was built.

KINNEFF, a parish, containing the village of Caterline and the post-office station of Kinneff, on the coast of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, and by the parishes of Bervie, Arbuthnot, Glenbervie, and Dunnottar. Its length along the coast is about 5 miles; and its breadth inland is about 4 miles. Its southern extremity adjoins the town of Bervie. A range of cliffs, about 180 feet high, forms the whole coast, generally standing close to the water, but occasionally falling back into little bays. Some comparatively high grounds intersect the interior, and divide it into several well-defined districts. Along the coast lies a low tract of deep loamy soil, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. Separated from this by the hill of Slains, lies a district of inferior value, bounded on the north by a range of elevated ground. Beyond, lies a district which has recently undergone great agricultural improvement. The highest ground in the parish is Bruxie hill, on the north-west boundary, which has an elevation of 650 feet above sea-level. About 4,798 acres are in tillage, about 1,557 are waste or pastoral, and about 53 are under wood. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone, and its conglomerate; and this is quarried partly for local building, and partly as an excellent millstone. There are nine landowners. The estimated value of yearly produce, in 1842, was £15 9s. 10d. Assessed property in 1860, £8,061 11s. 8d. There are vestiges of three old castles, and two ancient chapels. The parish is traversed by the road from Montrose to Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 1,006; in 1861, 1,054. Houses, 221.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £232 3s. 6d.; glebe, £28. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with about £12 fees. The parish church was built in 1738, and repaired in 1831, and contains 424 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 270; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £96 16s. 4d. There is a parochial library. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Kinneff and Caterline; and these were formerly united also to the parish of Bervie. The celebrated Dr. John Arbuthnot, intimate friend of Pope and Swift, and physician to Queen Anne, lived for some time in Kinneff. His father, the minister of Arbuthnot, was, at the Revolution, turned out of his living by his chief and patron, Lord Arbuthnot, who was then a very keen partizan; on which, he retired to his own property of Kingorny, where he lived for some time, having his son, the Doctor, a young man, along with him. Mrs. Granger, the wife of a minister of Kinneff, with her servant-girl, succeeded in conveying the regalia of Scotland out of Dunnottar-castle while besieged, and hid them under the pulpit in the church of Kinneff. See DUNNOTTAR.

KINNELL. See BORROWSTOWNNESS.

KINNELL (THE), a stream of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It rises in the extreme north-west of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, within three furlongs of the source of one of the highest head-waters of the Daer, or more properly, the Clyde. For $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles it runs south-eastward, along a fine pastoral

valley between the lofty Queensberry range of hills on the west side, and a less imposing hilly range on the east side; and receives various tributary rills, the chief of which are Earshag-burn on the left bank, and Lochan-burn on the right bank, each 3 miles in length of course. The stream now runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, dividing Kirkpatrick-Juxta on the west from Johnstone on the east; and receives from the west the tribute of the Duff Kinnel, after the latter has flowed 4 miles from its source, chiefly along the boundary of Johnstone. The Kinnel, from the point of touching Johnstone, had become wooded in its banks; and, running $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward through the body of that parish, it sweeps past the splendid mansion and park of Raebills, occasionally ploughs its way along a very deep and finely-featured sylvan dell, and altogether wears an aspect of mingled picturesqueness and romance. Receiving on its right bank a beautiful little tributary of 3 miles length of course, it forms, for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the boundary-line between Kirkmichael on the west and Johnstone on the east. Running a mile into the parish of Lochmaben, it is joined from the west by the Ae; and thence south-eastward, 2 miles in a straight line, but at least 4 along its channel, it flows in serpentine folds to the Annan at Broomhill. In the lower part of its course, it has, in general, a level basin, yet so various and pleasing in aspect, as to be a fine foil to the mirthful trotting of the stream along its pebbly path. The Kinnel's entire length of course is about 19 miles.

KINNELL, a parish near the centre of the maritime district of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Arbroath, 7 miles to the south-south-east, though there are several post-office stations nearer. It is bounded by Farnell, Maryton, Craig, Lunan, Inverkeilor, Kirkden, Guthrie, and Aberlemno. Its length eastward is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Its southern part is watered for nearly 2 miles by the Lunan, and for a greater distance by one of that river's tributaries; and its northern part is watered by head-streams of the Pow. A rising-ground or steep hillock on the north bank of the Lunan is crowned by the parish church; and from this circumstance the name of the parish, signifying 'the head of the bank,' is supposed to have been derived. The surface of the parish is, in general, flat, and under good cultivation. On the east and north it is sheltered and beautified by plantations. An expanse of moor in the north-east corner, which formerly was waste, is now covered with wood. About 3,500 Scotch acres of the entire parochial area are in tillage; and about 500 are either moorish-pasture or waste. There are four landowners. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1865, is £9,305. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £14,297. There are three spinning-mills, and one grain-mill. The interior is traversed by the Aberdeen railway, and by the road from Arbroath to Brechin. Tradition assigns to Kinnell the battle-field of an action between the Lindsays and the Ogilvies in the reign of James II., and adds that the spurred boot of a man slain in the pursuit was taken off, and hung up in an ash adjacent to the church, and belonging to the family of Airly. A spur, covered with rust, measuring 8 inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and having a rowel as large as a crown-piece, remained on the wall at the date of the Old Statistical Account. Population of the parish in 1831, 786; in 1861, 866. Houses, 161.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £229 10s. 10d.; glebe, £14, besides 3 acres of cultivated moor. Schoolmaster's salary, £50,

with £15 fees. The parish church is a substantial edifice, erected in 1855. There is a parochial library. Cattle fairs are held at GLESTERLAW, which see.

KINELLAR. See KINELLAR.

KINNESHEAD, a station on the Glasgow and Barrhead railway, between Pollockshaws and Nitts-hill, Renfrewshire.

KINNESSWOOD, a post-office village in the parish of Portmook, Kinross-shire. It is situated 5 miles east of Kinross, on the road thence to Leslie. It was the birth-place of the youthful poet, Michael Bruce. Population, 447. Houses, 116.

KINNETIMONT. See KENNETHMONT.

KINNETTLES, a parish on the mutual border of the Sidlaw and Strathmore districts of Forfar-shire. It contains the kirktown of Kinnettles, and the post-office village of Douglaston. It is bounded by Glammis, Forfar, and Inverarity. Its outline is nearly a square of about 2 miles a-side. The sluggish Dean water traces its northern boundary; and the pleasant Arity or Kerbit water drains large part of its interior. An oblong hill, rising 356 feet above the level of the sea, forms nearly the centre of the parish; and the rest of the surface, in a general view, slopes from this hill into plains. The hill is a detached member of the Sidlaws; and the tract to the north and west of it is in Strathmore. The soil is various; in some parts a brown clay; in others a loam; in others loam mixed with clay or with sand; in others so light as to require rich manuring; but in all exceedingly fertile. Fine enclosures, affluent fields, thriving woods, neat mansions, and the curving line of beauty over the general surface, make the landscape delightful. There are three landowners. The real rental according to the new valuation in 1865, is £5,354. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1835 was £11,070. Whinstone, sandstone, and greywacke flag and slate are quarried. The parish is traversed by the Scottish Midland railway, and by the road from Forfar to Cupar-Angus. The kirktown of Kinnettles is a small handsome village, built in 1813, and situated about 3 miles south-west of Forfar. Population of the village, about 40. Population of the parish in 1831, 547; in 1861, 447. Houses, 96.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £11. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with £50 fees. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 420 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance, 100; sum raised in 1865, £94 8s. 6d. An ancient chapel is supposed to have stood on a rising ground, called Kirkhill, near the present parish church. A popish chapel was built after the Reformation in the southern district, on the estate of Foffarty, and was destroyed in 1745 by a party of royal dragoons. The parish was less extensive before the Reformation than at present, and had a church of high antiquity.

KINNIEL. See BORROWSTOWNNESS.

KINNIEUCHAR. See KILCONQUHAR.

KINNINMONT. See LONMAY.

KINNORDY. See GARIE (THE).

KINNOUL, a dispersed parish, on the left bank of the river Tay, in Perthshire. It consists of five parts, or four mutually detached sections. Its principal part, containing about seven-ninths of its entire population, lies immediately opposite the city of Perth, stretches two miles up and down the Tay, has a breadth of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is bounded on the north and north-east by Scone, and on the south-east and south by Kinfauns. The larger portion of this district is included within the parliamentary boundaries of Perth. Another section

called Balthayock, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $1\frac{1}{2}$, lies a mile to the west; and is slightly connected at its northern extremity with a third section, a square $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile deep, presenting angles to the cardinal points, and called Murrayshall. These two sections, viewed as a continuous district, are surrounded by Scone, Kilsplindie, and Kinfauns. Another section, called Balbeggie, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $\frac{3}{4}$, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of the nearest part of the Murrayshall section, contains the post-office village of Balbeggie, and is bounded on the east by Kilsplindie, and on all other sides by St. Martin's. The last section, called Inchyra, stretches along the Tay, 3 miles east of the first section, and 1 mile south of the section of Balthayock, and is bounded on the north-west and north by Kinfauns, and on the east by Kinfauns and St. Madoes. The Inchyra section forms part of the extreme west end of the carse of Gowrie, and possesses the flatness of surface, and the fertility of soil, which characterize that district. The other sections consist chiefly of the summits and sides of the commencing or south-western part of the hill-range of the Sidlaws. The entire parochial surface comprises about 3,100 imperial acres of arable and pasture lands, 580 under wood, and 20 of undivided common. Trap is the prevailing rock; the old red sandstone also appears; and the soils are very various. The landowners are the Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Gray, Blair of Balthayock, Murray of Murrayshall, Crystal of Inchyra, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., and four others, besides many proprietors of villas and villa-grounds. The real rental in 1823 was £12,303. Assessed property in 1866. £6,136 11s. 10d.

The hilly parts of the parish send up two summits, mutually distant 2 miles, one in the section immediately adjoining Perth, and the other in the Murrayshall section, both of which command uncommonly brilliant prospects. The former, well-known to all lovers of scenic beauty under the name of the Hill of Kinnoul, presents in itself one of the most fascinating objects of its class in Britain, and vies successfully in its attractions with Richmond hill. Its southern front in the parish of KINFAUNS [which see], does not more strike by the boldness, picturesque features, and sylvan dress of its rocky declivity, than the slopes and curves and undulations of the other sides, crowned and belted with wood, and profusely embellished with little expanses of garden and with numerous villas, peeping out from environing shrubberies, excite thrills of pleasure by their rivalries of beauty. On the north side a sinuous road, called Montague's walk, in honour of the Duke of Montague, who was in Scotland when it was formed, offers an easy access for a wheeled vehicle to the summit. At the top, the hill is cloven by a steep hollow, called the Windy Gowie, near which, in certain positions, is a nine or ten times repeating echo. In a steep part of the rock, on the face of the hill, is a cave, called the Dragon-hole, which is traditionally reported to have been a hiding place of Sir William Wallace, and which became, after the Reformation, the scene of some annual superstitious observances which incurred the special censures of the reformers. The hill has yielded up to research vast numbers of fine agates, some oyx stones, and a few cornelians, and is remarkable for making choice contributions to the herbarium of the botanist. Half-a-mile west of the Tay stands the Perth Lunatic-asylum. Between it and the river, and on all the lower slope of the hill, or on the belt of lowland at its base, is a thick recurrence of mansions, villas, and neat houses; and in other sections of the parish are the two fine mansions of Murrayshall and Inchyra.

Close on the bank of the Tay, stretching chiefly along in one street line, diverging at right angles on both sides, from the end of Perth bridge, stands Bridgend, a suburb of Perth, and containing a population of about 1,600. Before 1771, when the new bridge was built, Bridgend was a paltry and disagreeable place,—a straggling assemblage of mean houses, for the accommodation of about 30 boatmen, who plied the ferry across the river. But its present edifices are all modern and pleasant, and in many instances elegant. Three turnpikes, respectively from Dundee, Cupar-Angus, and Blairgowrie, converge in it, and debouch through it to the bridge. At its south end, on a slight eminence overhanging the Tay, stands the parish-church, a neat edifice, erected in 1826, at a cost of about £4,000, from a design by Mr. Burn. Breweries and some other works, though they do not aid its beauty, give employment to its population. South of the church, along the bank of the Tay, is a nursery of about 60 acres, which was begun in 1767 by Mr. Dickson of Hassendean; and at the northern extremity of the suburb is another nursery which was begun about the year 1836. Bridgend lies within the baronies of Kinnoul and Pitcaulden, holding of the Earl of Kinnoul, and entitled by charter to a weekly market and four annual fairs, which, however, have long since gone into desuetude; and, in terms of the charter, it is to be called, though it has never popularly been so, the burgh of Kinnoul. It is all lighted with gas, and is under the administration of the same police act as Perth.—The ruins of the old castle of Kinnoul, situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south of the parish-church, were traceable a few years ago, but have now disappeared. At Balthayock, the seat of an ancient family of the Blairs, are the massive ruins of an old castle, ten feet thick in its walls, and supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars. Prince Charles Edward is said to have spent a night here in 1745. The ruins occupy a romantic site at the upper end of a deep dell, which is clothed with herbage, and productive of some rare plants.—Population, in 1831, 2,957; in 1861, 3,219. Houses, 417.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £269 16s. 9d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £203 7s. 10d. The parish church contains upwards of 1,000 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Balbeggie, built in 1832, and containing about 350 sittings. The parish schoolmaster's salary is now £60, with about £42 fees, and £10 other emoluments. There are three private schools. The ancient church of Kinnoul was dedicated to St. Constantine, who was the third Scottish king of that name, and who assumed the cowl among the Culdees at St. Andrews, and is denominated monk and martyr in the Scottish calendar. The church was given, in the reign of David Bruce, by Sir Robert Erskine, proprietor of the barony of Kinnoul, lord of Erskine, and great chamberlain of Scotland, to the monks of Cambruskenneth; but, contrary to the usual practice, it was allowed by the cowed fraternity to be a rectory, and was maintained by the rectorial tithes.—Kinnoul gives the title of Earl, in the Scottish peerage, to a branch of the ancient and noble family of Hay. Sir George Hay, Lord-chancellor of Scotland, was, in 1627, created Viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay, and, in 1633, raised to the dignity of Earl of Kinnoul. He died next year; and, in 1635, an elegant monument was erected to his memory on the north wall of the aisle of the old church. In the middle of it was a statue of his lordship as large as life dressed in his robes as chancellor, and embel-

lished with escutcheons and armorial bearings. The family-seat is Dupplin-castle, in the parish of Aberdalgie.

KINORE. See HUNTLY.

KINPIRNIE. See NEWTYLE.

KINRARA. See ALVIE.

KINRIVE. See KILMUIR EASTER.

KINROSS, a parish, containing a post-town of the same name, in Kinross-shire. It is bounded by Orwell, Portmoak, Cleish, and Fossaway. Its length eastward is a little less than 4 miles; and its breadth is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Loch-Leven flanks most of its east side, separating it from Portmoak; and three streams, the North Quiech, the South Quiech, and the Gairney, drain it eastward to that lake. See LEVEN (LOCH). The surface of the parish is often called the laigh or level of Kinross, in consequence of its being environed by hills in the four circumjacent parishes; and it does not anywhere rise higher than 100 feet above the level of Loch-Leven, yet lies all upon a base of at least 360 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is partly clay, but chiefly a thin blackish loam on a gravelly bottom. The rocks are sandstone, limestone, and trap. The principal landowners are Sir Graham-Graham Montgomery, Bart., and the Earl of Kinnoul. The extent of area under wood is about 215 acres; in a waste or pastoral state, about 121 acres; under buildings, fences, &c., about 24 acres; and all the rest of the surface is arable. The real rental in 1839, exclusive of the town, was £9,175; the estimated yearly value of raw produce in that year, £20,835; and the value of assessed property in 1860 was £15,419. Kinross-house is a large and elegant structure, built in 1685 by the celebrated architect, Sir William Bruce, for the residence of the Duke of York, and it is said, from the fines levied on the Covenanters. It is now the property of Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart. The old house, for many generations the residence of the Earls of Morton, was taken down in 1723. There is an excellent trout-fishery on Loch-Leven, which is let at about £200 of yearly rent. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Perth. Population in 1831, 2,917; in 1861, 2,649. Houses, 488.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kinross, and synod of Fife. Patron, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart. Stipend, £199 10s. 5d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated tithes, £192 13s. 1d. The parish church was built in 1832, at a cost of £1,537; and is a Gothic edifice situated on a rising ground. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £150 3s. 10d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the First and the East, the former with an attendance of about 700, the latter with an attendance of about 225. There are a parochial school, seven unendowed schools, and four schools taught by females. Salary of the parochial schoolmaster now is £60, with about £55 fees. The name Kinross signifies 'the head of the promontory,' and alludes to the position of the town, or of the original church, at the extremity of a point of land which runs into Loch-Leven.

The Town of Kinross is pleasantly situated at the west end of Loch-Leven, on the road from Edinburgh to Perth, 13 miles north by east of Inverkeithing, 16 south by east of Perth, 19 south-west of Cupar, 23 east-north-east of Stirling, and 27 north-north-west of Edinburgh. It was formerly a very mean place; but it has in recent times been much improved. The streets present a fair appearance, and are lighted with gas; and a large proportion of the private houses are new or modern, and in

good style. The county hall is a handsome edifice, built in 1826, at an expense of £2,000. The town hall is also a good building, erected in 1837, at the cost of about £500. The parish church is a fine feature, both in its own neat Gothic style, and in its conspicuous site. The general aspect of the town, as combined with the landscape around it, particularly with Loch-Leven and the encircling hills, is very pleasing. The town was at one time famous for its cutlery; but this manufacture has totally ceased. It also produced brown linen to the value of between £4,000 and £5,000 annually; but this manufacture also has ceased. Its chief employments now are the weaving of cotton fabrics for houses in Glasgow, the manufacturing of damasks for houses in Dunfermline, and the making of tartan shawls, plaids, and other woollen fabrics. The woollen trade is recent; and at the commencement of it two large grain mills, the one in the immediate vicinity of the town, the other at West Tillyochie about 3 miles distant, were transformed for its use. A weekly corn market is held on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday of March, on the first day of June, on the third Wednesday of July, and on the 18th day of October, all old style. The town has offices of the British Linen Company's Bank, the Clydesdale Bank, and the City of Glasgow Bank; it has also several insurance agencies, a curling club, two subscription libraries, and several benevolent and religious societies. Communication is maintained by coach with the Cowdenbeath station of the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; and schemes are in progress for constructing a branch railway to Kinross itself. The town is governed by a committee of the inhabitants, annually chosen at a public meeting. The sheriff court is held every Tuesday. The sheriff small debt court is held every Tuesday during session, and once a fortnight, or oftener if required, during vacation. A justice-of-peace court is held on the first Monday of every month. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Alexander III., in the early part of his reign, held his court in Kinross; and here, in 1257, he and his young Queen were seized by the faction of the Comyns. On the 6th of September, 1842, Queen Victoria passed through Kinross, on her way to Perthshire. Population of the town in 1841, 2,062; in 1861, 2,083. Houses, 369.

KINROSSIE, a village in the parish of Collace, Perthshire. Population, 157. Houses, 33.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a very small inland county in Scotland. It is bounded on the east and south by Fifeshire, and on the west and north by Perthshire. Its length from Auchmoor-bridge on the east to the river Devon on the west, is about 12 miles; and its breadth from Damhead on the north to Kelty-Bridge on the south, is scarcely 10 miles. Its area comprises 46,485 acres of land, and 3,327 acres of water. The Ochil hills are its boundary on the north, with Strathearn; the Lomond hills are on its mutual border with Fifeshire on the east; the Benarty hill is on its boundary on the south-east; the Cleish hills either flank or bound it on the south; and the prolongation of the Ochils toward Alva flanks it on the west. The county is thus nearly girt with hills. But there is an opening between the Ochils and the Lomonds on the north-east, leading toward Auchtermuchty; there is a narrow pass on the east, traversed by the river Leven; there is a level opening between Benarty and the Cleish hills on the south, leading toward Edinburgh; and there is another and more extensive level opening, at

the Crook of Devon on the west, leading toward Sirling.

The central region of the county is partly occupied by Loch-Leven, and partly consists of a level tract, called the laigh of Kinross, principally comprised in the parish of Kinross. The surface of the lake has an elevation of 360 feet, or a little more, above the level of the sea; and, excepting the bottom of a small part of the glen through which the river Leven runs off from the lake, that elevation is the lowest in the county. The general configuration of the land may be regarded as simply a variety of braes and slopes, declining down from the encircling hills to the central region. The most rapid descent is on the south-east, to the south shore of the lake; but even there, the declivity is neither abrupt nor rugged. The whole face of the county, though destitute of any of the first class features of landscape, has a rich appearance, both natural and artificial, and presents some fine charms to the eye. "Few things are more beautiful than the view to be obtained from the rising ground on the eastern side of Loch-Leven, in an autumnal morning, when the mist which has enveloped the whole county may be seen gradually ascending from the lake, under the influence of the rising sun, and unfolding to the eye of the traveller the calm unruffled surface of the waters, with the gray and lonely castle,—connected with many a strange tale in our history—reposing on its bosom; and as the mist clears away, the hills are seen girding in the whole, which presents at such a moment a picture highly interesting and sublime."

The northern part of the county is drained by the Farg and by the head-streams of the Eden; a small part on the west is drained by the Devon; all the central parts are drained by the North Quiech, the South Quiech, and the Gairnie, running into Loch-Leven; and the southern border is drained by the Kelty, a head-stream of the Orr. Coal is found on the southern border, contiguous to Fifeshire, but is not wrought within Kinross-shire. Limestone in great plenty is obtained from the Lomond hills. Sandstone of excellent quality is wrought in Cleish; and red sandstone abounds to the north of Kinross. A coarse whinstone prevails in most of the hills, and contains, in some parts, small veins of lead ore. Extensive plantations were begun in 1733, on the Blairadam estate, on the southern border of the county; and they now occupy about 1,300 acres, and consist of oak, ash, elm, beech, Scotch pine, larch, and firs. The total extent of plantations within the county is 2,938 acres. The climate, owing to the general elevation of the land, and to the peculiar influence of the encircling hills, is cold and wet; but it has in recent times been materially improved by draining operations, and is upon the whole considered healthy.

The soil of the greater part of the county is dry, resting on a sharp gravel, and intermixed with small portions of clayey loam; but a good deal of it is of a moorish quality. The number of small proprietors, as compared with the extent of the territory, is greater than in most other counties. Many a farm constitutes an entire property, and is occupied and worked by its own proprietor. A large proportion of the farms were fenced out about the end of the 17th century, or the beginning of the 18th, for a few duty; and they were ill defined in their marches, and kept in much confusion by the practice of run-rig. Owing to these circumstances, Kinross-shire was later and slower in the start of modern agricultural improvement than most other districts in Scotland, and continued till a comparatively recent period, to be, to a very large extent,

wild and barren. But after agricultural improvement did fairly commence here, it made such very rapid progress as soon to bring the county up to an equality, or nearly so, with the best parts of Fifeshire, or even with great part of the Lothians. Farms, for the most part, vary in size from 50 to 300 acres in extent; and such as are let are generally let on lease from 14 to 21 years. In the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1854, for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 448½ imperial acres were returned as under wheat, 3,136½ under barley, 8,234½ under oats, 15 under rye, 9½ under bere or bigg, 139½ under beans, 11 under pease, 199½ under vetches, 4,141½ under turnips, 857½ under potatoes, ½ under carrots, 2½ under cabbage, 134½ under flax, 15½ under turnip seed, and 372½ in bare fallow. The estimated gross produce was 13,895 bushels of wheat, 94,879 bushels of barley, 284,081 bushels of oats, 304 bushels of bere or bigg, 3,724 bushels of beans, 67,717 tons of turnips, and 3,216 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 31 bushels of wheat, 30½ bushels of barley, 34½ bushels of oats, 32 bushels of bere or bigg, 26½ bushels of beans, 16 tons and 7 cwt. of turnips, and 3½ tons of potatoes. The number of acres not in tillage comprised 15,150½ under grass in the rotation of the farm, 6,591½ in permanent pasture, 249½ in irrigated meadows, 9,313½ in sheep walks, 2,938 under wood, 1,205½ in a state of waste, and 840 in house-steads, roads, fences, &c. The numbers of live stock comprised 1,524 horses, 1,501 milch cows, 2,084 calves, 4,389 other bovine cattle, 11,174 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hogs, 11,557 tups, wethers, and wether-hogs, and 1,137 swine.

The manufactures of Kinross-shire, excepting in the ordinary departments of handicraft, are of comparatively small amount, and will be found all noticed in our articles on Kinross and Milnathort. The roads of the county are all good; and that extending north and south through the town of Kinross, connecting Edinburgh and Perth, is one of the best in Scotland. The only towns are Kinross and Milnathort; and the chief villages are Keltv, Maryburgh, Kinnesswood, Scotland-well, Middleton, Crook of Devon, Duncrivie, and part of Damhead. Kinross-shire unites with Clackmannanshire in sending a member to parliament. Its constituency in 1861 was 658. Its sheriff courts are held at Kinross. The average yearly number of committals for crime within the county, was 9 in the years 1846-1850, and 11 in the years 1852-1854. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions, in Kinross-shire jointly with Clackmannanshire, in the years 1846-1852, ranged from £975 to £1,155. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Kinross within the year ending 30th June, 1861, was 49, and the average duration of their confinement was 22 days. Three parishes in Kinross-shire are assessed for the poor; and the number of registered poor in these parishes, in the year 1860-1, was 182,—of casual poor, 36. The sum expended on the registered poor in that year was £1,269, on the casual poor, £12. The assessment for prisons and rogue-money is 1½d. per £1 of real rent. The valued rent in 1674 was £20,250 Scotch; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, £25,805; and the new valuation in 1855, £46,725,—in 1860, including railways, £51,484. Population of the county in 1801, 6,725; in 1811, 7,245; in 1821, 7,762; in 1831, 9,072; in 1841, 8,763; in 1861, 7,977. Males in 1861, 3,787; females, 4,190. Inhabited houses in 1861, 1,644, uninhabited, 100; building, 8.

There are in Kinross-shire four entire parishes,

and parts of three other parishes. Three of the entire parishes are in the presbytery of Dunfermline, and the other in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, all in the synod of Fife. Two of the parts of parishes are in the presbytery of Perth, and the other in the presbytery of Auchterarder, all in the synod of Perth and Stirling. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Kinross-shire was 16; of which 5 belonged to the Established church, 6 to the Free church, and 5 to the United Presbyterian church. The number of sittings in 4 of the Established places of worship was 2,992; in 5 of the Free church places of worship, 1,371; and in 3 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 1,762. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath, at 4 of the Established places of worship, was 1,400; at the 6 Free church places of worship, 1,416; and at 4 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 1,762. There were in 1851, in Kinross-shire, 14 public day schools, attended by 595 males and 438 females,—47 private day schools, attended by 173 males and 216 females,—1 evening school for adults, attended by 16 males and 15 females,—and 14 sabbath schools, attended by 419 males and 537 females.

The ancient history of Kinross-shire is all identified with that of Fifeshire; and the modern history of it, excepting so much of the incidents in the life of Queen Mary as will be noticed in our article on Loch-Leven, does not possess any point of noticeable interest. Kinross-shire, up to the year 1426, formed part of Fifeshire; and when erected, in that year, into a separate county, it comprised only the parishes of Kinross, Orwell, and Portmoak. Its subsequent enlargement took place in 1685, by the addition to it of Cleish, Tulliehole, and parts of three Perthshire parishes. Yet, though made a separate county, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the same sheriff as Fifeshire, as also at that time Clackmannanshire was placed under the jurisdiction of the same sheriff as Stirlingshire. This state of things continued till the year 1807; and then the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan were united into one sheriffdom.

KINTAIL, a parish, containing the post-office station of Kintail, the post-office village of Dornie, and the fishing village of Bundalloch, in the south-west of Ross-shire. It is bounded by Inverness-shire, and by the parishes of Lochalsh and Glenelshiel. Its length eastward is about 18 miles; and its breadth is from 5 to 6 miles. Its western extremity commences at the forking of Loch-Alsh into Loch-Long and Loch-Duich, and is separated by these sea-lochs from respectively the parish of Lochalsh and the parish of Glenelshiel. This extremity, particularly along the coast of the two sea-lochs, contains nearly all its inhabitants. Its central and eastern parts are wildly highland, but comprise hill-grazings which are well fitted for the pasturing of all kinds of stock. Its most inland district, called Glenelchaig, is separated from the other districts by lofty rugged mountains, and is very difficult of access. The whole parish, in fact, is one great fastness, which art alone could have rendered accessible; and abounds in scenery of surpassing grandeur. "From whatever quarter Kintail is entered, whether by sea from the west, or by land from the east, a scene gradually unfolds itself, which it is impossible to describe. Mountains of immense magnitude, grouped together in the sublimest manner, with wood and water, scars and bens intermingled, present a prospect seldom surpassed in wild beauty, and equally interesting and astonishing in the storms of winter and in the calm serenity of summer." Tullochard is the loftiest of

the mountains, and possesses some interesting associations. See TULLOCHARD. The shore of the sea-lochs is, for the most part, sandy and clayey. The principal fresh water lakes are Loch-a-Bheilich and Loch-Glassletter. The principal streams are the Elehaig and the Loing, flowing into Loch-Long, and the Croe, flowing into the head of Loch-Duich. One of the most interesting natural objects is the fine water-fall of Glomach. See GLOMACH (THE). An interesting antiquity occurs on the island of Donan. See ELLANDONAN CASTLE. There are three landowners. Population in 1831, 1,240; in 1861, 890. Houses, 192. Assessed property in 1860, £4,190.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £117 5s.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £2 fees. The roof of the parish church fell in during divine service on Sabbath, 7th October, 1855, but without injuring any of the congregation. The building was old, and contained 290 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Dornie. There are two Society schools. The name Kintail is derived from words signifying "the head of two seas."

KINTESSACK, a village in the part of the parish of Dyke and Moy which lies within Morayshire. Population, 122. Houses, 38.

KINTILLO. See KINTULLOCH.

KINTORE, a parish, containing the post-town of Kintore and a suburb of the burgh of Inverury, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Inverury, Keith-hall, Fintray, Kinellar, Skene, and Kemnay. Its length northward is about 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 3 miles. The river Don forms its boundary on the north and on the east. The Tuach burn rises on the south-west border, and runs north-eastward to the Don. The surface of the parish is low and flat along the Don, and rises thence gradually, but with frequent inequalities; and does not anywhere attain a greater altitude than on the beautiful wooded hill of Thainston, whose summit has an elevation of about 140 feet above the ordinary level of the Don at the town of Kintore, and about 280 feet above the medium level of the sea. The soil along the Don is a deep rich alluvial loam; that in the higher situations is generally a thin, light, shallow, sandy mould; and that of some other tracts of considerable extent is moss, either altered by cultivation, or remaining in its original state. The tract along the Don is liable to inundations, which have occasionally so far covered it, as to give it the appearance of a lake about a mile in breadth. The total extent of arable land is about 3,900 imperial acres; of permanent pasture or waste lands, 1,986 acres; of waste lands capable of cultivation, 160 acres; and of lands under wood, 1,892 acres. Granite abounds, both loose on the surface, and in rocks which have been or may be quarried. The chief landowners are the Earl of Kintore and Mitchell of Thainston. The only considerable private residence is Thainston-house, which is handsome and commodious. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1842 was £10,749; the value of assessed property in 1860, £5,409. This district is said to have anciently formed part of a royal forest, extending eastward hence to the church of Dyce; and the name Kintore, which seems to have been applied to the western or upper end of the forest, certainly signifies "the head of the wood." Part of the forest, with a hunting-seat or castle called Hall Forest, was given by Robert Bruce to Robert de Keith, great marischal of Scotland, after the battle of Bannockburn; and the district still remains in

the hands of his descendants, the family of Kintore, having been bestowed, in the 17th century, by the Earl Marischal, on his son Sir John Keith, who was created Earl of Kintore by Charles II., in 1677, on account of his alleged instrumentality in preserving the regalia of Scotland during the troubles of the civil wars. The castle comprised four stories, with battlements; and it still exists in a state of imposing ruin, a little south of the town of Kintore. On a moor between Kintore and Kinellar are numerous tumuli. See KINELLAR. The road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and the Great North of Scotland railway, pass up the Don; and the latter has a station for Kintore. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,184; in 1861, 1,895. Houses, 333.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Kintore. Stipend, £184 8s. 10d.; glebe, £23. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with about £28 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1819, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church: attendance 380; sum raised in 1865, £213 14s. 6d. There are a side school, a Free church school, a subscription school, two congregational libraries, and a savings' bank. The present parish of Kintore comprises part of the ancient parish of Kinkell.

The TOWN of KINTORE is a royal burgh. It stands near the Don, on the road from Aberdeen to Inverness, 3 miles south-south-east of Inverury, and 12 north-west of Aberdeen. It consists chiefly of one well-built street, and has a neat town-house. It contains several very good shops, and is a focus of communication for the surrounding country; yet, in point of size, it is a mere village. As a royal burgh, it is of great antiquity, claiming priority to Aberdeen; and indeed,—according to the writer of the Old Statistical Account, and others,—priority, by no less than three centuries, to the very earliest period when burghal privileges were first known in Scotland. That it was elevated to the rank of a royal burgh by Kenneth Macalpine is by no means probable; but it may have been so in the 12th century. The only old charter it now possesses is one by James IV., in 1506, confirming others of a more ancient date—destroyed, it is alleged, by one of its own provosts in the 17th century. By the governing charter it was appointed to be governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, a dean-of-guild, and eight councillors. It has no corporate revenue. It unites with Inverury, Peterhead, Banff, Cullen, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. Its constituency in 1862 was 40. It gives the title of Earl, as we have already intimated, to the younger branch of the Keith family, or Keith-Falconer. In 1838, Anthony, the eighth Earl, was created Baron Kintore, in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Population of the town in 1841, 402; in 1861, 568. Houses, 100.

KINTRA, a post-office village in the south of the parish of Kilmelfort, Argyleshire. It stands at the head of Loch Craignish, on the road from Lochgilphead to Oban, 8 miles south by east of Kilmelfort. It has a good inn.

KINTRADWELL, a small bay and an estate in the south of the parish of Loth, about 3 miles north of Brora, Sutherlandshire.

KINTULLOCH, a village in the parish of Dunbarnie, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of the church of Dunbarnie, Perthshire. It is remarkable for the tasteful condition of its cottages. Hugh Say, an Englishman, obtained a grant of the lands of Kintulloch, under William the Lion; and his sister Arabella, who became his heir, granted part of them to the monks of Seone. Population of the village, 119. Houses, 33.

KINTYRE, the southern division of Argyshire. It is a peninsula lying between the frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. It extends about 40 miles from north to south, and is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in average breadth, consisting partly of low and partly of high land; and embraces the parishes of Campbelton, Kilberry, Kilcalmonell, Killeen, Kilchenzie, Saddle, Skipness, and Southend. It contains the royal burgh of Campbelton, and the villages of Dalintober, Drumlemble, Tarbert, Clachan, and some fishing hamlets. As a district also, it comprises the insular parish of Gigha and Cara. Population of the district in 1831, 20,632; in 1861, 15,309. Houses, 2,401.

Kintyre, down to the 17th century, was reckoned part of the Hebrides, and figured as one of these islands in history. The origin of this was a stratagem of Magnus Barefoot, king of Norway, who having conquered the Isles, made an agreement with Malcolm Canmore, by which the latter was to leave Magnus and his successors in peaceable possession of all the Isles which could be circumnavigated. Magnus had himself drawn across the narrow isthmus between Kintyre and Knapdale in a galley; by which, it was allowed in these simple times, he succeeded in adding Kintyre to the possessions accorded him by the treaty.—When the Lords of the Isles ruled in all the pomp of royalty, Kintyre was reckoned part of their dominions. Bruce bestowed the keeping of Tarbert castle, then the most important position on the Argyre coast, on Robert, the son and heir of Walter, the high-steward. Under David II. the lands of Kintyre reverted to the descendants of Angus Oig. In 1498, King James held his court at a new castle he had caused to be erected at the head of the bay of Campbelton, and Argyre was appointed keeper of Tarbert castle. The Macdonalds, however, stoutly and often successfully resisted the influence of the Campbells in this quarter, until their last and final suppression in 1615. In 1476, the Earl of Ross was compelled to resign Kintyre and Knapdale to the Crown.

KINTYRE (MULL OF), the promontory at the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, in Argyshire. It was called by the Romans Epidium Promontorium. It is the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, being only $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Tor-point in the county of Antrim. It presents a strong front to the waves of the Atlantic; and exhibits, in time of a storm, a very wild and sublime appearance. A mountain called Knockmoy adjoins it, and commands a most magnificent prospect of the surrounding seas and coasts. A lighthouse stands on the promontory, on the rocks called the Merchants, elevated 297 feet above the level of the sea at high-water. The light is fixed, and is seen at 22 miles distance in clear weather. The point of Corsewall bears south-south-east from this, 26 miles; Portpatrick light, south by east 37 miles; the Maiden rocks south by west $\frac{1}{2}$ west distant 20 miles; Copeland light, south by west $\frac{1}{2}$ west distant 38 miles.

KINRAID. See **MONEDIE**.

KIP (THE). See **INNERKIP**.

KIPLAW. See **LINTON**, Roxburghshire.

KIPPEN, a parish partly in Stirlingshire, and partly in Perthshire, yet quite compact, and all lying on the south side of the Forth. The Stirlingshire section contains the post-office villages of Kippen and Buchlyvie; and the Perthshire section contains the villages of Shirlarton, Cauldhame, Arnprior, and Kepp. The parish is bounded by Port-of-Monteith, Kincardine, Kilmadock, Gargunnoch, Balfon, and Drymen. Its length eastward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and

its greatest breadth is 4 miles. The Forth wends slowly along the northern boundary, within a narrow channel, between banks from 10 to 20 feet high, and exhibiting a very tame appearance. Yet, from vantage-grounds in its vicinity, magnificent views are obtained of the far-stretching strath through which it flows, from Gartmore on the west, away to where the rocks of Abbey-craig, Craigforth, and Stirling castle, appear like islands in the distance. Boquhan-burn comes in from the south near its source, and flows for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the south-eastern and eastern boundary to the Forth. The Pow of Glinns rises on the southern border, and flows southward to the Endrick. Along the Forth stretches a narrow belt of haugh, very fertile, and equally adapted to tillage and to pasture. Behind this lies a belt of carse-ground, generally from half-a-mile to a mile in breadth, but in some places broader, and forming part of the great plain which extends on both sides of the Forth from Gartmore to Borrowstounness. From the carse the surface rises at first abruptly, and then very gradually in most places for about a mile, and in others further; and continuing for a considerable space to be flat or to form a table-land, it declines toward the south. Where this upland territory springs from the carse, it exhibits the distinctive appearances of a river-bank deserted by its stream. The land on the slow northern slope, above the basement skirting, exhibits a pleasing view of fruitful fields, generally well-enclosed, and occasionally intersected with glens, pouring down their tiny rills. The table-land, and part of the southern slope of the uplands, are a continuous moor, known as the moor of Kippen. The southern slope, altogether little more than half-a-mile, is carpeted with a soil lighter and less fertile than that of the northern slope. The interjacent valley, at its base between this parish and Gargunnoch, where it is traversed by Boquhan-burn, is very narrow. That burn, says General Campbell, "which, descending from the rock of Ballochleam, makes little impression on the strata of limestone or iron, meets at last with the red sandstone, through which it has opened a passage, and wrought its soft materials into a number of curious shapes, such as the wells and caldrons of the Devon. It is yet remembered when it burst through a large projection of the rock, and threw the mill, with all its appendages, on the other side of the bank." About 1,807 imperial acres of the entire parochial area are arable carse-land; about 3,431 are arable dryfield; about 4,256 are pastoral or waste; and about 562 are under wood. Red sandstone abounds in the moors, and is quarried for building, and limestone occurs on the southern border, but has been little wrought. There are seven principal landowners, besides a number of smaller ones. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1841 was £16,069. Assessed property in 1860, £5,901. A distillery, now extinct, paid £17,000 a-year of duty. The parish is traversed by the road from Stirling to Dumbarton, and by the Forth and Clyde railway. On five or six small heights are oval plains, surrounded by ramparts, averaging 130 yards in circumference, and variously conjectured to be of Roman, of Pictish, and of feudal origin. In former times, the district was much infested by marauding parties of the Highland clans; and, in 1691, it suffered special loss from an irruption of the gillies of Rob Roy. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,085; in 1861, 1,722. Houses, 353. Population of the Perthshire section in 1831, 691; in 1861, 556. Houses, 106.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Galbraith of Blackhouse. Stipend, £250 6s. 9d.; glebe, £12.

Unappropriated teinds, £511 10s. The parish church was built in 1825, and contains 800 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Buchlyvie, built in 1836, containing 352 sittings, and under the presentation of its own male communicants. There are two Free churches, respectively at Kippen and at Buchlyvie; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were £98 7s. 4½d.,—of the latter, £51 6s. 5½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Buchlyvie, built in 1751, and containing 554 sittings. There are two parochial schools, five non-parochial schools, and two small public libraries. The salary of the first parochial schoolmaster now is £50, with £20 fees; of the second, £5 11s. 1d., with £5 10s. fees, and £11 14s. other emoluments. The ancient church, according to one account, belonged to the monks of Cambuskenneth; but, according to another and more probable one, it was, in 1238, erected by an ecclesiastical convention, acting under the authority of the Pope, into a perpetual canonry in the church of Dunblane. A chapel formerly stood near the eastern boundary, and is said to have been erected during the period of post-Reformation Prelacy in Scotland, in consequence of the indulgence granted by King James. The parish is celebrated for the covenanting zeal of its inhabitants during the persecution by the Stuarts. In 1675, the Lord's supper was administered here to a very numerous "conventicle" during the night. At the battle of Bothwell, in 1679, a body of 200 or 300 countrymen, partly from this parish and partly from Galloway, were placed as a guard upon the bridge, and defended it with great gallantry. Various parishioners, in particular James Ure of Shargarton, underwent, till the Revolution, such severe hardships as were long feelingly remembered in the country, and are pathetically and minutely detailed by Wodrow.

The VILLAGE OF KIPPEN stands on the road from Stirling to Dumbarton, 5 miles east-north-east of Buchlyvie, and ½ west of Stirling. Fairs are held here on the second Wednesday of April, on the third Wednesday of May, old style, on the 23d of October, and on the first, second, and third Wednesdays of December. Fairs are held also on the moor of Kippen. The village, during half-a-century, was the seat of extensive whisky distillation. An old act of parliament permitted a somewhat free manufacture of whisky on the north side of the boundary between the Highlands and the Lowlands; and Kippen, claiming to be on the privileged side of the boundary, took full advantage of that act, till a new one was passed in 1793. Population of the village, in 1861, 403.

KIPPENDAVIE. See DUNBLANE.

KIPPET HILLS, a ridge of gravel heights, intersecting the parish of Slains, and surrounding three sides of the Loch of Slains, in the Ellon district of Aberdeenshire. It rises, by an easy acclivity, to the height of from 50 to 60 feet above the level of the lake.

KIPPLEDRAE. See FIFESHIRE.

KIPPOCHILL, a village in the Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Population, 312.

KIPPS. See KINGSBARNES.

KIPPS (THE), a bill, having an altitude of 1,785 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Temple, Edinburghshire.

KIPROCH. See ALE (THE).

KIRBISTER-LOCH. See ORPHIR.

KIRK, an Anglo-Saxon word signifying 'church,' used in the Scottish dialect as a substitute for that word, and frequently employed as a prefix to topographical names.

KIRK, a village in the parish of Lundie, Forfarshire. Population, 75. Houses, 17.

KIRKAIG. See ASSYNT.

KIRKAMUIR. See NINIAN'S (ST.).

KIRKANDREW. See BORGUE.

KIRKAPOLE-BAY, a bay on the north-east coast, near the north-east extremity, of the island of Tiree, in the Argyleshire Hebrides. It measures about 2 miles across, and about 2 miles inland; and, though unsheltered across the entrance, it contains good anchoring ground.

KIRKBEAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkbean, and the villages of Carsethorn, Southernness, and Prestonmill, at the south-eastern extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded by the Solway frith, and by the parishes of Colvend and Newabbey. Its length south south-westward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. Southwick water traces, over a distance of 4 miles, the western boundary. Kirkbean-burn rises in the north, runs 4½ miles circuitously through the interior, to the sea at Carse bay, and is joined a mile from its mouth by Preston-burn, after the latter, also of local origin, has performed a semicircular course of 4 miles in the interior. The coast line is 9½ miles in length. The tides here flow five hours and ebb seven; and, owing to their rapidity, they occasionally upset vessels, and have been known to tumble a ship's anchor a considerable way from its place. The coast is low and sleechy, and slowly gains accessions of excellent salt pasture from the recession of the sea. On Southernness point, the most southerly land, running ¾ of a mile into the sea from a base of 1 mile upon the body of the parish, stands a lighthouse which is of much use to mariners. Vessels often come to anchor here in three or four fathoms at low water, to escape the collision of the flood tide. Carsethorn bay, near the northern extremity of the parish, and 11 miles south of Dumfries, is a safe anchoring-place, and offers shelter to vessels waiting a spring tide to take them up the Nith, or encountering contrary winds when coming down. On the northern boundary of the parish rises the magnificent mountain CRIFFEL: which see. Along the western boundary, or a little inward from it, over a distance of 2½ miles, runs a spur or offshoot of Criffel. From these heights the surface of the parish inclines to the shore, and exhibits a rich, beautiful, and extensive prospect, fields well-enclosed and highly cultivated, and several clumps and belts of plantation. The soil, in general, is fertile; on the north-west and west, it lies on limestone; on the south-east, it is a rich and deep clayey loam; and on the south and south-west, over a tract of 1,000 acres, called the Merse, it is a light and sandy conquest from the sea, nearly all arable. About one-half of the parochial area is in tillage; and the rest is variously in pasture, in commonage, or waste. The rocks are chiefly granite, limestone, and a very coarse sandstone. The limestone is worked. Some partial but vain searches have been made for coal. The landowners are Balfour of Arbigland, Oswald of Auchencruive, and Stewart of Southwick. The mansions are Arbigland-house and Cavens; both of them, but especially the former, very ornamental to the district. The only noticeable antiquities are the remains of the castle of Wreaths, which belonged to the Regent Morton, and remains of a moat and ditch, called McCulloch's castle. The commerce of the parish is so limited as to employ only two or three small vessels. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1844 at £13,765. Assessed property in 1860, £6,864. The village of Kirkbean stands on Kirkbean-burn, 12 miles south of Dumfries. It is one of the most beautiful villages in the south of Scotland, both for the sweetness of its situation, and for its well-kept cottages. Pop-

ulation of the parish in 1831, 802; in 1861, 942. Houses, 176.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £202 12s. 8d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary now is £52 2s., with £28 fees, and upwards of £25 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1766; and a handsome tower attached to it, and surmounted by a dome, was built in 1840. There is a Free church for Kirkbean and Southwick, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £80 2s. 5d. There are a private school, and a public subscription library. The ancient church belonged to the college of Lincluden.

KIRK-BORTHWICK. See BORTHWICKRAE.

KIRKBOST. See KIRKIBBOST.

KIRKBRIDE. See KILBRIDE, MAYBOLE, and KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM.

KIRKBUDDO. See GUTHRIE.

KIRK-BURN. See CAMBUSLANG and DURRIS-DEER.

KIRKCALDY, a political district in Fifeshire. It extends from the frith of Forth at Dysart to the south foot of the Mid-Lomond hill, and from the west side of Largo bay to Benarty hill, on the boundary with Kinross-shire. Its length south-westward is 14 miles; and its breadth is 9 miles. It contains the parishes of Kennoway, Seconie, Wemyss, Markinch, Leslie, Kinglassie, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Auchterderran, Ballingry, Auchtertool, Kinghorn and Burntisland. Population in 1831, 41,760; in 1861, 38,891. Houses, 5,982.

KIRKCALDY, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, on the south coast of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Abbotshall, Auchterderran, and Dysart. Its length northward is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is less than 1 mile. Its extent of coast line is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. The beach is level and sandy; and the surface thence inland is for a short way flat, then ascends rather abruptly, and afterwards ascends more gradually to the northern boundary, attaining altogether an extreme elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the sea. About 160 imperial acres are planted; and all the rest of the area, except what is occupied by houses and roads, is in tillage. The soil of the low district is light, and that of the higher grounds is cold and stiff. The rocks belong to the coal formation. Coal is worked; and considerable quantities of iron ore are found. Seven-eighths of the land belong to Oswald of Dunnikier; and the other eighth is much divided. The only mansion is Dunnikier-house; but there are several fine villas. Population in 1831, 5,034; in 1861, 6,100. Houses, 581. Assessed property in 1862, £26,647.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £246 11s. 5d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £268 16s. 7d. The parish church stands near the middle of the town, on the rising-ground to the north of the High-street. It was built in 1807, and contains 1,500 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Port Brae, built in 1842, and containing 840 sittings. There is a Free church at Kirkcaldy; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £879 11s. There are also an United Presbyterian church, erected in 1822, with 750 sittings; an Independent chapel, erected in 1803, with 480 sittings; a Scottish Baptist chapel, erected in 1822, with 350 sittings; and an Episcopalian chapel, erected about eight years ago, with 300 sittings. Within the parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy, which includes parts of the parishes of Abbotshall and Kinghorn, there were in 1851, at the time when the

Census was taken, three Establishment places of worship, with 2,329 sittings, and an attendance of 1,467; four Free church places of worship, three of them with 2,190 sittings, and the four with an attendance of 1,668; three United Presbyterian places of worship, with 2,370 sittings, and an attendance of 1,307; one Independent chapel, with an attendance of 161; two Baptist chapels, with an attendance of 222; one Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of 85; one Roman Catholic chapel, with 300 sittings; and two places of worship belonging to isolated congregations, with 210 sittings, and an attendance of 74. There are in the parish of Kirkcaldy a burgh school, conducted by a rector, who has a salary of £50, and an assistant, who has a salary of £40; a charity school, supported, in common with kindred schools in Pathhead, Linktown, and Kinghorn, by a bequest of £75,000, left by Robert Philip, Esq., in 1828; three schools for young ladies, in the higher departments of education; five for girls, in the ordinary departments of education; and six of the ordinary class of private schools. The parish of Kirkcaldy, previous to 1650, comprised also the territory which now forms the parish of Abbotshall. Its name is derived from a place of worship in the ancient times, belonging to the Culdees. This was called Kilculda; and that word was easily corrupted into Kirkcaldy.

KIRKCALDY, a royal burgh, a seaport, and a market town, stands on the coast of Fifeshire, 10 miles in a direct line north of Edinburgh, but 14 miles thence by railway, and 18 miles south-south-west of Cupar. As a royal burgh, it stands wholly within the parish of Kirkcaldy, extending from side to side of the seaboard of that parish; but as a parliamentary burgh, it also extends southward across the parish of Abbotshall, and into the parish of Kinghorn, comprising Linktown in the former of these parishes, and Invertiel in the latter; and as a town, it is prolonged on the north by Pathhead, Sinclairtown, and Gallaton. Its length, as a royal burgh, is less than a mile; but its length as a town, from Invertiel on the south to Gallaton on the north, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; so that it well merits the name, by which it has been long known to fame, "the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy;"—the more so as it has no where any considerable breadth, but consists in great measure of little more than one line of street.

The royal burgh extends along the low flat ground adjacent to the shore. It comprises one principal street, and several cross streets and lanes; the latter partly running from the principal street towards the sea, and partly ascending the high bank to the north, where there is another street partly built, running parallel to the principal one. The principal street is in general narrow, crooked, and inconvenient; but in 1811, an act of parliament was obtained for widening and paving the streets, and lighting and watering the town, since which considerable improvements have been made. The town is well-lighted with gas, first introduced in 1830, and is also well-supplied with water. The principal street has been in many places widened; and though many of the houses are still irregularly placed, it has been much improved by the erection of numbers of substantial and elegant buildings. A number of elegant shops of various kinds, especially those of drapers and haberdashers, tend considerably to ornament the town, as also to indicate the wealth and taste of large part of the inhabitants. When the town used to be traversed by strangers, only in conveyances along its principal street-line, it presented such a prolonged, close, dingy, monotonous appearance, as to leave a very unpleasant impression on the mind; but now, as seen from the Edinburgh,

Perth, and Dundee railway, it looks altogether different. That railway approaches it from the south on a high viaduct of six arches, and passes along the entire north side of the town, amid pleasant suburbs of bleachfields and ornate cottages, commanding thence comprehensive views of the town as a whole, and of the sea and country around it. Considerable alterations and extensions of the street-architecture were made in 1860-2. The town-hall, in the principal street near the middle of the town, is a neat small edifice, in the Roman style, built in 1832, at a cost of about £5,000. The corn-exchange is a commodious structure, erected in 1859-60, at a cost of upwards of £2,600. The parish church is a handsome edifice, in the Gothic style, built in 1807, at the cost of about £3,000. One of the other places of worship, in the High-street adjacent to the sea, is likewise an elegant building, erected in 1842, at the cost of nearly £2,000.

Kirkcaldy first comes into notice in history in 1334. It was mortified in that year by David II. to the monastery of Dunfermline; and it became a burgh of barony, holding of the abbot and monastery. In 1450, it was conveyed by the monastery, together with its harbour, its burgh-acres, its small customs, and its municipal rights, to the bailies and community; and immediately thereafter it was erected into a royal burgh, with all the customary privileges. Its original charter, and all the privileges which it contained, were not only specially ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1644; but the burgh, for good and gratuitous services performed by it, was erected *de novo* into a free royal burgh and free port, and new and larger immunities granted to it. Nothing is authentically known of its state at the time of its being disjoined from the lordship of Dunfermline; but as the churchmen were among the earliest cultivators of foreign commerce, it seems reasonable to suppose that Kirkcaldy was the port of the monks of that abbey, and that it consequently must have received benefit from the foreign commerce of the period, such as it was. At a later period, and before the Union with England, we know that the whole of the burghs on the coast of Fife enjoyed a large share of trade, not only with the Continent, but with England. They were extensively engaged in the fisheries, and exported not only salted fish, but salt and coals. Of the commerce of the period, Kirkcaldy enjoyed a principal share; and tradition relates, that when this charter was renewed by Charles I., it had 100 sail of ships belonging to it. This tradition is supported by the evidence of an authentic account preserved among the records of the burgh, from which it appears that 94 vessels belonging to the port, had been either lost at sea, or taken by the enemy, between the year 1644 and the period of the Restoration. These are said to have amounted in value to the sum of £53,791 sterling. This severe loss must have tended greatly to check the prosperity of the town; but other occurrences connected with the unhappy disputes of the period, must have increased this in a great degree. At the time that Dundee was taken by General Monk, the inhabitants of Kirkcaldy lost goods to the value of £5,000 sterling, which they had deposited there as a place of security; and several of the wealthier inhabitants suffered the loss of considerable sums of money which they had lent to the committee of estates for the public service, and which they found it impossible afterwards to recover. During the course of the civil war, 480 persons belonging to this burgh were slain in battle; of whom 200 were said to have been killed at the battle of Kilsyth alone.

All these losses, aggravated by the suspension

of the trade with Holland after the Restoration, brought ruin and deep distress upon the burgh; so much so, that in 1682, an application was made to the Convention of burghs to consider its property, and to take measures for easing it of its public burden. The burgh, however, having fallen under the displeasure of the Court, for the part it had taken during the civil war, was not only refused all relief, but was rather burdened by an addition to its annual assessment of 2,000 merks. In 1687, a new application was made to the Convention, when a visitation of the burgh was ordered. A committee for the purpose met at Kirkcaldy the following year, which, after proper investigation, reported "that the customs payable to His Majesty were not the half of what they had been some years before; that this was occasioned by the death of many substantial merchants and skippers, and loss of ships and decay of trade; that many of the inhabitants, some of whom were magistrates of the burgh, had fled from and deserted the same; that so great was the poverty of the inhabitants, that all the taxations imposed on the town could do no more than pay the eight months' cess payable to the King, and that with difficulty." Before the effect of this report could be known, the Revolution took place, into which the inhabitants of Kirkcaldy entered with alacrity; and in consequence of their conduct on the occasion, and a representation of their poverty, they obtained an abatement of £1,000 Scots from their annual assessment. This relief, and the security which the country enjoyed after this great event, had such effect upon this burgh that its languishing commerce began speedily to revive, and wealth again began to circulate among its inhabitants. The treaty of the Union, however, again, for a time, put a stop to the prosperity of Kirkcaldy. In consequence of the taxes and customs which were imposed in Scotland, and the numerous restrictions with which the trade of the country was fettered by the English, commerce every where declined; nor did any place suffer more than the various towns on the coast of Fife. The shipping of Kirkcaldy, on which it had hitherto mainly depended, fell rapidly into decay; and the different wars which followed for more than half-a-century, so continued to depress trade, that in 1760, Kirkcaldy employed no more than one coaster of 50 tons, and two ferry-boats of 30 tons each.

On the return of peace in 1763, the shipping trade immediately began to revive. In 1772, it had increased to 11 vessels, carrying 515 tons, and 49 men; and although its progress was retarded by the American war, it amounted at the close of that war to 12 vessels, carrying 750 tons, and 59 men. In 1792, its shipping consisted of 26 square-rigged vessels, 1 sloop, and 2 ferry-boats, carrying, by the register, 3,700 tons, and employing 225 men. Some of the larger vessels were employed in the trade to the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and America; but the greater proportion were employed in the trade to Holland and the Baltic. The smaller vessels were employed chiefly as coasters. Since then, its shipping trade has gone on prosperously, with some fluctuations indeed, but on the whole with progressive increase. In 1831, it had 95 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,610; and in 1861 it had 74 sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,337, and two steam vessels of 121 tons. Its limits as a port extend from Fifeness on the east to Downey-point on the west, and comprise the creeks of Crail, Cellardykes, Anstruther, Pittenweem, Elie, Largo, Leven, Methill, Buckhaven, Wemyss, Dysart, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and Aberdeen. The amount of dues levied on ships within

its port, in the year 1852, was £3,172; of which £1,322 was levied at its own harbour, £78 at Crail, £263 at Anstruther, £100 at Pittenweem, £27 at Largo, £185 at Leven, £87 at Methill, £207 at Buckhaven, £113 at Dysart, £30 at Kinghorn, £632 at Burntisland, and £124 at Abertou. During the year 1860, the trade of the port comprised, in the foreign and colonial department, a tonnage of 6,753 inwards in British vessels, 14,192 inwards in foreign vessels, 10,425 outwards in British vessels, and 46,785 outwards in foreign vessels; and in the coasting department, 32,512 inwards in British vessels, 186 inwards in foreign vessels, 64,353 outwards in British vessels, and 371 outwards in foreign vessels. There are regular communications, by smacks or other vessels, with London, Glasgow, Leith, and various parts of the coast. The foreign ships visiting the port are principally Norwegian, Danish, German, and Prussian. The principal articles of import are flax and timber; and the principal articles of export are coals and linen yarns.

The harbour is situated near the east end of the burgh. It is the property of the town, yet is under the management of parliamentary commissioners. It has been improved and extended at various times; but, till only a few years ago, it was destitute of almost every accommodation suitable to the large vessels frequenting it,—dry at low water, even at the ebb of neap tides, and boasting nothing better than ample space and substantial piers. In 1836 a light was placed on the east pier. In 1843 a resolution was taken to extend that pier and to effect other improvements, at the cost of £10,000. In 1850 still more extensive improvements were resolved upon, comprising a new dock of about 2½ acres, an inner harbour of 3 acres, an outer harbour of about 1½ acre, with a total wharfrage of 3,110 feet, to be effected at the cost of about £30,000. These latter improvements, it was calculated, would slightly affect the current at the harbour mouth, but would do so beneficially, and prevent accumulations of silt. The rise and fall of the tide at the harbour is about 10 feet in neap tides, about 18 feet in ordinary spring tides, and about 21 feet in extreme spring tides. The flow of the current runs right across the harbour mouth, from east to west, or from west to east, at the rate of from 1½ to 2 miles an hour. The new quays were to be formed to the height of about 2 feet above high water, and would have 16 feet of water abreast in ordinary spring tides.

The principal employment in Kirkcaldy is the manufacture of linen cloth. This was little attended to till after the destruction of the foreign trade, in consequence of the Union. At that time, however, the manufacturers wove their own webs, and probably purchased in the surrounding district; so that they employed but little capital. In 1733, the whole amount of linen cloth stamped at Kirkcaldy, was no more than 177,740 yards. In 1743, it had increased to 316,550 yards, the computed value of which was nearly £11,000 sterling. But this included not only the manufacture of Kirkcaldy, but that also of circumjacent parishes as far as Leslie. The linen trade continued to be diligently prosecuted, and gradually to increase, till about 1755, when it amounted to about the value of £22,000 sterling. In consequence, however, of the war which then began, interrupting the intercourse with America and the West Indies, the manufacture began to decline; and, in 1773, it had fallen to £15,000 sterling, and in the following year it was still lower. But Mr. James Fergus, an enterprising manufacturer of the period, succeeded in open-

ing up a new channel for disposing of the manufactures of Kirkcaldy, by introducing them into England; and since that time they have gone on rapidly increasing. In 1792, they employed about 810 looms, of which about 250 were in the parish of Kirkcaldy, about 300 in the parish of Abbotshall, about 100 in Dysart, about 60 in Largo, and the rest in other parishes. The total value of the manufacture at that time was supposed to be about £45,000 sterling; and at that time the manufacturers of Kirkcaldy purchased from the neighbouring districts goods to the farther value of about £30,000 sterling. In more recent times the linen trade of the town, together with that of the surrounding districts, which are either identified with it or intimately connected with it, have been computed to amount in annual value to about £200,000. Its chief articles of produce are ticks, dowlas, checks, and sail-cloth. Connected with this trade also, and to an extent somewhat corresponding to it, are carried on flax-spinning, yarn-bleaching, and machine-making. There are at present, in the town and its neighbourhood, 13 flax spinning mills, 7 bleachfields, and 3 machine-factories. There are likewise a rope-work, two extensive iron-works, an iron-ship-building yard, a chemical work, a distillery, breweries, and flour mills.

A large retail trade is carried on in Kirkcaldy for the supply of a populous circumjacent country. A weekly stock-market for the sale of grain is held every Saturday, at which not only the farmers and corn-factors of a large surrounding district attend, but also corn-merchants from the south side of the Forth. Cattle-markets are held in the months of February, July, and October, which are well attended. The town has offices of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial bank, the Union bank, the National bank, and the City of Glasgow bank. It has also a savings' bank, a number of insurance agencies, a chamber of commerce, a public reading room, a subscription library, a mechanics' library, an agricultural society, a horticultural society, a scientific association, a curling club, and a number of charitable and religious institutions. Its principal inns are the National, the George, the Harbour-head, and the Balsusney. Ample facilities of communication are enjoyed by means of steamers and the railway.

The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, sixteen other councillors, and a town-clerk. The magistrates have all the powers possessed by magistrates of royal burghs, and hold regular courts for the decision of civil causes and the trial of crimes. Justice-of-peace courts for the recovery of small debts for the town and several surrounding parishes, are also held here at stated periods; and circuit small-debt courts, in the months of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The income of the burgh for 1838-9 was £1,942, and for 1860-61, £716 odds; but the latter is exclusive of £1,715 odds. 6s. 0½d. of harbour commission revenue. The expenditure in 1838-9 was £1,511; and the debt in 1832 was £8,646. The old incorporated trades are the smiths, the wrights and masons, the weavers, the shoemakers, the tailors, the bakers, and the fleshers. Previous to the Union, Kirkcaldy sent a member to the Scottish parliament; and after that event, it sent one to the British parliament in conjunction with the neighbouring burghs of Dysart, Kinghorn, and Burntisland. This arrangement has been continued since the passing of the Reform bill, Kirkcaldy being the returning burgh. The municipal constituency in 1840 was 277; in 1862, 306. The parliamentary constituency in 1840 was 298:

in 1862, 434. Population of the royal burgh in 1841, 4,785; in 1861, 5,195. Houses, 469. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 10,341. Houses, 951.

The town of Kirkcaldy, in ancient times, had two gates called the East Port and the West Port. These gates, and a cross which stood at the market place, were taken down early in the last century; but the places where the gates or ports stood still retain their names. Stone coffins and large quantities of human bones have been discovered in various places in digging for modern foundations; and these indicate that the locality, long before the era at which the town figures in record, was a considerable seat of population. Sculptured arms and inscriptions, as well as some other relics, found in a place on the north side of the High street, indicate that a conventual establishment at one time stood on that locality.—Henry Balnaves of Hallhill, who figured in the latter part of the reign of James V., and during that of his daughter Mary, and the regency of her brother Murray, is said to have been a native of Kirkcaldy. In later times, Kirkcaldy had the honour of giving birth to the celebrated Adam Smith, who successively occupied the chairs of moral philosophy in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The house in which he was born stood till not many years ago, and was situated immediately to the west of that now occupied by the Bank of Scotland. The Hon. Mr. Oswald of Dunnikeir, an eminent statesman and patriot, who long represented the burgh in parliament, was also a native of this town.

KIRK-CAMBUSNETHAN. See CAMBUSNETHAN.

KIRKCHRIST, a suppressed parish, forming the southern part of the present parish of Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire. The etymology of the name is sufficiently obvious. The cemetery, and the ruins of the church—the former still in use—are situated on the right bank of the Dee, opposite the town of Kirkcudbright. A nunnery, the site of which cannot now be exactly ascertained, anciently stood in the parish; and is commemorated in the names of two farms and a mill, High Nuntown, Low Nuntown, and Nunmill, near the southern boundary.

KIRKCHRIST, Aberdeenshire. See CHRIST'S KIRK.

KIRKCOLM, a parish, containing the post-office stations of Kirkcolm and Ervie, in the extreme north of the Rhinns district of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the west and north by the Irish sea; on the east by Loch Ryan; and on the south by the parish of Leswalt. Its length southward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is a little upwards of 5 miles. Its draining streams are all little burns, rising in its own interior; and there is a fresh water lake, called Loch Connel, about a mile in circumference. The coast line along Loch Ryan extends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. At one part of it, nearly 2 miles from the southern boundary, a shelving sand-bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, runs south-eastward, or obliquely, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile into the Loch, and is not quite under water, even in the highest spring-tides. It is called the Scar. Between the south-west side of this and the coast, is a beautiful basin, called the Wig, capacious enough to shelter a large number of small vessels. Beyond a small point of land, called the Scar, is a bank of prime oysters. Crabs and lobsters, whittings, cod, and herring are taken in the Loch; but, on the west and north coast, where fishing might be productive, it is much neglected. The coast, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on Loch Ryan, from the southern boundary, is low and sandy; and thence—excepting at the small bay of Portmore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north, which offers good anchorage and shelter to large vessels—it is, all the

way round to the southern boundary on the west, a breastwork of bold and ridgy rocks, torn with fissures, and near the entrance of Loch Ryan deeply perforated with caves. On the north-west is CORSEWALL POINT [which see], with its conspicuous light-house. The surface of the parish is gently undulating, the rising grounds so easy in ascent as to be ploughed and cultivated to the summit. The soil, on a narrow belt round the shore, is thin and sandy or gravelly; in a few patches, it is mossy or moorland; and, in most places, it is either a rich loam, a deep clay, or a mixture of the two. The proportions of arable land, and land either meadow, moss, pastoral, or waste, are as 17 to 2. As regards plantation, the district is exceedingly bare; but it is rich in the variety of its botanical specimens. Near the north coast are the ruins of Corsewall-castle, once a place of strength, a tower of great thickness of wall. East of it, overlooking Loch Ryan, is the modern mansion of Corsewall house. There are nine or ten landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837, was £19,600. Assessed property in 1860, £9,508. Real rental in 1856, £9,009. Population in 1831, 1,896; in 1861, 1,860. Houses, 322.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patrons, the Earl of Stair and Moore of Corsewall. Stipend, £265 0s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £195 4s. 11d. School-master's salary, £40, with £30 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1824, and contains 650 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £180 7s. 4½d. There are two non-parochial schools. The patron saint to whom the ancient parish church was dedicated was St. Columba, the name being abbreviated into 'Colm.' The church was a free parsonage till the 13th century; and afterwards, till the Reformation, it was held by the monks of New-abbey, and served by a vicar. The lands of Galdenoch and Barjary, at the south end of the old parish, were detached from it, in the middle of the 17th century, and annexed to Leswalt. In the south-west corner of the parish, on the shore of Loch Ryan, are vestiges of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called Kilmorie, the church of Mary. Beside it is the Virgin Mary's well, celebrated among ancient Romanists for alleged miraculous powers of healing, and resorted to so late as the close of the 17th century by the deluded peasantry in the neighbourhood, for the cure of the sick.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, at the northern extremity of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and the parish of Sanquhar. Its length west-south-westward is 17 miles; and its breadth is 7 miles. The river Nith, coming in from the west, flows eastward $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the southern boundary. Kello water, coming in from the south-west, not far from its source, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the same boundary, and falls into the Nith. Crawick water flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the south-east boundary. Spango water, a head stream of the Crawick, runs in the north-east. Two mineral wells, on the farm of Rigg, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the village of Kirkconnel, resemble respectively Merkland spa in Galloway and Hartfell spa near Moffat, but excel them in the strength of their waters, yet have never acquired much celebrity. The surface of the parish, in its general features, is pastoral and mountainous. In the south-west a range of lofty elevations, chiefly moss-clad and swampy, or clothed in heath with slight intermixtures of verdure, occupy all the area

from the boundaries till within a mile of the Nith. On the north side of that stream, the surface rises from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles by a very slow and gradual ascent; and then sends up, parallel with the river, a ridge of irregularly formed heights, chiefly covered with verdure, and extending from the towering Corsoncone, on the boundary with Ayrshire, away to the opposite extremity of the parish. North of this range the surface is cold and marshy, and exhibits an irregular congeries of hills covered with heath and grass, and variously intersected with narrow valleys, deep glens, and winding rivulets. Two-thirds of the whole area is hill pasture; about 6,100 acres are arable; about 180 acres are under wood; and the remainder is principally meadow and low pasture. The soil of the arable part is poor and gravelly. Much attention is given to the dairy. Coal abounds, but is not extensively worked; limestone and ironstone occur, but are neglected; and lead is supposed to exist in several hills toward Crawick. All the land, excepting a very small proportion, belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. The real rental in 1860 was £7,808. The estimated yearly value of raw agricultural produce in 1835 was £17,562. The parish is traversed, along the vale of the Nith, by the road from Glasgow to Dumfries, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the latter, $28\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Kilmarnock, and $29\frac{3}{4}$ from Dumfries. The village of Kirkconnel stands on the left bank of the Nith, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Sanquhar. It is a modern place, of pleasant appearance. The site of Old Kirkconnel, and of the former parish church, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the present village. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,111; in 1861, 996. Houses, 180.

This parish is in the presbytery of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £240 19s. 2d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £569 12s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £30 fees, and £3 other emoluments. The parish church was enlarged about 50 years ago, and is commodious. The ancient church was dedicated to a saint Connel, whom a very old tradition asserts to have been buried on Glenwhurry hill, near Old Kirkconnel; and the present minister of the parish lately satisfied himself, by personal inspection of the spot, that the tradition is true.

KIRKCONNEL, a locality in the parish of New-abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire. Here is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, which was erected in 1823.

KIRKCONNEL, an ancient parish, now incorporated with that of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in the south-east of Dumfries-shire. Its cemetery still exists in a rich holm, half surrounded by Kirtle water; and contains the ashes of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," and those of her lover Adam Fleming, whose pathetic tale has been so often told both in prose and in verse. The instrument of the fair Helen's death has been variously reported a dagger, an arrow, and a bullet; but the last of these is favoured by one of the best of the old songs, which says,—

"Wae to the heart that fram'd the thought!
Curs'd be the hand that fir'd the shot!
When in my arms Burd Ellen dropp'd,
And died for love of me."

KIRKORMACK. See KELTON.

KIRKCUWAN, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Ayrshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Penningham, Kirkinner, Mochrum, Old Luce, and New Luce. Its length southward is 14 miles; its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its average breadth is not more than $2\frac{1}{4}$

miles. Bladenoch water runs $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles along the northern boundary, and falls, at the north-east extremity of the parish, into Loch Macbeary. This lake having expanded itself southward over a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with a breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, Bladenoch water re-issues from it, and thence, till it leaves the parish, traces the long and sinuous eastern boundary. Tarf water, a mile after its origin in the north-west corner of the parish, appears on the western boundary, and, measuring in a straight line, runs along that boundary 10 miles; then suddenly debouches, and flows $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles eastward to the Bladenoch. A number of burns and of small lakes water the interior. The surface of nearly the whole parish is naturally a series of bleak moors, with poor and thin soil; which, though chiefly adapted to pasture, are not unsuceptible of cultivation. The proportion which the grounds under tillage bear to those which are either pastoral or waste, is as 17 to 5. Granite and greywacke are extensively quarried. There are nine landowners. Craighlaw-house is the only mansion. The castle of Mindork formerly stood on the southern border. A singular rocking-stone was discovered a few years ago, on the farm of Urrall in the north-east, and was inserted by the royal sappers and miners in their map as a great curiosity. It is a granite boulder $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth, sitting upon a flat rock, with a base in the form of a wedge, so very nicely balanced that it can be easily moved to and fro by the pressure of a finger, and is even set in motion, and kept in motion, by a slight breeze of wind. The parish is traversed crossways by the road from Port-Patrick to Dumfries, and lengthways by a road from Wigton to Ayrshire. The village of Kirkcowan stands on the latter road, and on the left bank of Tarf water, 7 miles west-south-west of Newtown-Stewart, and 7 north-west of Wigton. Near it, on the river, is a woollen mill. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,374; in 1861, 1,434. Houses, 257. Assessed property in 1860, £7,079. Pop. of the village in 1861, 734.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Agnew of Sheuchan. Stipend, £292 11s. 8d.; glebe, £6. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with £40 fees, and £5 or £6 other emoluments. There are three non-parochial schools. The ancient church seems to have been dedicated to St. Kevin, an abbot of the Western Isles, at a time when these isles were scarcely peopled by Scots. The parish, accordingly, was anciently called Kirkuan. The church was granted by James IV. to the chapel-royal of Stirling.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north by Kelton on the east by Rerwick; on the south by the Irish sea; and on the west by the Dee, which divides it from Borgue, Twynholm, and Tongueland. Its length southward is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Its surface is, for the most part, hilly, having but little extended plain. But the hills are neither high nor rocky; they come down in gentle slopes, and form very obtuse angles with the plain; and they are generally arable to the summit, or at worst afford excellent pasture. The soil of the parish is, in some places, wet, upon a hard cold till; but in most, it is a light friable earth, with a sharp gravelly subsoil, exceedingly fertile; and, in some instances, it is deepest at the summit of the hills. About 3,000 acres are in tillage; about 500 are waste or constantly in pasture; and about 500 are under wood. The feeding of sheep and of black cattle is a prime care; and the quality of the beef produced is famous. The Earl of Selkirk

is the principal landowner. The mansions are St. Mary's Isle, Balmae, Janefield, St. Cuthbert's Cottage, and Fludha. The estimated value of raw produce in 1843, including £500 for gardens, £1,000 for fisheries, and £1,500 for miscellaneous matters, was £24,890; and the value of assessed property in 1860 was £15,038. The prevailing rock is greywacke, with occasional masses and dikes of porphyry. A chalybeate spring exists near the burgh. Ring-burn traces the eastern boundary for 4 miles, and falls into the sea. Grange-burn rises near the northern extremity, and runs 5 miles south-westward to the estuary of the Dee. Loch-Fergus, a lake now converted into a meadow, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile east of the burgh, contained two islets called Palace Isle and Stable Isle, both of which bear decided marks of ancient fortification, and appear to have been the sites of castles or strengths of Fergus, lord of Galloway. A brook, 3 miles in length, comes down to this place from the northern boundary. The streamlets noticed, and some lesser ones, refresh and cheer the aspect of the country, and afford excellent troutng. The Dee, first running along as a river, and next expanding into an estuary, is interesting at once for its scenery, its fishery, and its navigation. The cataracts in it a little below the point where it first touches the parish of Kirkcudbright, and opposite the church of Tongueland—these cataracts, when the river is in flood, are exceedingly picturesque. Montgomery is believed to have alluded to them in the following passage of his 'Cherry and the Slae,'—

"But as I looked me alane
I saw a river rin
Out o'er a steepie rock of stane,
Sine lichted in a linn,
With tumbling and rumbling
Among the rockis round,
Devalling and falling
Into a pit profound"

There are, in this parish, vestiges more or less entire of no fewer than eight ancient British camps, and three Roman ones. Indeed, the whole eastern banks of the Dee, which formed the western frontier of the Selgovæ, seem to have been studded with ancient fortifications. The most important in size and strength is situated on the highest part of the farm of Drummore, and commands a very extensive prospect of the Solway frith and the Irish sea. It is large and surrounded with a deep fosse. Judging from its position and extent, the Britons probably assembled at it in considerable force to repel either the Romans, or the plundering Danes and Norwegians. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, supposes this to have been the *Caerbantorigum*, 'the fort on the conspicuous height,' mentioned by Ptolemy. Near it is a large circular stone-built well, which seems to have supplied it with water. A little south-west of it, at the entrance of Kirkcudbright bay, or the estuary of the Dee, are vestiges of a strong battery erected by William III., when his fleet was wind-bound in the bay on his passage to raise the siege of Londonderry. A little eastward, in a precipice on the coast, is a cave running 60 feet into the rock, of unequal height, narrow at the mouth, widening and rising as it proceeds till it attains the height of 12 feet or upwards, and then contracting toward the end. It was artificially furnished with a lintelled door, and seems from its sequestered situation, and the difficulty of access to it, to have anciently been an important hiding-place. Not far from this cave is a deep fosse, which marks the site of Raeberry-castle, one of the strongholds of the once powerful family of Maclellan of Bombie. This castle overhung a very dreadful precipice on the coast, and

was protected on the north side by a deep fosse, a thick wall, and a strong drawbridge. Sir Patrick Maclellan, its proprietor, near the middle of the 15th century, was forcibly carried out of it by the truculent Earl of Douglas to undergo a tragical fate, which roused the slumbering indignation of the country against the despotic Douglasses. Nearly 2 miles east from the burgh are utterly dilapidated vestiges of another castle of the Maclellans,—that of Bombie, whence they took their designative title. Some antiquities of note fall to be noticed in connexion with the burgh. There have in recent years been dug up, in various parts of the parish, some flint hatchets, an old stone sarcophagus, a cup of Roman metal, a plate of pure gold worth £20, and quantities of silver coin of the reign of Edward I. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,511; in 1861, 3,407. Houses, 549. See *MARY'S ISLE* (St.).

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £305 8s. 5d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated tithes, £581 7s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1838, at the cost of about £7,000, and contains 1,510 sittings. There is a Free church of recent erection, containing 850 sittings; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £421 3s. 1d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1822, at the cost of £1,100, and containing 550 sittings. There is a Roman Catholic place of worship, with 252 sittings. The principal school is the Kirkcudbright academy, which has long maintained a high reputation, and is attended by about 200 pupils. It is under the patronage of the magistrates and town-council, and the salaries of its masters are paid by the burgh. There are three departments in it,—the classical, the commercial, and the English, with salaries of respectively £50, £50, and £40, besides fees. There is also an endowed female school, whose mistress receives a salary of £20 from the burgh. In 1845, a bequest of £5,500 was left by William Johnston, Esq., for the immediate erection and endowment of a free school in the town; £2,000 of it to be expended upon the building, £2,000 in a mortification for a schoolmaster, £1,000 in a mortification for a schoolmistress, and £500 as a contingent fund. There are also four other schools.

The ancient church of Kirkcudbright was dedicated so early as the 8th century to the celebrated Saint Cuthbert,—a name strangely transmuted, in the appellation of the parish, into "Cudbright," and still more oddly fused, in popular pronunciation, into "Coobry." The site of the ancient church is commemorated by a cemetery $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north of the burgh, still called St. Cuthbert's churchyard, and used as the burying-place of the town's people. In this cemetery are some interesting ancient sepulchral monuments. The church was given, in the 12th century, by Uchtred, son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood, and was a vicarage under them till the Reformation; in 1633, it was given to the bishop of Edinburgh; and when Episcopacy was abolished, it reverted to the Crown. In the town, previous to the Reformation, stood a church dedicated to St. Andrew; the chaplainries, cemetery, and other pertinents of which were conferred on the corporation of the burgh at the overthrow of Popery. In the northern extremity of the parish was a chapel called Kilbride, dedicated to St. Bridget. When post-Reformation Episcopacy was forced on Scotland, the people of Kirkcudbright tumultuously rose to prevent the settlement of an Episcopalian minister in their church. A judicial commission, appointed by the privy council, made inquiry into their conduct, and adjudged some women, as the ringleaders, to the pillory. "Whether

the women or the privy council," sardonically remarks the author of *Caledonia*, "were, on that occasion, the most actuated by zeal, it is not easy to decide."—To the ancient parish of Kirkcudbright, which was small compared to the present one, were annexed, a little after the middle of the 17th century, the parishes of Dunrod and Galtway. Dunrod forms the southern part of the united parish. See DUNROD. The ancient parish of Galtway forms the middle part of the united parish. The name signifies the bank or ascent on the water. The cemetery, still in use, overlooks one of the streamlets which flow into the estuary of the Dee. A place near it is called, by a pleonasm not uncommon in the Scottish topographical nomenclature, Galtway-bank. See GALTWAY.—A convent for Franciscans or Grey Friars was founded at Kirkcudbright in the reign of Alexander II.; but, in consequence of the ancient records having been carried off at the Reformation, it is very obscurely known to history. John Carpenter, one of its cowed inmates, in the reign of David II., was distinguished for his mechanical genius; and, by his dexterity in engineering, he so fortified the castle of Dumbarton as to earn from the King an yearly pension of £20 in guerdon of his service. In 1564, the church of the friary was granted by Queen Mary to the magistrates of the town to be used as a parish church; and when it became unserviceable, it yielded up its site to a successor for the use of the whole modern united parish. The ground occupied by the convent itself, and the adjacent orchards and gardens, were given, in 1539, to Sir Thomas Maclellan of Bombie.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a market and post-town, a sea-port, a royal burgh, and the county town of Kirkcudbrightshire, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Dee, 6 miles north of the point where that river becomes lost in the sea, 10 miles south-south-west of Castle-Douglas, 21 south by east of New Galloway, 28 south-west of Dumfries, 33 south-east of Newton-Stewart, 60 east of Portpatrick, and 101 south-south-west of Edinburgh. It is flanked on one side by the river, and on the other by a sweetly picturesque tract of country. Sylvan slopes come down to it from a back ground of gentle heights, or stretch southward in a broad belt of luxuriance till they become identified, at a mile's distance, with the almost isleted peninsula of St. Mary's Isle, sending out an invasion of wood on the bosom of the estuary. Seen from a little distance, the town seems gay and almost grand, more resembling a small proud city than an inconsiderable town. In the interior, it is regular, neat, and clean, and contains a larger proportion of recently built houses than almost any other small town in Scotland. Its principal streets run parallel to one another, or at right angles, and present pleasant lines of buildings. So long ago as 1764, it became supplied with excellent spring water by conveyance through leaden pipes; it did not fail to provide itself, at an early period, with the modern luxury of gas light; and as to other appliances of convenience and comfort, it has them in a style in keeping with these.

An imposing group of buildings in the town is the jail and the county hall. The jail was erected in 1816, at the cost of about £4,500. It is of a castellated form, and rises in some parts to the height of 75 feet. The court-room is contiguous to the jail, and is a spacious and elegant hall. The old jail still stands, and is a large and curious edifice, with a conspicuous steeple. The academy is a capacious and elegant structure, with three large class rooms and a library; and has in front a kind of piazza, for the shelter of the scholars in bad weather.

The parish church is an elegant building, with a tower and spire of considerable height. Not many paces west of the parish church, stands the ruinous but venerable form of the castle of Kirkcudbright, built in the year 1582 by Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, the ancestor of the Lords Kirkcudbright. It is a strong, massive, Gothic building, lifting its upper work so boldly into view as to give, conjointly with the towers of the jail, distinctiveness and markedness of feature to the burghal landscape; and, at the time when it was reared, it must have been a splendid, as it is still a spacious edifice. A little west of the town, very near the river, are some mounds surrounded by a deep fosse, the remains of a very ancient fortified castle. The tide probably flowed round it in former times, and filled the fosse with water. The castle—now vulgarly called Castledykes, but known in ancient writings as Castlemains—belonged originally to the Lords of Galloway, when they ruled the province as a regality separate from Scotland; and seems to have been built to command the entrance of the harbour. Coming into the possession of John Baliol as successor to the Lords of Galloway, it was, for some time, during the war of 1300, the residence of Edward I. and his Queen and court; and passing into the hands of the Douglasses, on the forfeiture of Edward Baliol, it remained with them till 1455, when their crimes drew down upon them summary castigation, and in that year was visited by James II. when on his march to crush their malign power. Becoming now the property of the Crown, it offered, in 1461, a retreat to Henry VI. after his defeat at Towton, and was his place of residence while his Queen Margaret visited the Scottish Queen at Edinburgh. In 1508, it was the temporary residence of James IV., who, while occupying it, was hospitably entertained by the burgh; and, next year, by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, it was gifted, along with some attached lands, to the magistrates for the common good of the inhabitants. The town of Kirkcudbright was formerly fortified. At a time when it consisted chiefly of a single street running up from the harbour, it was surrounded by a wall and a deep ditch, the latter filled from the flowing tide; and it had at its two ends, strong gates, which, only about 70 years ago, were pulled down to make way for new houses. An English party who marched against the town in 1547, in the stupid warfare about the marriage treaty between Mary and Edward VI., narrate that as they approached "Kirkobrie, they who saw us coming barred their gates, and kept their dikes, for the town is diked on both sides, with a gate to the waterward, and a gate on the over end to the fellward,"—and that, in consequence, English force was repelled by Scotch precaution. No part of the town wall now exists; but the fosse is still open in several places.

Kirkcudbright has never been the seat of any considerable manufacture or trade. Hector Boece, indeed, describes it as, in his day, "ane rich town, full of merchandise;" but he seems either to have been totally misinformed, or to have, amid the penury of his age, reckoned that "riches" and "merchandise" which, in the present stirring era, would be esteemed a bare competency. During the disturbed period when the Dick Hatteraiks of the contraband trade infested the coasts of the Solway frith, the inhabitants had such a connection with the desperadoes as comported ill with the prosperity of the town, and exerted a malign influence upon the habits of their posterity at the moment when other parts of Scotland were starting in the career of modern productive industry. By a strange infatuation, too, the town, when proposed to be the adopted site

of the first and very promising attempt to introduce the cotton manufacture to Galloway, rejected the offered advantage, and sent away the gentlemen who would have done it a service to build their factories at Gatehouse-of-Fleet. Hardly were the erections on the Fleet completed, when Kirkcudbright saw its error, and made a hasty attempt to retrieve it. Mules and jennies were erected, weavers were brought from a distance, and a woollen manufactory was commenced. But the attempt, though vigorously made, and long maintained, proved an utter failure. There have also, at various times, and with a variety of promise, been manufactures of gloves, of boots and shoes, of leather, of soap and candles, of malt liquors and of snuff; but all these likewise have proved failures.

The commerce of Kirkcudbright is not much better than its manufactures. Only 20 sailing vessels belong to it, and they have an aggregate tonnage of only 1,144. Steam communication, however, is maintained regularly with Whitehaven, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Considerable quantities of oats, barley, and potatoes are exported to the Clyde, but chiefly to England. The merchants are obliged to make coal and lime their principal import; yet they occasionally send a small vessel across the Atlantic, principally for timber, and bring wine and other luxuries from England. The harbour ranks merely as a creek of the port of Dumfries; and the dues levied at it in the year 1852 amounted to £340. In point of accessibility, spaciousness, and shelter, it is much the best harbour on the south coast of Scotland; though, owing to the almost complete recession of the peculiar tide of the Solway, it is fully suitable for such vessels only as can take the ground. It is naturally safe, has good anchorage, affords shelter from all winds, and extends from the mouth of the river to the town, about 6 miles. An islet, called the Little Ross, lies across its entrance, allowing a channel on the east $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, safe and bold on both sides, and having behind it a roadstead with 16 feet at low water, and 40 feet at high water, where vessels may ride at safety in gales from any point round three-fourths of the compass. Above Little Ross are Balmangan bay, a considerable inlet on the west, and Manxman's lake, a large bay running up the east side of St. Mary's Isle. Off the Isle a bar runs so far across the channel as to impose on vessels the choice of sailing over, in about 20 feet water, at ordinary spring tides, or steering along a narrow waterway close in with the rocks. On the shore at the town is a fine shelving beach, offering to vessels the alternative of lying dry on its sands, or of riding at anchor in the channel, with a depth of water 8 feet in the ebb and 28 in the flood. Here also is a dock, one side of which is of wood, and two sides of stone. The rise of the tide being 20 feet, vessels of 200 tons have facility for sailing 2 miles beyond the town to Tongueland, where a natural barrier terminates the navigation.

Most of the importance of Kirkcudbright arises from its being the adopted home of a considerable number of small capitalists, and the county town of Kirkcudbrightshire. A weekly market is held in it on Friday, but is not well attended. Some ancient fairs are within its privileges, but have fallen into desuetude. Hiring fairs are held on the last Friday of March, on the Friday before Castle-Douglas midsummer fair, and on the last Friday of September. The town has offices of the Bank of Scotland and the National Bank, fourteen insurance agencies, a public reading-room, a law library, a literary institute, with reading-room and library, and a number of charitable and religious institutions. The principal inns are the King's Arms, the Selkirk Arms,

the Commercial, and the Royal. Communication is maintained across the river by means of a large, flat-bottomed, chain ferry-boat. Two public coaches run daily to Dumfries; and the Portpatrick mail coach passes within 4 miles of Kirkcudbright. A branch line was contemplated to this town from the original project of the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway.

Kirkcudbright was anciently a burgh-of-regality, and held of the Douglasses, lords of Galloway, as superiors. It was erected into a royal burgh, in 1455, by charter from James II.; and, in 1633, it received another charter from Charles I. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 13 ordinary councillors. The corporation revenue amounted in 1832-3, to £936 9s. 10d.; in 1860-61, to £1,175 odds. The whole of this revenue, except about £26, is derived from burgh property. The expenditure in the year 1832-3 amounted to £864 14s. 4d.; and the debt then due by the burgh was £4,343 2s. The incorporated trades are the hammermen, the shoemakers, the squaremen, the tailors, the weavers, and the clothiers. Steward-courts and the commissary court are held in the town on Thursdays and Fridays. Steward small debt courts are held on every second Friday during session; and justice of peace small debt courts on the second Tuesday of every month. The quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Kirkcudbright unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1832, 111; in 1862, 116. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 2,690; in 1861, 2,638. Houses, 431. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 2,552. Houses, 416.

Kirkcudbright gave the title of Baron, in the Scottish peerage, to the family of Maclellan of Bombie. This family, once very powerful, the proprietors of several castles, and wielding not a little influence in Galloway, has already been incidentally noticed. Sir Patrick Maclellan, proprietor of the barony of Bombie, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, incurred forfeiture in consequence of marauding depredations on the lands of the Douglasses, lords of Galloway. Sir William, his son—incited by a proclamation of James II. offering the forfeited barony to any person who should disperse a band of gypsies who infested the country, and capture the body of their leader, dead or alive, in evidence of success—rushed boldly in search of the proscribed marauders, and earned back his patrimony, by carrying to the King the head of their captain on the point of his sword. To commemorate the manner in which he regained the barony, he adopted as his crest an erect right arm, the hand grasping a dagger, on the point of which was a Moor's head couped, proper; with the motto, 'Think on,'—intimating the steadiness of purpose with which he contemplated his enterprise. Sir Robert, the fourth in descent from Sir William, acted as gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI. and Charles I.; and, in 1633, was created by the latter a baron, with the title of Lord Kirkcudbright. John, the third Lord, commenced public life by a course of fierce opposition to Cromwell and the Independents; and being, at the time, the proprietor of greater part of the parish, he compelled his vassals to take arms in the cause of the King, brought desolation upon the villages of Dunrod and Galtway by draining off nearly all their male inhabitants, and incurred such enormous expenses as nearly ruined his estates. But at the Restoration, just when any royalist but himself thought everything gained, and ran to the King in hope of compensation and honours, he shied suddenly round,

opposed the royal government, sanctioned the riot, slightly mentioned in our parochial notice, for preventing the induction of an Episcopalian minister.—and, at the time when the women were sent to the pillory, was captured, along with some other influential persons, sent a prisoner to Edinburgh, and driven to utter ruin. His successors never afterwards regained so much as an acre of their patrimonial property; and, for a considerable period, were conceded their baronial title only by courtesy. One of them was the 'Lord Kilcoubrie,' whom Goldsmith, in his sneers at the poverty of the Scottish nobility, mentions as keeping a glove-shop in Edinburgh. In the reign of George III. they were at last formally and legally re-instated in their honours; but, in 1832, at the death of the ninth Lord, the title—alternately a coronet and a football, now glittering on the head, and now tossed in the mire by the foot of every wayfarer—sank quietly into extinction.—Among eminent men whom the town or parish of Kirkcudbright has boasted, as natives or residents, may be mentioned John Welsh, son-in-law of John Knox, and minister of the parish,—John Maclellan, the author of a Latin description of Galloway, of some celebrity in the 17th century,—Dr. Thomas Blacklock, a blind man, an elegant writer, and minister of the parish,—William Lord Daer, a great agricultural improver of Kirkcudbrightshire,—Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, a distinguished author and politician, who died in 1820,—and James Wedderburn, Esq., solicitor-general of Scotland, who died in 1822.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Dumfries-shire. See GLENCAIRN.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT-INNERTIG. See INNERTIG.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, prescriptively called a stewartry, but in every practical point of view, a sheriffdom, shire, or county, in the western part of the southern border of Scotland, constituting the eastern portion, and very nearly two-thirds of the whole extent, of the province of Galloway. It is bounded on the north-west and north by Ayrshire; on the north-east and east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by the Solway frith and the Irish sea; and on the west by Wigtonshire. Its outline is irregular, but approaches the figure of a trapezoid. It lies between 54° 44' 35" and 55° 19' north latitude, and between 3° 33' and 4° 35' longitude west from Greenwich. It measures in extreme length, from north-west to south-east, 44 miles; in extreme breadth 31 miles; in minimum breadth 21 miles; and in superficial area, according to the Ordnance Survey, 610,343 acres,—of which 574,588 are land, 7,679 are water, 715 are inks, similar to what are elsewhere called links, and 27,361 are foreshore. The two best previous measurements gave respectively 547,200 statute acres, and 449,313 Scottish acres. Its southern half has, as natural boundaries, the river and estuary of the Nith on the east, the sea and the Solway frith on the south, and the river Cree and Wigton bay on the west; but the northern half is traced by natural boundaries only partially and at intervals,—by the Cairn for 7½ miles above its confluence with the Nith,—by a water-shedding line of mountain summits for 11½ miles south-eastward of its north-east angle, and, with trivial exceptions, 15 or 16 miles sinuously westward of that angle,—by Loch-Doon and its tributary Gala-lane for 8½ miles on the north-west,—and by the river Cree, from the north-west extremity southward to the southern division of the county.

Kirkcudbrightshire has no recognised or nominal subdivisions, except that the four most northerly parishes are called Glenkens; but it admits, or rather

exhibits, a very marked natural subdivision into a highland district and a champaign country thickly undulated with hills. A straight line drawn from about the centre of Irongray parish to Gate-house-of-Fleet, or to the middle of Anwoth parish, has, with some exceptions, the former of these districts on the north-west, and the latter on the south-east. The highland or north-west district comprehends about two-thirds of the whole area, and is, for the most part, mountainous. Blacklarg, at the point where the stewartry meets with Dumfries-shire, has a height of 2,890 feet above sea-level; and it is nearly equalled in altitude by numerous other summits. The heights, all along the boundary, and for some way into the interior on the north, are part of what is often termed the southern highlands, or the broad alpine belt which stretches across the middle of the Scottish lowlands; they ascend, in the aggregate, to elevations little inferior to those of any other part of that great belt; and extending themselves down to the sea on the west, and parallel to Dumfries-shire on the east, they form, in their highest summits, a vast semicircle, whence broad and lessening spurs run off into the interior. The glens and straths among these mountains, even when reckoned down to the points where their draining streams accumulate into rivers, form an inconsiderable proportion, probably not one-tenth of the whole district.—The other district, the south-eastern one, when viewed from the northern mountains, appears like a great plain, diversified only by a variety of shades, according to the colour, size, or distance of the heights upon its surface. So gentle, too, is its cumulative ascent from the sea, that the Dee, at the point of entering it, or even a long way up the strath, on the highland side of the dividing line, is only 150 feet above the level of the sea. Yet about one-fourth of its whole area is either roughly hilly, or, in a secondary sense, mountainous; while much the greater proportion of the other three-fourths, though fully under cultivation, is a rolling, broken, hilly surface, and, for the most part, continues its bold undulations down to the very shore. On the south-east the conspicuous Criffel rises up almost from the margin of the Nith to a height of 1,895 feet above sea-level, and sends off a ridge 8 or 9 miles westward in the direction of Dalbeattie, and a second low ridge away south-westward parallel with the coast to the vicinity of Kirkcudbright. These heights are far from being inconsiderable; and lifting their craggy cliffs and dark summits immediately above the margin of the sea, they form scenery highly picturesque and occasionally grand.—Over all parts of the county the uplands are, for the most part, broken by abrupt protuberances, steep banks, and rocky knolls, diversified into every possible variety of shape; and even in the multitudinous instances in which they admit of tillage, either on their lower slopes or over all their sides and their summit, they rarely present a smooth and uniform arable surface.

In the neighbourhood of Dumfries, throughout most of Terregles and part of Troqueer and Irongray, where, apart from artificial division, the territory forms a portion of the beautiful strath of Nithsdale, stretches a smooth level tract, carpeted with a mixture of sand and loam, and possessing facilities of cultivation beyond any other part of the county. Along the banks of the Nith, from Maxwelltown downward, and for some distance lying between the former tract and the river, extends a belt of merse land, at first narrow and interspersed with 'flows,' but broader in Newabbey and Kirkbean, and comprehending about 6,000 acres either of carse or of a rich loam, partly on a gravelly bottom, and partly

on a bottom of limestone. From Terregles, south-westward to the Dee, extends a broad tract, comprising Lochrutton, Kirkguizeon, and Urr, and part of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Crossmichael, Kelton, Buittle, and Berwick, which, while hilly, has comparatively an unbroken surface, carpeted with a strong soil, though often upon a retentive subsoil, and peculiarly adapted for tillage. The broken portions of this tract, and the general area of the other parts of the comparatively champaign district, are subject to exceedingly less waste than a stranger to their peculiarities, who should glance at their appearance, would imagine. The knolls conceal, by the perspective of their summits, considerable flat intervals amongst them; and while themselves seeming, from the brushwood which crowns them, to be unfit for cultivation, are usually covered with a very kindly soil, of sufficient depth for the plough. Of an extremely broken field, not more than one-half of which would seem to a stranger available for tillage, the proportion really and easily arable often amounts to four-fifths. Except in loamy sand and the merse tracts near Dumfries, the soil of nearly all the ploughed ground of the stewardry, comprehending not only the great south-eastern division, but the fine strath of the Ken and the narrower vale of the Cree, is dry loam of a hazel colour, and therefore locally called hazelly loam, but often degenerating, more or less, into gravel. The bed of schist on which it lies is frequently so near the surface as to form a path to the plough, and probably where the rock is soft, adds by its attrition to the depth of the soil. In the highland division rich meadows, luxuriant pastures, and arable lands of considerable aggregate extent, occur along the banks of the rivers, on the sloping sides of the hills, in vales among the mountains, and along the margins of little streams. A large part of the Glenkens, too, exhibits highland scenery in such green garb as characteristically distinguishes Tweeddale. But with these exceptions, the far-stretching highland district is in general carpeted with heath and 'flows,' a weary and almost desolate waste, a thin stratum of mossy soil yielding, amidst the prevailing heath, such poor grass that the sheep which feed upon it, and are strongly attached to it, would, were there not intervening pieces of luxuriant verdure, soon perish by emaciation. With large bases, lofty summits, and small intervals of valley, the mountains exhibit aspects of bleakness diversified by picturesqueness and romance; and, sometimes sending down shelving precipices from near their tops, they are inaccessible to the most adventurous quadruped, and offer their beetling cliffs for an eyrie to the eagle; while far below, among the fragments of fallen rocks, the fox finds a retreat whence he cannot be unkenneled by the huntsman's dogs.

Kirkcudbrightshire sends out a few very trivial head-waters of the Ayrshire rivers, and receives some equally unimportant contributions in return; but, with these exceptions, it is a continuation of the great basin of Dumfries-shire, and, as far as the joint-evidence of the disposal of its waters and the configuration of its great mountain-chain could decide, it was naturally adjudged to the place which it long legally held as a component part of that beautiful county. What Eskdale is to Dumfries-shire on the east, Kirkcudbrightshire, in the sweep of its mountain-chain to near the coast beyond the Dee, is on the west; and all the vast intervening territory is a semicircular area, with an arc of highland ridges sweeping round it from one end till nearly the other of the north side of its chord, and pouring down all its waters to the south. The stewardry, unlike Dumfries-shire, has no expanded plain for

concentrating its streams before giving them to the sea, and, in consequence, discharges much of the drainings of its surface, in inconsiderable volumes of water. Apart from the Nith, the Cairn, and the Cree, which belong only to its boundaries, its chief streams are the Urr, the Ken, the Dee, and the Fleet. Lakes are very numerous; and some of them are remarkable for either the rare species or the great numerousness of their fish; but, excepting Doon on the boundary, and Ken and Kinder in the interior, they are individually inconsiderable both in size and in interest. Perennial springs every where well up in great abundance, and afford an ample supply of excellent water. Of chalybeate springs, which also are numerous, the most celebrated is that of Lochenbrack, in the parish of Balmaghie.

The Solway frith, becoming identified on the west with the Irish sea, sweeps round, from the head of the estuary of the Nith to the head of Wigton bay, in an ample semicircular coast-line of 50 miles, exclusive of sinuosities. The coast, on the east, is flat; but elsewhere it is, in general, bold, rocky, here pierced with caves, and there lined with cliffs. Along the whole of it, a permanent recession of the sea has taken place,—not very apparent or productive of any great advantage, indeed, in the high and rocky regions, but very evident and resulting in a bequest of the rich territory of the Merse, in the flat tract along the Nith. Besides the estuary on the east, and the gulf or large bay on the west, the Solway forms, at points where it receives streams, very considerable natural harbours, running up into the country in the form of bays or small estuaries. The principal are Rough frith, at the mouth of the Urr, Heston bay, and Auchencairn bay, at the mouth of rivulets a little eastward, Kirkcudbright bay, at the mouth of the Dee, and Fleet bay, at the mouth of the Fleet. Though all the waters which wash the coast are rich in the finny tribes, they rarely tempt the inhabitants of the coast to spread the net or cast the line, and have not prompted the erection of a single fishing village, or the formation of any community of professed fishermen. Sea-shells and shelly sand, which are thrown up in great profusion, have greatly contributed to fertilize the adjacent grounds; and they are accompanied, for lands to which it is more suitable, by large supplies of sea-weed.

The most prevalent rocks of the stewardry are those of the transition series of Werner, comprising greywacke and slates. The strata are mixed, various, and dissimilar. Some of them, locally called whinstone, are of hard and compact grain, blue or greyish brown in colour, for the most part taking an irregular fracture, but frequently splitting into parallel slices fit to be used as coarse slates. The beds vary from half-an-inch to many feet in thickness. With the harder grain is mixed, in all different proportions, a soft, shivering, argillaceous stone, which easily yields to the weather, and locally bears the name of slate-band. The strata are, in general, not far from being perpendicular, though they lie at every dip from an absolutely vertical to a nearly horizontal position; and they are often singularly contorted, and are sometimes intersected with veins or dykes of porphyry. Much of the mountainous part consists entirely of granite. In various spots along the shores of Colvend and Berwick, a softer species of granite occurs, and is quarried into millstones. Limestone, sandstone, and other secondary strata, occasionally intermixed with plumpudding-stone, appear eastward of Kirkcudbright, but do not extend far into the country. The district in the neighbourhood of Dumfries lies

on sandstone. In Kirkbean limestone of excellent quality abounds; and in other districts it occurs, but so poor, or in such small quantity, as not to draw attention. From the rocky nature of the stewartry, abundance of suitable material is everywhere found for buildings and fences. Coal has been sought in laborious and expensive searches; but has promised to reward exertion only in Kirkbean, and even there has been found in too great paucity to pay the costs of mining. Shell-marl of the finest quality has been everywhere found at intervals, in lakes and mosses, within 12 miles of the sea. The richest supply of it has been furnished by Carlinwork loch. Ironstone seems to abound in Kells, Urr, Carsphairn, Buittle, Rerwick, Colvend, and other parishes; but owing to the want of skill, of enterprise, of fuel, or of all three united, it has been turned to little account. A copper mine was worked for some time in Colvend, but seemingly without sufficient reason, was abandoned. A stratum of lead ore seems to run through the county from Minnigaff on the Cree, in a north-east direction, to Wanlockhead and Leadhills, on the boundary between the counties of Dumfries and Lanark. A vein of lead, of a rich ore, exists also in the parish of Anwoth.

In early times, the stewartry appears to have been covered with woods; and at a comparatively recent period it had several extensive forests; but it retains only scanty portions of its natural woodlands, and these chiefly along the banks of the rivers. Agricultural improvement was commenced in the 12th century, principally by the settlement among the rude inhabitants of colonies of monks, and was carried to a greater extent both in tillage and pasturage, than could well have been expected in the rough circumstances of the period. From various and very unequivocal intimations, the country appears to have been much more fruitful in grain and other agricultural produce in 1300, than at the beginning of the 18th century. But disastrous wars and desolating feuds swept in rapid succession over cultivated fields, and soon reduced them almost to a wilderness. So ruthlessly was agriculture thrown prostrate that, toward the close of the 17th century, small tenants and cottagers, who had neither skill, inclination, nor means to improve the soil, were allowed to wring from it, in the paltry produce of rye and bere and oats, any latent energies of "heart" which it still possessed, and on the miserable condition of paying the public burdens, were permitted to sit rent-free on farms which now let for at least £200 a-year. Modern improvement commenced early in the 18th century, and was not a little remarkable both in the character and in the early history of its first measure. Sir Thomas Gordon of Earlston having erected upon his property a stone fence about 4 miles in extent, several other proprietors sparingly, but firmly, followed his example. But fences seemed to the semi-savage squatters to whom utter mal-administration had given almost entire possession of the soil, not less an innovation upon their rights, than a signal of war; and, in April and May 1724, they provoked an insurrection, and were all thrown down by the "levellers." The insurgents having been dispersed by six troops of dragoons, the work of enclosing was resumed with greater vigour than at first, and speedily resulted in diffusing a skillful care for the right management of the soil. The discovery, or at least the manurial application, of shell-marl in 1740, formed an important era, and occasioned the conversion into tillage of large tracts which had been employed exclusively in pasture. The suppression, in 1765, of the contraband trade with the Isle of

Mau pointed the way to the exportation of agricultural produce, and occasioned it rapidly to become a considerable trade. The institution, in 1776, of the society for the encouragement of agriculture in Galloway and Dumfries-shire was a still more important event. William Craik, Esq. of Arbigland, the chairman of the society, introduced new rotations of crops, new methods of cultivation, new machinery, and new modes of treating cattle, and is justly considered as the father of all the grand agricultural improvements of the stewartry. At the commencement of the present century, Colonel M'Dowal of Logan made great achievements in the reclaiming of mosses. In 1809, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Agricultural society arose to urge forward a rivalry with Dumfries-shire and other adjacent counties; and before being a twelvemonth old, it numbered 130 members, all landholders and practical farmers, with the lord-lieutenant and the member of parliament at their head.

Both before the close of last century and during the course of the present, plantations, especially on the grounds of Lord Daer and the Earl of Selkirk, have risen up to shelter and beautify the country; but, even with the aid of about 3,500 acres of copse-wood, remaining from the ancient forests, they are far from being sufficient in extent or dispersion to shield the country from imputations of nakedness of aspect, or prevent it from appearing to a stranger characteristically wild and bleak. The fences, in far the greater proportion of instances, are the dry stone walls, distinctively known as Galloway dykes; but, in the vicinity of Dumfries, and a few other localities, they consist of various sorts of hedges, all ornamental in the featuring they give the landscape. Agricultural implements are simply the approved ones known in other well-cultivated counties. Systems of cropping are necessarily various, not only throughout the stewartry but very often in the same parish. In the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1854, for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 1,895½ imperial acres were returned as under wheat, 1,848½ under barley, 32,147 under oats, 22½ under rye, 37½ under bere, 467½ under beans, 8½ under pease, 73½ under vetches, 13,502½ under turnips, 3,349 under potatoes, 54½ under mangel-wurzel, 45½ under carrots, 4½ under cabbages, 2½ under flax, 29½ under turnip-seed, and 361½ in bare fallow. The estimated gross produce was 49,276 bushels of wheat, 60,068 bushels of barley, 1,068,887 bushels of oats, 946 bushels of bere, 14,149 bushels of beans, 212,660 tons of turnips, and 8,372 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 26 bushels of wheat, 32½ bushels of barley, 33½ bushels of oats, 25½ bushels of bere, 30½ bushels of beans, 15½ tons of turnips, and 2½ tons of potatoes. The number of acres not in tillage comprised 70,278½ under grass in the rotation of the farm, 65,660 in permanent pasture, 8,338½ in irrigated meadows, 289,234½ in sheep walks, 10,331 under wood, 12,562½ in a state of waste, and 4,663 in house-steads, roads, fences, &c. The numbers of live stock comprised 5,829 horses, 9,028 milch cows, 6,794 calves, 21,079 other bovine cattle, 172,376 ewes, gimmers, and ewe hogs, 71,167 tups, wethers, and wether hogs, and 9,351 swine.

The breeding and rearing of cattle has long been a favourite object of the farmers. Few countries can boast of pastures whose grass has such a beautiful closeness of pile, and which, after a scourging course of crops, so rapidly return to their natural verdure and fertility. The breed of Galloway cattle—peculiar to the district, though now extensively known by

importations from it—are almost universally polled, and rather under than over the medium size,—smaller than the horned breed of Lancashire or the midland counties, and considerably larger than any of the Highland breeds. Their prevailing colour is black or dark-brindled. The breed has, in some parts of the country, been materially injured by intermixture with the Irish, the Ayrshire, and some English breeds. But the off-shoots of foreign crossings or admixtures are recognizable among the native stock even after fifty or sixty years have elapsed to efface their peculiarities; and they are now held in little estimation, and sought to be substituted by the purest and choicest propagation of the native variety. Few of the cattle are fed for home consumption. Excepting fat cows, for the small towns and villages, and about one-fortieth of the prime cattle for the tables of the opulent, the whole stock are sent chiefly, at 3 and 3½ years old, to the markets of Dumfries and England. The principal sales are at St. Faiths and other markets in Norfolk; but many are effected on the spot, and many more in the cattle-market of London. Vast numbers of transfers, too—chiefly from inferior or better lands—are made at the weekly or monthly trysts of Castle-Douglas and Gatehouse in Kirkcudbrightshire, and Glenluce, Stranraer, and Whithorn in Wigtonshire. In the moor and mountainous districts, sheep-husbandry has long been sedulously plied; but, in other districts, it meets very trivial attention. Long-wooled Lincolnshire sheep—here called mugs—were tried and failed. The Leicestershire merinos, the Herefords, and the Shetlands were also introduced, but secured little favour. The Southdown, the Cheviot, the Morf, and the Mendip breeds, have had more success, and, jointly with varieties previously in the district, tenant the sheep-walks in singular motley of character. Smearing or salving is practised. Great attention here, as in Dumfries-shire, is paid to the produce of pork,—chiefly for the Dumfries market, and, through it, for supplying the demands of England. Bees are much attended to in Twynholm, Borgue, Tongueland, and Kirkcudbright, and there produce honey equal, if not superior, to any in the world. Few districts in Scotland, except the Highlands, are more abundant than Kirkcudbrightshire, both in number and variety of game.

The valued rent of Kirkcudbrightshire in 1674 was £114,597 Scots. The annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £213,308; in 1849, £192,474. The rental in 1855, as ascertained under the new valuation act, exclusive of the burghs of Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, and Maxwelltown, was £214,088 10s. 7d. The number of landowners in 1854 was 413; of whom 180 had a valuation not exceeding £50 Scots, 66 others not exceeding £100, 65 not exceeding £200, 55 not exceeding £500, 26 not exceeding £1,000, 14 not exceeding £2,000, 3 not exceeding £5,000, 3 not exceeding £10,000, and 1 upwards of £10,000. Farms, in the highland district, usually vary in size from 6 to 12 square miles; and, in the arable tracts of the lower district, they sometimes extend to 500 or 600 acres, but probably average about 200. In 1855, not more than 198 holdings, comprising an aggregate of 738 acres of arable land, were rented each at less than £10. The ordinary currency of leases is 19 years. The average of the fair prices from 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, was wheat, 49s. 8½d.; barley, 27s. 5½d.; potato oats, 19s. 10d.; common oats, 16s. 5½d.; beans, 48s. 6d.; and oatmeal, 14s. 8½d.

The manufactures and commerce of the stewartry are very inconsiderable. Soap, leather, and paper are manufactured to a small amount. The woollen

manufacture, though seriously attempted, never had success. The cotton manufacture has been tried in most of the towns and villages; but, with rare exceptions, it has either died out, or wears an emaciated appearance. Other manufactures are too unimportant to challenge separate notice. Commerce is almost wholly confined to the exportation of grain, wool, sheep, and black cattle, and the importation of coals, lime, wood, groceries, and soft goods. The harbours of the district, as compared to what they were a century ago, exhibit marvelously little of the progress which elsewhere generally characterizes Scotland. Those situated to the west of Kirkandrew-burn are creeks of the port of Wigton; those situated to the east of that burn are creeks of the port of Dumfries; and the whole yielded a revenue of dues on ships or on goods carried in ships, in the year 1852, of only £413.

Kirkcudbrightshire, considering the highland complexion of the greater part of its surface, is not behind any part of Scotland in the important accommodation of roads. Within the parish of Kells are vestiges of an ancient road. Lithgow the traveller praises, in 1628, “the roadway inns,” and, at the same time, makes no complaint of the roads,—seeming to imply, by his silence, that they were not bad. In 1764, a great military road was constructed from Carlisle to Portpatrick, and, of course, traverses the stewartry. Since then, much attention has been paid to roads of all sorts, from the main-line to the ramification of the parish-road leading up to a single farm, as a grand ancillary of agricultural improvement. In consequence of the acts of 1780 and 1797, which converted statute labour into money payment, and then doubled the assessment and authorized tolls, the roads of the stewartry, both in their structure and as to their extent, have been greatly improved. During the heat of the railway speculation, two projects were concocted, but soon abandoned, for railways in Kirkcudbrightshire, the one for a line through it to be called the British and Irish Union railway, and the other for a line thence at a point near Castle-Douglas, north-westward toward Ayr; and more recently, a project near akin to the former of these has been carried into complete execution.

The royal burghs in Kirkcudbrightshire are Kirkcudbright and New Galloway. The burghs of barony are Maxwelltown, Castle-Douglas, Gatehouse, and Creetown. The villages and principal hamlets are Shawhead, Newbridge, Terregles, Newabbey, Drumbarn, Carsethorn, Kirkbean, Prestonmill, Scaur, Mainsiddle, Gateside, Kirkgunzeon, Lochfoot, Dalbeattie, Hardgate, Haugh, Springholm, Crockettford, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Painschie, Auchencairn, Dundrennan, Gelston, Rhonehouse, Crossmichael, Clarebrand, Parton, Corsock, Balmaclellan, Dalry, Carsphairn, Dee-Bridge, Laurieston, Tongueland, Ringford, Twynholm, Borgue, Chapelton, Kirkandrews, Blackcraig, Creebridge, and Minnigaff. Among the principal seats are Cumloden, the Earl of Galloway; St. Mary's Isle, the Earl of Selkirk; Earlstoun, Major Sir William Gordon, Bart.; Cassencarie, Sir Alex. Muir Mackenzie, Bart.; Netherlaw, Sir G. S. Abercromby, Bart.; Mollance-house, John Hall, Esq.; Rusko, Robert Hannay, Esq.; Woodhall, W. K. Lawrie, Esq.; Ardwall-house, James M. Macculloch, Esq.; Bargally-house, James Mackie, Esq.; Terregles-house, M. C. Maxwell, Esq.; Cardonness, Sir W. Maxwell, Bart.; Cairnsmuir-house, James Stewart, Esq.; Shambelly-house, William Stewart, Esq.; and Southwick, M. S. Stewart, Esq.

Kirkcudbrightshire sends one member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1855 was 1,277. The several courts for the whole stewartry are

held at the times which we have noted in our article on the town of Kirkcudbright. The stewartry circuit small debt courts are held at New Galloway on the 4th of March, the 3d of June, and the 23d of September; at Creetown, on the 8th of March, the 7th of June, and the 27th of September; at Castle-Douglas, on the 8th of January, the 8th of April, the 8th of July, and the 30th of September; and at Maxwelltown, on the 9th of January, the 9th of April, the 9th of July, and the 1st of October. Justice of peace small debt courts are held at Kirkcudbright on the second Tuesday of every month; at Castle-Douglas, on the first Monday of every month; at New Galloway, on the second Monday of every month; at Maxwelltown, on the first Thursday of every month; at Gatehouse, on the first Saturday of every month; and at Creebridge, on the first Saturday of every alternate month. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the stewartry, was 36 in the average of 1836-1840, 24 in the average of 1841-1845, and 23, 29, and 35 in the averages of 1846-50, 1851-55, and 1856-60. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846-1852, ranged from £820 to £1,265. The total number of persons confined in the jail at Kirkcudbright, within the year ending 30th June, 1860, was 200; the average duration of the confinement of each was 4 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £24 0s. 3d. Twenty-four parishes are assessed, and four unassessed, for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year 1852-3, was 1,593; in the year 1860-1, 1,435. The number of casual poor in 1852-3 was 695; in 1860-1, 1,373. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852-3, was £8,436; in 1860-1, £9,396. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852-3, was £452; in 1860-1, £502. There is a combination poor-house for 22 of the parishes of the stewartry, containing accommodation for 250 persons; and the number of its inmates on the 1st of July, 1851, was 21, and on the first of July, 1861, it was 32. The assessment for prisons, rogue-money, and other stewartry rates, is 2d. per £1 sterling. Population of the stewartry in 1801, 29,211; in 1811, 33,684; in 1821, 38,903; in 1831, 40,501; in 1841, 41,119; in 1861, 42,495. Males in 1861, 19,789; females, 22,706. Inhabited houses in 1861, 7,326; uninhabited, 233; building, 66.

The part of Kirkcudbrightshire west of the Urr belonged anciently to the bishopric of Galloway, and composed the deanery of Desnes; and the district east of that river belonged to the bishopric of Glasgow, and was comprehended in the deanery of the Nith. A similar ecclesiastical division—simply substituting synods and presbyteries for bishoprics and deaneries—continues to exist. The district west of the Urr belongs to the synod of Galloway, and is distributed into 18 parishes, 16 of which constitute the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, while two are included in that of Wigton; and the district east of the Urr, distributed into 10 parishes, belongs to the synod and the presbytery of Dumfries. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Kirkcudbrightshire was 62; of which 30 belonged to the Established church, 17 to the Free church, 7 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 1 to the Episcopalians, 3 to the Roman Catholics, and 2 to isolated congregations. The number of sittings in 21 of the Established places of worship was 11,939; in 16 of the Free church places of worship, 7,502; in the 7 United Presbyterian meeting-houses, 2,410; in the two Reformed Presbyterian meeting-houses, 1,039; in the three Roman Catholic chapels, 640; and in the meeting houses of the two isolated congregations, 450. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at

22 of the Established places of worship was 5,586; at 16 of the Free church places of worship, 3,980; at the 7 United Presbyterian places of worship, 600; at one of the Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 539; at the 3 Roman Catholic chapels, 474; and at the meeting-houses of the 2 isolated congregations, 301. There were in 1851, in Kirkcudbrightshire, 83 public day-schools, attended by 3,544 males and 2,443 females,—24 private day-schools, attended by 237 males and 345 females,—3 evening schools for adults, attended by 62 males and 12 females,—and 57 Sabbath schools, attended by 1,857 males and 1,848 females.

During the Roman period in Britain, Kirkcudbrightshire was occupied, along with other extensive territories, by two British tribes,—the Selgovæ, east of the Dee, and the Novantes, west of that stream. British strengths line the whole frontier of the two tribes along both sides of the Dee, and occur in considerable numbers both eastward and westward in the interior, interspersed with the sites of Roman garrisons, placed to overawe a people who could not be easily subdued. Caves, subterraneous excavations, and other remarkable hiding-places, resorted to by the inhabitants in barbarous times, perforate the cliffs on the rocky coast, and occur in various inland localities. The most notable is one in the parish of Buittle. Druidical temples, or circles of upright stones, occur in sections, or entire, in the parishes of Kirkbean, Colvend, Kirkgunzeon, Lochrutton, Parton, Kelton, Rerwick, Kirkmabreck, and Minnigaff. A remarkable rocking-stone exists in Kells. Cairns and tumuli abound, and, in numerous instances, have yielded up to research some curious antiquities. Picts' kilns and murder-holes—the former of which abound in Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck—seem to be peculiar to Galloway; and if so, are comparatively modern works rather than strictly ancient. A Roman road, branching off through Glencairn from the great road up Nithsdale, passed through the lands of Altry in Dalry, to the farm of Holm in Carsphairn, proceeded thence across the ridge of Polwhat to the north-west extremity of the parish, and there entered Ayrshire to penetrate by Dalmellington to the frith of Clyde. Vestiges of the part of this road which traversed Kirkcudbrightshire still exist. A very ancient work, probably erected by the Romanized Britons, and intended for defence of the inhabitants on its south side, consists of a strong wall 8 feet broad at the base, built for the most part of stones, but occasionally of stones and earth, and strengthened on the north side by a fosse. See DEIL'S DYKE (THE). The principal ecclesiastical antiquities are the abbeys of Dundrennan, Tongueland, and Newabbey, the priory of St. Mary's Isle, and the convent, and afterwards the college, of Lincluden.

The civil history of Kirkcudbrightshire is rapidly sketched in the article GALLOWAY. The Gaelic people of the district, who for so many years retained their own laws and practised their own usages, would not permit the introduction among them of a sheriffdom. Till 1296, what is now the stewartry, was considered as a part of Dumfries-shire. Throughout the 13th century, a violent struggle was maintained between the power of ancient usages, and that of the municipal law of recent introduction. The influence of the Comyns, under the minority of Alexander III., introduced a justiciary,—a beneficial change which was continued after Baliol's dethronement. The forfeiture of the Comyns placed the lordship of Galloway in the possession of the illustrious Bruce, and—Western Galloway being already under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Wigton—seems to have occasioned the erection of Eastern

and Central Galloway into the present stewardry.—In 1369, Archibald Douglas the Grim wrenched, for himself and his heirs, from the weakness of David II., the lordship of Galloway, and with it the stewardry to which it gave appointment and power. But in 1455, when, on the forfeiture of the Douglasses, the lordship of Galloway reverted to the Crown, the steward of Kirkcudbright became again the steward of the King. Though, for a long time, the territory continued to be nominally viewed as, in some respects, comprehended in Dumfries-shire, the steward was quite as independent as the sheriff, and, within his own territory, regularly executed, in discharge of his office, the writs of the King, and the ordinances of parliament. Before the commencement of the civil wars under Charles I., all trace of jurisdictional connexion in any form whatever with Dumfries-shire had disappeared. But from 1488 till the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747, the stewardry was enthralled by the imposition of a baronial or feudal character upon its supreme office. After the fall of James II. in that year, Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, obtained a grant of the powers of steward till the infant James IV. should attain the age of 21 years. In 1502, Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum got, for himself and his heirs, a grant for 9 years of the offices of steward of Kirkcudbright, and keeper of Thrive-castle, with their revenues, their lands, and their fisheries. Early in the reign of James V., Robert Lord Maxwell obtained a similar grant for 19 years; and in 1526, he received the offices and their pertinents as a regular hereditary possession. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, Henrietta, the Countess-dowager of Hopetoun, and the legal representative of the Maxwells, was allowed £5,000 in compensation for the stewardship. Various other jurisdictions perplexed and chequered the district. The Stewards of Garies, who became Earls of Galloway, had a separate jurisdiction over all their estates in Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck, and, in 1747, received for it £154 9s. 10d. The Lords Herries ruled separately over 'the regality of Terregles,' and, in 1747, were allowed for their jurisdiction £123 4s. 1d. The provosts of Lincluden, the abbot of Dundrennan, the abbot of Tongueland, the abbot of Newabbey, and the bishop of Galloway also had territories independent of the steward. The regality of Almoreness, and some eight or nine baronies, were likewise separate jurisdictions. When all the feudalities were overthrown, the emancipated stewardry was placed under a steward-depute, whose functions were the same as those of the sheriff-depute. The first steward-depute, at a salary of £150 a-year, was Thomas Miller, advocate, who, rising to the top of his profession, became president of the Court-of-session, and left a baronetcy with a fair name to his family.

KIRKDALE. See **KIRKMABRECK.**

KIRKDEN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Friockheim, in the maritime district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Dunnichen, Rescobie, Guthrie, Kinnell, Inverkeillor, and Carnylie. Its length eastward is nearly 7 miles; its greatest breadth is not more than two miles; and its breadth at one part does not exceed a stone-cast. Its surface lies on a basis of about 250 feet above the level of the sea; but it is not in itself hilly, except at the west end, and even there has more an undulating than an upland aspect. About 1,200 acres are dry kindly land, mixed with small stones, and called by the farmers a beachy soil; about 900 acres are deep dry land, upon a bed of till; and the rest is naturally wet and spongy, lying upon a bed of cold clay, but has been greatly improved by draining. Nearly the whole parish is adorned and sheltered by a judicious

interspersion of wood. There are five landowners. The real rental in 1855 was £5,581. Assessed property in 1866, £9,409. Estimated value of raw agricultural produce in 1840, £27,630. Excellent sandstone is quarried. Lunan water, coming in from the west, runs 2½ miles along the northern boundary; and Finny-burn, coming in from the south-west, flows 3½ miles along the boundary, and then 2 miles sinuously in the interior, joined in the way by a rill of 4 miles length of course from the south-west, and falling into the Lunan just before it leaves the parish. The streams furnish eels and excellent burn-trout; and are subordinated to the driving of machinery. Manufactures, in connexion with Dundee, and in the linen staple, engage a large part of the population. The parish is traversed by the road from Arbroath to Forfar, and by the Aberdeen railway; and it contains the Guthrie junction of that railway, and also a station for Friockheim,—the latter, 7 miles from Arbroath, and 51½ from Aberdeen. The mansions are Pitmuies-house, Middleton-house, and Gardyne-Castle; the last of which is a very fine specimen of an old baronial residence, somewhat resembling the castle of Glamis. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,039; in 1861, 1,862. Houses, 334.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £157 18s. 5d.; glebe, £13. Schoolmaster's salary now is £40, with about £12 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1825, and contains 525 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Friockheim, in the presentation of such male heads of families as are communicants. There is also a Free church at Friockheim, with an attendance of about 250; and its receipts in 1865 amounted to £272 17s. 4d. There is also a Morristonian chapel at Friockheim, with an attendance of about 55. There are a subscription school and a parochial library. This parish was anciently called Ildvie, in consequence of its glebe being situated in the barony of Ildvies; and it takes its modern name of Kirkden from the circumstance of its church being placed in one of those dells which are provincially termed dens.

KIRKDOMINÆ, an ancient chapelry within the old parish of Girvan, but included in the modern parish of Barr, in the south of Carrick, Ayrshire. The chapel stood on an eminence on the north bank of the Stincher, and belonged to the monks of Crossraguel. The inhabitants of the circumjacent country petitioned, in 1639, to have it erected into a parish church, but do not seem to have been heard. When the parish of Barr was erected in 1653, the roof of the chapel was, with singular economy, carried off and placed on the new parish-church. A great annual fair is held at Kirkdominæ. See **BARR.**

KIRKFIELD BANK, or **KIRKLAND**, a village in the parish of Lesmahago. It stands about 1 mile west of Lanark, on the road thence to Glasgow. The river Clyde passes contiguous to it, making a beautiful sweep, and containing a romantic little wooded island, and is here spanned by a substantial bridge of three arches. The village consists chiefly of two ranges of houses, along the two sides of the road. Nearly adjoining it is another range of houses, called Dublin, on the south side of the road; and close upon this row of houses is the village of Linville. These two villages may be regarded as a continuation of Kirkfieldbank; and all the three are inhabited principally by weavers. Population in 1861, 1,212.

KIRK FOREST. See **CARLUKE.**

KIRKFORTH, an ancient chapelry 8 miles north of Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire. About the beginning

of the 17th century, it was annexed to the parish of Markinch. The chapel is in ruins, but the burying-ground is still in use.

KIRKGUNZEON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkgunzeon, and the village of Gateside, in the south-east of Kircudbrightshire. It is bounded by Lochrutton, Newabbey, Colvend, and Urr. Its length southward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Kirkgunzeon burn, called also Dalbeattie burn, a tributary of the Urr, flows sinuously through the interior, and along the lower part of the western boundary. Three or four minor brooks water the interior. The surface of the parish is, in general, hilly; yet contains a considerable proportion of fine flat land. The hills, the greater section of which ranges from north to south along the east, are, in some instances, heathy and fit only for sheep pasturage, but, in other instances, are covered with soil and verdure, and serve either for tillage or for the feeding of black cattle. The lowlands are, for the most part, very fertile; but, till improved by draining and the removing of obstructions, were rendered in a great degree impracticable to the plough by swamps, little stony hills, and large isolated blocks of stone. The prevailing fences are whinstone dikes. Granite abounds in the south; and this parish supplies the surrounding country with beautiful and remarkably durable pillars for gates and steps for stairs. There are five landowners; and the most extensive of these is Mr. Maxwell of Terregles. At Barcolsh, Corrah, and Drumcultran are ancient towers or castles, the first once the seat of the family of Herries, and the second built by Sir John Maxwell, who obtained by marriage the estate and titles of Terregles. There are also a Druidical temple, and several Roman camps. The village of Kirkgunzeon stands on Kirkgunzeon burn, and on the south road from Castle Douglas to Dumfries, 4 miles north-north-east of Dalbeattie. Population of the parish in 1831, 652; in 1861, 793. Houses, 122. Assessed property in 1860, £5,378.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Maxwell of Terregles. Stipend, £158 6s. 6d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with about £15 fees. The parish church was built in 1790, and contains 224 sittings. In its vicinity is a spring called Winning's well. The old name of the parish was Kirkwinnyn, or Kirkwinong, and was taken from the same saint as that of Kilwinning in Ayrshire. The church, with its pertinents, was given by Uchtred, the son of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, to the monks of Holm-Cultram, in Cumberland; and continued with them till they took part in the English wars against David Bruce; and it was then, in 1369, given to Sir John Herries of Terregles, and made a free parsonage. A separate commissariat, independent of that of Dumfries, anciently extended over Kirkgunzeon, and was hereditarily held by the Earls of Nithsdale; but, like other jurisdictions of its class, it was abolished in 1747.

KIRKHILL, a parish on the north border of Inverness-shire. It is bounded on the east and south by Inverness parish; on the west, by Kiltarlity; and on the north, by the Beaully river, and the Beaully frith, which separate it from Kilmorack and from Ross-shire. Its post-town is Inverness. Its length is about 8 miles; and its breadth is from 1 mile to 3 miles. Its surface, for 4 miles is a narrow strip, declining to the Beaully frith; and thence inward, it consists of hills, pretty high and covered with heath. The soil of the low grounds is a rich clayey loam; but that higher up is thin and gravelly. There are some natural woods of birch and alder,

and a great extent of plantations. The landed property is distributed among seven landowners, the most extensive of whom is Lord Lovat. The mansions are Reelick, Newton, Lentrarn, Fingask, and Auchnagairn. On a moor are a number of tumuli, which are said to be memorials of a desperate engagement between two rival clans. There were recently remains of two Druidical temples. On the coast are two landing places, Fopachy and Wester-Lovat, where vessels import lime and coals, and export timber and grain. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,715; in 1861, 1,757. Houses, 373. Assessed property in 1860, £8,493.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness, and synod of Moray. Patron, Professor Hercules Scott. Stipend, £247; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with about £20 fees. There is a Free church: attendance, 700; sum raised in 1865, £235 11s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are also two Free church schools. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Wardlaw and Farnua. "On the summit of the hill, behind the manse, stood the old church of Wardlaw. 'The Chapel,' as it is called, which occupies the locale of that building, has long been the burying-place of the Lovat family, and of the cadets nearest them in blood. The walls are hung round with escutcheons and tablets of many generations; and the monuments of the Lords Thomas and Simon Fraser of Lovat are particularly worthy of notice. Around the chapel the poorer classes of the clan, and the other inhabitants of the parish, inter their dead."

KIRKHILL, a village in the parish of Penicuik, Edinburghshire. It stands on a rising ground on the left bank of the north Esk, half-a-mile north-east of the village of Penicuik; and is inhabited chiefly by papermakers and weavers. Population, 342.

KIRKHILL, one of the group of villages constituting what may be called the town of Cambuslang, in the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. Most of its inhabitants are employed in trade and manufacture. Population, 216. Houses 26.

KIRKHILL, an eminence, with an altitude of about 850 feet above sea-level, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire.

KIRKHILL, Dumfriesshire. See DRYFESDALE.

KIRKHILL, Forfarshire. See KINNETTLES.

KIRKHILL, Clackmannanshire. See TILLCOULTRY.

KIRKHOLM, a small island in the mouth of Selkirk, in the parish of Sandsting, Shetland. It presents every appearance of having at one time been put in a state of military defence.

KIRKHOPE, an ancient parish in Selkirkshire. It was incorporated with the ancient parishes of Duchoire and St. Mary's to form the modern parish of Yarrow; and it then constituted the north-east and the south-east districts of that parish. Its church stood in a close-headed vale or "hope," called from it Kirkhope, along which a rill runs to the Ettrick at Ettrick-bridge. The parish of Kirkhope was disjoined from Yarrow, and reconstituted into a separate parish in 1852. Its post-town is Selkirk. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, 18 chalders. The territory will be described, and the statistics given, in their old connection with Yarrow. See the article YARROW.

KIRKIBBOST, an island in the parish of North Uist, Inverness-shire. It lies contiguous to the south-west side of the island of Uist, and is insulated only at high water. It is about a mile long, but of no great breadth. It comprises low fertile land, and was at one time of considerable value, but was desolated and reduced by

the fury of the western gales. Population in 1861, 17. Houses, 2.

KIRKIBOLL, a village in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. It stands on the slope of a hill, a little upwards of a mile from Tongue-house, and about 4 miles north of Loch Loyal. It contains only the manse, a commodious inn, and a few scattered cottages. Population, 92.

KIRKINNER, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkinner, and the villages of Marchfarm and Slohabert, in the south-east of Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the east by Wigton bay, which divides it from Kirkcudbrightshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Sorbie, Glasserton, Mochrum, Kirkcovan, and Wigton. Its length southward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Wigton bay, over the $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of its touching the parish, diminishes in width at high-water from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and at low water, from 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 2 furlongs, leaving at the efflux of the tide a belt of dry sands, on the Kirkinner side, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad. For a mile, and occasionally upwards of a mile, inland, stretches from north to south a belt of carse ground,—flat, deep, and very fertile fields of clay. All the rest of the surface is a congeries of little hills, gentle in their outline, verdant in their clothing, and, in some instances, wearing crowns of plantation on their summits. Except for about half-a-mile inward from the carse, it has, in general, a thin and light soil, and does not seem to have been naturally fertile; but by the best of known means it has been richly improved; and now it everywhere exhibits a well-cultivated and cheerful appearance. Even mosses have been reclaimed and made arable; and not an acre can properly be called waste. Dowalton Loch is on the southern boundary. Bladenoch-water traces most of the northern boundary, to Wigton bay. The streams Malzie and Mildriggen drain the interior north-eastward to the Bladenoch. There is a small proprietary harbour on the Bladenoch at Baldoon, which ranks as a creek of the port of Wigton, and at which £12 of dues were paid in 1852. The parish comprises the estates of Baldoon, Barnbaroch, Longcastle, and Dalreagle. The fine modern mansion of Barnbaroch, the seat of Agnew of Sheuchan, adorns the centre of the parish. The ancient castle of Baldoon, situated on the Bladenoch, and once the seat of the Dunbars of Baldoon, from whom it passed by marriage to the Earls of Selkirk, and afterwards by purchase to the Earls of Galloway, was the scene of an incident which is believed to have suggested the plot of Sir Walter Scott's 'Tale of the Bride of Lammermoor.' There are vestiges of two circular camps. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £33,800. Assessed property in 1860, £13,588. A few persons are employed in linen weaving. The village of Kirkinner stands 3 miles south of Wigton, on the road thence to Whithorn. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,514; in 1861, 1,716. Houses, 301.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, Agnew of Sheuchan. Stipend, £265 0s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £411 1s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with £28 fees, and £6 other emoluments. There are three private schools. The parish church is a handsome edifice, built in 1828, and containing 600 sittings. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Kinner—abbreviated into Kinner in the name of the parish—a virgin said to have suffered martyrdom at Cologne in 450. The church was granted by Edward Bruce, Lord of Galloway, to the monks of Whithorn; but, in 1503, was exchanged by them

for that of Kirkcudbright in Kirkcudbrightshire, in order that it might be annexed to the chapel-royal of Stirling. As taxed in Bagiment's roll, it was the highest benefice in the county.—The present parish comprehends, as its north-west corner, the small ancient parish of Longcastle, named after an edifice on an islet in Dowalton or Longcastle-loch. The ruins of the church still exist about half-a-mile from the lake. The parish was anciently a rectory, and was annexed to Kirkinner in 1630.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a parish, containing a post town of its own name, in the detached district of Dumbartonshire. It is bounded on the east by the parish of Cumbernauld, and on other sides by the counties of Lanark and Stirling. Its length westward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Kelvin-water comes in from the east, and except over a space of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile where the frontier overleaps it, flows along the whole of the northern boundary; but has not here reached any of its scenes of beauty and romance, and crawls sluggishly along, with the aspect more of a Dutch canal than of a Scottish stream. Luggie or Logie-water comes in also from the east, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the southern boundary, and flows chiefly westward, but partly northward, to the Kelvin at the town of Kirkintilloch; and though it generally has the same dull, repulsive aspect as the Kelvin, yet, for about a mile from Duntiblae to Oxbang, it moves between high, wooded, and interesting banks. The Forth and Clyde canal extends from east to west, a little inward from the northern boundary. The surface of the parish, lying all within the great valley, traversed by that canal, though shielded by the lofty and often abrupt range of Campsie-fells on the north, and screened by considerable undulating elevations on the south, is an almost imperceptibly declining plain, with a northern exposure, everywhere variegated with waving swells, and nowhere, except in one place of small extent, warted with rugged or rocky protuberances. The soil along the Kelvin is of a deep marshy nature, and liable to be overflowed; on a small tract in the north-east corner, it is a light reddish earth, on a whinstone and gravelly bottom; around the town of Kirkintilloch, it is a light black loam, 16 or 18 inches deep, on a reddish tilly bottom; in the southern and eastern districts, it is a strong clay; and in detached little patches in various localities, amounting in the aggregate to about 140 acres, it is black peat moss. Hardly one-half of the area is in regular tillage; about 300 acres are under wood; about 300 more are waste; and an aggregate number not easily estimated, are very unpicturesquely, though very usefully, occupied by the canal, by railways, by roads, by the town of Kirkintilloch, by the works and yards of collieries, and by the multitudinous appliances of a busy and multifarious manufacture. Coal abounds, and is extensively mined at Shirva, Stron, and Barrhill. Limestone, and sandstone, and ironstone are plentiful. The annual rental of the minerals is about £3,000. The number of landowners is about 130. There are two or three elegant mansions, and many fine villas and manor-houses. The real rental in 1839 was £13,759. The assessed property in 1860 was £21,216. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Kilsyth, by the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by the Campsie Junction railway; and it has such ready access to the stations of these railways, and to the canal, as to enjoy singularly ample facilities of communication. Antoninus' wall ran through the parish for 6 miles from east to west, and had here three large forts and watch-towers. Its most easterly post was a

fort, still traceable, enclosing an area of 150 square yards on the summit of Barhill, and commanding a view of almost the whole course of the wall from the Forth to the Clyde. The middle post, now nearly effaced from the intersection of it by the canal, and from other causes, was at the village of Auchendowie, and appears to have been a rectangular fort of 150 yards by 70. The westerly post, still in most parts tolerably distinct, was a fort, now called by way of distinction the Peel, on a rising ground at the west end of the town of Kirkintilloch, enclosed an area 90 yards by 80, and had the singular property of being situated on the north side of the wall.—An ancient quadrangular tower, once a strength of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, exists in a nearly entire but ruinous condition. Population of the parish in 1831, 5,888; in 1861, 8,179. Houses, 946.

This parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Fleming of Cumbernauld. Stipend, £323 8s. 2d.; glebe, £21. Unappropriated tithes, £629 3s. 5d. The parish church was built in 1644, and repaired in 1840, and contains 822 sittings. There is a chapel of ease called St. Davids, built in 1837, at the cost of £2,300, and containing 1,012 sittings; and is under the patronage of subscribers and managers. There is a Free church with an attendance of 650, and whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £203 7s. 3d. There is another Free church, formerly a Secession one, built in 1765, and containing 620 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church, built since the autumn of 1854. There is an United Original Secession church, built in 1806, and containing 700 sittings. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist place of worship. There are nine schools in the parish; one of them parochial, two endowed, and the rest unendowed. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £55 0s. 0d., with about £30 fees, and £4 other emoluments.

Kirkintilloch, anciently written Kirkintulach, and etymologically *Caerpen-tulach*, 'the Fort at the end of the hill,' thus taking its name from the Roman post at the west end of the town, anciently comprehended both the present parish and that of Cumbernauld; but, at the close of the reign of James IV., it began to be called Lenzie, after the name of the barony. The ancient church was dedicated to St. Ninian, and stood near Oxbang, where its cemetery still exists; and it was given, before 1195, to the monks of Cambuskenneth, and continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. In the town stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with the lands and mill of Duntiblae. This is now the parish church; and, though incommodious and very old, withstood a recent sharp litigation for being superseded by a new edifice. In 1649, a decree of the commissioners for planting new churches ordered the division of Lenzie into two parishes, and, a few years afterwards, was carried into execution. The new parishes were for some time called Wester Lenzie and Easter Lenzie; but eventually took their modern names from the sites of their respective churches.

The TOWN of KIRKINTILLOCH is a burgh of barony. It stands on Luggie water, and on the road from Glasgow to Kilsyth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Lennox-town, 5 south-west by west of Kilsyth, 7 north-east by north of Glasgow, and 49 west by south of Edinburgh. Its site adjoins the Forth and Clyde canal and the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is an irregularly built, strangely arranged, confused looking town, conveying by its aspect the idea of such entire devotion

to trade and manufacture as precludes nearly all attention to the graces of exterior appearance. A steeple surmounting a court-house and jail gives it a sort of burghal feature. A gas-work, sending aloft its slender stalk, evinces also regard for comfort. But the vast majority of the edifices indicates the mass of the inhabitants to be cotton-weavers. The castle of Kirkintilloch, once a considerable strength, the property first of John Comyn, and next of the ancestor of Fleming of Cumbernauld, has entirely disappeared. The town has an office of the National bank, an office of the City of Glasgow bank, a National security savings' bank, four insurance agencies, a subscription library, an agricultural association, a horticultural society, and some charitable or friendly institutions. A small weekly market is held on Saturday; and annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the second Tuesday of May, on the last Thursday of July, and on the 21st day of October. There are in Kirkintilloch a calico printfield, an iron-foundry, and workshops of almost every variety of handicraft. A burgh court is held weekly; a justice of peace court is held on the first Saturday of every month; and a sheriff small debt circuit court is held on the second Thursday of February, May, August, and November.

The town is said to have been erected into a burgh-of-barony by William the Lion. From its successive superiors, the Comyns, the Flemings, and the Earls of Wigton, it received charters granting and confirming the rights of electing magistrates, holding a weekly-market, and maintaining burgh-courts. From time immemorial the burgh has included two kinds of property,—the Newland mailings, which may be considered the landward part, and the burgh acres, upon which the greater part of the town is built. A Newland mailing is a piece of land rated in the cess-books at £18 Scots. The right of electing the magistrates is in the burgesses; but it is the immemorial practice of the burgh to admit as such only the proprietors of the Newland mailings, to the exclusion of the proprietors of the burgh acres, and all others. The magistracy consists of two bailies, eight councillors, a treasurer, and a town clerk. The jurisdiction is of the same kind as that in royal burghs. Police affairs are managed by a body of 15 commissioners, with treasurer and collector. Population of the town in 1861, 6,096. Houses, 595.—When the army of Prince Charles Edward came down upon the town from Stirlingshire, in 1745, one of their number was coolly shot from a lurking-place in one of the streets. The inhabitants were, in consequence, subjected to a heavy fine; and next year, when the army was returning from the south, they fled everywhere in panic, falsely apprehending that their town was destined to the flames. Kirkintilloch was the first place in the west of Scotland scourged by Asiatic cholera.

KIRKLAND, a village in the parish of Wemyss, Fifeshire. It stands on the right side of Leven water, 1 mile east of the town of Leven, and 1 mile north-north-west of Methill. Here is one of the most extensive flax-spinning mills in Scotland; and its workpeople are almost the only inhabitants of the village. There is a school in connection with the factory. Population, 448.

KIRKLAND, a village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire. Population, 71. Houses, 16.

KIRKLAND, a village in the parish of Tinwald, Dumfries-shire. Population, 116. Houses, 28.

KIRKLAND, Lanarkshire. See KIRKFIELD BANK.

KIRKLANDS. See KILBARCHAN.

KIRKLANE, a village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire. Population, 310. Houses, 61.

KIRKLISTON, a parish, bisected by the river Almond, having the part on the left side of that stream in Linlithgowshire, and the part on the right side in Edinburghshire. Its Linlithgowshire section contains the post-office villages of Kirkliston and Winchburgh, and the hamlet of Niddry; and its Edinburgh section contains the village of Newbridge. It is bounded by the parishes of Abercorn, Dalmeny, Cramond, Corstorphine, Ratho, Kirknewton, Uphall, and Ecclesmachan. Its length eastward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Edinburgh section is about one-fourth of the whole. The Almond has, in the parish, a course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from south-west to north-east measured in a straight line, but of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 measured along the sinuosities of its channel; and it runs upon a broad bed, in many places rocky, occasionally between high sloping banks, pleasing and cheerful in its appearance, but at times so flooded and impetuous that its beauty has, in some parts, been necessarily impaired by high embankments. Brox-burn, coming in from the south-west, flows $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile along the western boundary, and then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile through the interior to the Almond. Springs are abundant and not a little various, affording ample supplies of pure water, and offering solutions of magnesia, lime, and iron. The Edinburgh Union canal goes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward through the southern wing, and, having passed into Uphall, re-enters Kirkliston, and passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile through it northward. The surface of the whole area is a slightly elevated plain, diversified with very gentle swells. The soil varies from a strong clay to a rich black mould, the only exceptions being a few haughs of light earth and deep sand. In a few places the clay land is very wet, and demands much labour from the cultivator. The extent of wood is not great. Sandstone, limestone, and whinstone occur, all of kinds suitable for masonry. A beautiful and durable building stone is quarried on the farm of Humber, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the Union canal. The new exchange in Glasgow was built from this quarry. There are nine landowners. The old valued rental was £12,846 18s. Scots. Assessed property in 1860, of the Linlithgowshire section, £11,296; of the Edinburghshire section, £4,915. The principal residences are Fox-hall, Clifton-hall, Ingleson, Hallyards, and Newliston. The last of these was built about 62 years ago, and is the seat of J. M. Hog, Esq. But the estate of Newliston was formerly the property and the favourite retreat of the Stair family; and its pleasure grounds were laid out by the celebrated John Earl of Stair, who resided here twenty years, and are said to have been disposed, in the lines and clumps and other figures of their trees, in exact resemblance of the array of the British troops on the eve of the battle of Dettingen. The Earl of Stair, and his grandmother, Dame Margaret, the first Lady Stair, and the original of Lady Ashton in Scott's tale of 'the Bride of Lammermoor,' lie interred—the former without monumental marble or inscription—in the family vault in Kirkliston church. A field south-west of the village of Kirkliston is pointed out on which Edward I. encamped, in 1298, on his way to Falkirk. A monumental stone on the right bank of the Almond, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile within the limits of the parish of Cramond, bears the name of the Catstane, supposed to be a corruption of Constantine, and is believed to commemorate the slaughter near the spot of Constantine the usurper, in a pitched battle in the year 995, with Kenneth the brother of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and the commander of his army. Some large stones in a field $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles higher up the river, and immediately adjoining the Edinburgh and Glasgow turn-

pike, are thought to commemorate the battle, and to indicate the principal scene of the contest. Stone coffins, heads of spears, and other relics of a general engagement, have, at various periods, been found in the vicinity. On the left bank of the Almond, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile after it enters the parish, stands a very ancient baronial pile, called Eliston, supposed to have been anciently a hunting-castle of the kings of Scotland. Half-a-mile south of the village of Winchburgh stands the fine old ruin of Niddry castle, once the property of the Earls of Wintoun, and the asylum for a night of Mary of Scotland, when fleeing from Lochleven to join her party at Hamilton. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway traverses the parish, has here its stupendous viaduct over the Almond, and has a station for Winchburgh. The Edinburgh and Falkirk turnpike also traverses the parish to the north of the railway. The village of Kirkliston is pleasantly situated on a rising-ground between that turnpike on the north and a bend of the Almond on the south, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Linlithgow, and 9 miles west of Edinburgh. It possesses some good modern houses, yet presents, on the whole, a poor appearance. At its west end is a distillery of 37 years standing. A fair is held here on the last Tuesday of July. A foot-bridge upwards of 100 feet in length, was constructed across the Almond, in 1846, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the village, to form a communication with the Ratho station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Population of the village in 1861, 572. Population of the Linlithgowshire section of the parish in 1831, 1,692; in 1861, 1,393. Houses, 280. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,265; in 1861, 1,917. Houses, 390.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £285 10s. 2d.; glebe, £27. Unappropriated tithes, £29 3s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £20 fees, and £30 other emoluments. The parish church is very ancient, and contains about 750 sittings. On its south side is a doorway, not now used, which exhibits a fine specimen of Saxon architecture. There is a Free church with an attendance of 310; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £410 3s. There are four non-parochial schools, a total abstinence society, and a friendly society. The parish church anciently belonged to the Knights Templars; and from that circumstance the parish was anciently called Temple-liston. But the kirktown acquiring the name of Kirk-liston to distinguish it from several other places which were also called Liston with some other prefix, Kirkliston came to be the parochial designation. The manor of Liston was granted to the Knights Templars in the 12th century, and, with some dilapidations, was enjoyed by their successors, the Knights of St. John, till the Reformation. The church, with much of the adjacent lands, was granted—though at what date is uncertain—to the bishop of St. Andrews; and while served by a vicar, was enjoyed by the bishop as a mensal benefice.—An entirely detached portion of the parish, called Liston-Shiels, and usually reckoned to belong to Kirknewton, lies among the Pentlands. See LISTON-SHIELS.

KIRK LOCH. See LOCHMABEN.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish, containing the post-town of Creetown, on the south-west border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the west and south-west by the estuary of the Cree, expanding into Wigton bay, and dividing it from Wigtonshire; and it is bounded on other sides by the parishes of Minnigaff, Girthon, and Anwoth. Its length southward is 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$

miles. The estuary of the Cree expands on the western boundary, from a breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs to a breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pilmour water traces the north-western boundary $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile before falling into the estuary. One of the two chief head waters of the Fleet traces the north-eastern and eastern boundary for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are several mineral springs; and one of these at Pibble has some medicinal repute. The country all along the estuary of the Cree has a delightful appearance, chequered and tufted with wood, dotted with gentlemen's seats, carpeted with a rich soil of clay and gravel, and finely featured with enclosures and cultivation. But the surface rises everywhere upward from the bordering belt, and soon becomes a congeries of mountains, partly green and partly clothed in a mixture of heath and verdure. Yet the mountainous region, except along the north-west frontier, breaks down at intervals into gentle slopes and pleasant vales, watered by meandering streams, and worked by art into finely arable lands. The total extent of area under the plough is about 5,300 acres; and there are in addition, about 900 acres of meadow. A beautiful granite is extensively quarried for building purposes, and has been used in the constructing of some fine edifices, and of the Liverpool docks. A large quarry of it was opened about 1830 by the trustees of the Liverpool docks; and the working of this is now carried on within the limits of the glebe, and employs at present above 200 hands. Lead mines were opened in recent years at Glen and at Blairs, and a copper mine at Craigneuk; but they all proved failures. There are 14 landowners. The old valued rental was £3,199 Scots. Assessed property in 1860, £7,563. The principal mansions are Kirkdale-house, Barholm-house, Hill-house, and Cassenearrie. On the sea-board of the estuary are two quadrangular towers with battlements; and, in various localities are tumuli, one of which, called Cairnholly, or the Holy Cairn, is an object of much local curiosity, and the subject of conflicting but magniloquent traditions. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Port-Patrick. Population in 1831, 1,779; in 1861, 1,861. Houses, 313.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patrons, the Crown and Macculloch of Barholm. Stipend, £305 8s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £117 18s. 8d. School-master's salary now is £35, with about £26 fees. The parish church is situated near Creetown, and was built in 1834. It is a handsome edifice, containing about 800 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church in Creetown, containing about 300 sittings. There are a subscription school of industry, three adventure schools, and a subscription library. To the ancient parish of Kirkmabreck was annexed, in 1636, the whole of the old parish of Kirkdale, except a very small part, which was assigned to Anwoth. The church of Kirkdale, dedicated to the archangel Michael, stood in the valley of a small stream which falls into Wigton bay about half-a-mile below Kirkdale-house; and is commemorated by its cemetery, which is still in use. In the reign of James IV. it belonged to the Crown; and it was then given to the monks of Whithorn, and continued with them till the Reformation. The church of the ancient parish of Kirkmabreck belonged, in popish times, to the abbey of Dundrennan; and, in 1621, it was, with all its tithes and pertinents, granted to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar and his heirs. Kirkmabreck and Kirkdale, after this gifting away of the temporalities of the former, were annexed to the parish of Anwoth; but, in 1636, were placed in their present position. The old church of Kirkmabreck—still visible in its ruins, and com-

memorated by its cemetery, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Creetown—was now superseded by a new church in that little town,—anciently the site of a chapel. A little south of the old cemetery, at a place now called Kirkbride mills, there was of old a chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, and called Kilbride. Dr. T. Brown, the philosopher, was a native of Kirkmabreck.

KIRKMADRINE, an ancient parish now incorporated with the parish of Sorbie, and forming the eastern district of that parish, in Wigtonshire. The ruins of its church are still to be seen on the farm of Penkiln; and adjacent to them is the burying-ground, which is still in use. See *SORBIE*.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It contains the post-office villages of Dalswinton, Duncow, and Kirkton. It is bounded by Closeburn, Kirkmichael, Tinwald, Dumfries, Holywood, Dunscore, and Keir. Its length southward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Nith traces most of the western and south-western boundary, over a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The water of Ae runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north-eastern boundary. Several burns, of beautiful or even romantic character, drain the interior. The surface, in all the southern division, is nearly level, or but slenderly diversified; and, in general, rises gently from the Nith, till, in the northern division, it becomes a congeries of heights, some of which rise from 600 to nearly 800 feet above the level of the sea. From some of the summits of its uplands, a brilliant view is obtained of the beautiful valley of the Nith, fringed in the distance by the Solway tide, and foiled in the far back-ground by Criffel and the Cumberland hills. Along the Nith is a rich holm or haugh. About 10,000 acres within the parish are arable; about 4,000 acres have never been cultivated; and nearly 600 are under wood. There are four large landowners, and about 24 others, who have each a rental of upwards of £50. The total real rental in 1855 was £10,529; assessed property in 1860, £10,824; estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £20,000. The principal mansions are Dalswinton, Milnhead, and Carnsalloch. There are several tumuli, circular moats, and vestiges of ancient forts. The parish has ready access to the Auldgrith and Holywood stations of the Glasgow and South-western railway. The village of Kirkmahoe or Kirkton is pleasantly situated 4 miles north of Dumfries, on the east road thence to Thornhill. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,601; in 1861, 1,462. Houses, 262.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £238 8s. 4d.; glebe, £36. Unappropriated teinds, £341 10s. 6d. There are three parochial schools, respectively at Duncow, with a salary of £37 14s. 10d., at Dalswinton, with a salary of £25, and in a remote corner of the parish, with a salary of £9. There are also a Free church school and a subscription school. The parish church was built in 1822, and is a fine Gothic edifice, pleasantly shaded by trees. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £166 15s. 2d. There was formerly a Reformed Presbyterian church at Quarrelwood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kirkton, which served as a cradle of Cameronianism in the south of Scotland, but was deserted after the erection of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Dumfries. Chalmers derives the name of this parish, like the name Mayo in Ireland, from the Irish *magh*, and makes it mean 'the Church in the plain field.' The church was dedicated to St. Quintin, and, notwithstanding a grant of it by David II. to the monks of Arbroath, continued to be a rectory; but, in 1429, it was constituted a prebend of Glas-

gave, and made a perpetual vicarage. In the northern section of the parish, at a place still called Kilblane, anciently stood a church dedicated to St. Blane.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Drumore and Port-Logan, at the southern extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtonshire. It is bounded on the north by Stoneykirk, and on all other sides by the sea; and runs southward, in a peninsular stripe, terminating in the Mull of Galloway. See GALLOWAY (MULL OF). Its greatest length is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its average breadth is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Great part of the coast-line, especially on the west, is a continuous curve of bay and headland. The bays of East Tarbet and West Tarbet are mutually opposite, and narrow the connexion of the Mull of Galloway with the body of the parish to an isthmus $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs broad. Portnessock and Clanyard bay, each running a mile inward from the general coast-line, both on the west side, the former $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the latter $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles at its head or centre from the northern boundary, are the deepest indentations made by the sea. Chapelrossan bay at the northern boundary, and Drumore and Killiness bay, respectively $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of it, are the principal bays in the east, but make indentations only two or three furlongs deep. Portnessock and Drumore bays afford good anchorage and shelter, and are provided, respectively at Port-Logan and Drumore, with small quays. The coast, particularly toward the Mull, is rocky and bold; and along the west, it is curiously perforated with caves, and rent with fissures. Many of the caves are difficult of access, and small at the mouth, but of capacious interior. Sea-weed is abundant on the beach, and samphire plentiful among the precipices. Two-thirds of the surface of the parish consists partly of a broad but not high mountainous belt, extending from sea to sea, and partly of congeries of heights, many of which, though not lofty, are bleak and wild, while others are slightly tufted with plantation. Even the more level third of the surface is rolling and hillocky. About one-eighth of the whole area is rocky or mossy moorland; considerably more than one-half is disposed in pasture; about 250 acres, chiefly around Logan-house, near the northern boundary, are under wood; and between a fourth and a third of the whole is arable. A large proportion of the soil is of quality to require much draining. Slate-rock was, for some time, extensively worked in several quarries. Greywacke and whinstone everywhere abound. The most extensive landowner is Macdougall of Logan, and the next in extent is the Earl of Stair. The principal antiquities are the old house of Logan, castles Drumore and Clanyard, and vestiges of ancient strengths said to be Pictish. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,051; in 1861, 2,333. Houses, 412. Assessed property in 1860, £9,380.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Earl of Stair. Stipend, £150 16s. 5d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £40. The parish church was built in 1638, and contains 275 sittings. There is a Free church; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £106 15s. There are two non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Kirkmaiden was dedicated to St. Medan, of whom little is known; and stood in the south end of the parish, on the lands of the Mull. In the vicinity of its site are a cave called St. Medan's cave, and a cylindrical hollow in the rock, filled with the overflowing tide, associated with various very modern antics of superstition, and called Chapel well, or the well of the Coe. The church, previous to the Reformation, was

a vicarage under the monks of Saulseat. At Maryport-haven anciently stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In consequence of this parish being the most southerly land of Scotland, running out to a latitude south of that of the city of Durham, its name, reversed into Maidenkirk, is sometimes coupled with that of John O'Groats's house, to indicate the extremities of the kingdom.

KIRKMAIDEN OF GLASSETON. See GLASSETON.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Kirkmichael and Crosshill, in Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Dalrymple, Straiton, Dailly, Kirkoswald, and Maybole. Its length southward is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Doon flows for several miles along the northern boundary; and Girvan water, coming in from the east, and taking its leave at the north, flows windingly through the interior. Both rivers are beautiful in their scenery, and valuable in their water-power. Dyrock water, issuing from Shanksten loch, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the Girvan at Kirkmichael village, receiving in its way some large tributary rills. Five lakes, one of them a mile north-west of Drumore, three in the north-east corner of the parish, and one on the eastern boundary, cover aggregately about 110 acres. The last and largest is Loch-Spalander, not far from being equal to all the others united. The vale of the Girvan is, in most parts, of considerable breadth; and though not a plain, has numerous patches of level ground, and undulates with a pleasing diversity of gentle outline. All the district west of it is hillocky and swelling, but has not an upland aspect. A surface now level, and now diversified with heights, lies along the north. The parish, in all these districts, has an arable, enclosed, sheltered, and very cheerful appearance. The whole eastern division is of bolder features, rising as it recedes, till it sends up lofty summits,—one of them upwards of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea; yet it is free from naked rock, nearly free from moss and heath, and carpeted all over with fine green pasture. About one-thirteenth of the entire area of the parish is covered with wood, planted and natural, and disposed not in one great forest, but in such detachments as give out features pleasingly ornamental. Freestone occurs, and is worked in one quarry. Limestone abounds, and is profusely worked. Shell-marl has been found in small quantities. One hill is supposed to contain lead. Vain searches have been made for coal. The landowners are the Marquis of Ailsa, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., Kennedy of Kirkmichael, Ritchie of Busbie, and three others. The old valued rental was £3,829; the real rental in 1856, £10,800; the value of assessed property in 1860, £12,769.

On a romantic site overlooking the Doon, and surrounded by large lawns and a wooded demesne, stands CASSILLIS-CASTLE: which see. On Girvan-water, a little south-east of Kirkmichael village, stands Cloncaird-castle, once a baronial mansion with a huge quadrangular tower in the style of the 16th century, but now modernized into one of the most elegant seats in Ayrshire, surrounded with pleasure-grounds, and occupying a picturesque site. Upwards of a mile north-west of it, and on the west side of the village, is the large fine mansion of Kirkmichael-house. A mile and a-half south-east of Cloncaird-castle, on the banks of the Girvan, within the limits of Straiton parish, yet flinging all its attractions, and sending most of its pleasure-grounds into Kirkmichael, stands the elegant mansion of Blairquhan. An extensive tile-work, a bone-

mill, a large saw-mill, a flax-mill, and several corn-mills, exist in various localities. Very large employment in hand-loom weaving and in needlework, for Glasgow manufacturers, is carried on in the villages of Kirkmichael and Crosshill. Sixty-six years ago, hardly a house of these villages existed. Both are large, neat, and clean, and present so agreeable an appearance to the eye, that a stranger would be far from suspecting them to be the abode principally of poor hand-loom weavers. Crosshill has been described in its own alphabetical place. Kirkmichael straggles picturesquely along both sides of the Dyrock, between Kirkmichael-house and Cloncaird-castle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Maybole, and 10 miles south of Ayr. Around it are finely variegated rising grounds, and beautiful little expanses of plantation; and interspersed with its houses are trees and little gardens. At its north end, on Dyrock water, stands the parish-church, with its romantic burying-ground, encinctured with large old ash trees. Population of Kirkmichael village about 600. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,758; in 1861, 2,823. Houses, 444.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £277 2s. 8d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated tithes, £71. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with about £30 fees, and £16 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 660 sittings. There is an Established place of worship at Crosshill, formerly a chapel of ease, but erected in 1853 into a quoad sacra parish church, and under the patronage of Sir James Fergusson, Bart. There is a Free church preaching-station at Crosshill; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, was £77 13s. There are in the parish a General Assembly's school, a female school, and a parochial library. The ancient church was called Kirkmichael of Gemmilston, and belonged to the prior and canons of Whithorn.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in the north-west of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. The post-office stations of Johnstone-Bridge, Lochmaben, Amisfield, and Duncow are not far from its borders; but its post-town is Dumfries, 8 miles to the south-south-west. It is bounded by the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Johnstone, Lochmaben, Tinwald, Kirkmahoe, and Closeburn. Its length south-south-eastward is 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Kinnel-water traces, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its eastern boundary. The water of Ae, coming down from the north within a mile from its source, circles along the boundary on the west, south-west, and south, over a distance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to a point only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from its confluence with the Kinnel. Glenkiln and Garvald burns flow southward to the Ae, dividing the parish into three nearly equal parts. In the north, on a mountain summit, is a very deep lochlet of small extent, and without fish; and in the south is another lochlet, four or five acres in extent, stored with pike and eel. Between the Ae and Glenkiln-burn, and between Glenkiln-burn and Garrel-burn, two mountain-ranges run down from the northern boundary, to points south of the middle of the parish, and send up summits of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. The surface in the south and south-east is a plain, diversified with rising grounds. Along the Ae and the Kinnel are belts of beautiful holm. The soil on most of the low grounds is exceedingly fertile, but yields in various localities to patches of moss, aggregating about 500 acres; and in the middle districts it is, for the most part, dry and gravelly, occasionally clothed with heath, but chiefly yielding grain crops or pasture. A little more than one-

third of the whole area is arable; somewhat more than one-half is sheep-walk; several little expanses are meadow land; and between 300 and 400 acres are covered with copsewood and plantation. Veins of ironstone and ochre, and weak chalybeate springs, are numerous. More than half of the parish belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, and the rest is distributed among seven proprietors. The real rental in 1855 was £7,053. Assessed property in 1860, £7,506. Estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £20,997. The principal mansion is Kirkmichael house. There are two grain mills. A branch of the great Roman road which led from Netherby in Cumberland to the chain of forts built by Lollius Urbicus between the Forth and the Clyde, can still be traced through a moss in the parish, and seems to have terminated at a castellum, which is now the minister's garden, and two sides of which are still very distinct. A small fort in the Knockwood, occupying the summit of a steep rocky acclivity, and commanding an extensive view to the south, bears the name of Wallace's-house, and is said to have been garrisoned by the Scottish patriot to confront the castle of Lochmaben. Not far from it is a large stone called 'sax corse,' or the six corpses, commemorative of the slaughter on the spot of Sir Hugh of Moreland and five of his men, who chased Wallace from an attempt on Lochmaben-castle. Vestiges of ancient fortifications and British camps are numerous. Not a few ancient coins and other small antiquities have been found beneath the soil. The southern district of the parish is traversed south-westward by the turnpike from Edinburgh to Dumfries. Population in 1831, 1,226; in 1861, 1,026. Houses, 185.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £246 8s. 11d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £61 0s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1815, and contains upwards of 500 sittings. There is a side-parochial school. The present parish of Kirkmichael comprehends the ancient parish of Kirkmichael, and a large part of the ancient parish of Garvald. See **GARVALD**.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkmichael and the post-office station of Glenshee, at the north-eastern extremity of Perthshire. It is bounded by the counties of Aberdeen and Forfar, and by the parishes of Rat-tray, Caputh, Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Cluny, Dunkeld, Logierait, Dowally, Moulin, and Blair-Athole. Its length southward is 17 miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. Its south-western division, a district of 6 miles by $4\frac{1}{2}$, consists of the greater part of Strathardle, watered by the Ardlie, and screened on both sides by mountain ranges. Its northern and central division, considerably the larger district, consists of the whole of Glenshee, watered by the Shee, with its broad belts of mountain screens, and the smaller glens which converge into it on the north. See **STRATHARDLE** and **GLENSHEE**. Its south-east corner is a district nearly circular, somewhat more than 2 miles in diameter, lying on the west side of the Black water. The whole parish is of a mountainous character, more elevated, cold, and unsheltered than either Athole to the west or Marr to the north. The soil, along the streams, is thin and dry, upon a sandy bottom; and on the higher arable grounds, it is wet and spongy, requiring the aid of a dry warm season in order to be productive. The landowners are Farquharson of Invercauld, Ayton of Ashintully, and seven others. The principal mansions are Ashintully and Woodhill. About 4,419 imperial acres in the parish

are under cultivation; about 1,460 are in undivided common; about 183 are under wood; and about 44,616 have never been cultivated. The real rental in 1855 was £29,993. Assessed property in 1860, £12,558.

The military road from Cupar-Angus to Fort-George passes up Glenshee; and the road from Blairgowrie to Blair-Athole passes up Strathardle. In the midst of a large high moor, is a cairn 270 feet in circumference, and about 25 feet in height; surrounded at a little distance, and at different intervals, with a host of smaller cairns, in groups of 8 or 10. A furlong to the west are distinct vestiges of 2 concentric Druidical circles, respectively 32 and 50 feet in diameter. In other directions round the great cairn are vestiges of 6 or more single circles, from 32 to 36 feet in diameter. About a mile north-east, on a flat-topped eminence, stands a remarkable rocking-stone. In shape, it is nearly a rhombus, the greater diagonal 7 feet, the lesser 5; in weight, it is about 3 tons; and in position, it so rests on the succumbent rock, that by suffering repeated pressure it will rock to the height of a foot, and make 26 or more vibrations before returning to repose. At points, or on small eminences, respectively 60, 100, and 150 yards north of the stone, and 120 yards west of it, are pairs of concentric Druidical circles, in every case 32 and 45 feet in diameter; each pair having adjacent a single circle from 32 to 36 feet in diameter. In the vicinity are other relics of similar character; and on the hills between Strathardle and Glenderby, are other cairns and circles. The village of Kirkmichael is a small place in Strathardle, 13½ miles north-west of Blairgowrie. A handsome bridge, built here across the Arde in 1842, was greatly damaged by the flood of 1847, but afterwards repaired. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,568; in 1861, 1,224. Houses, 267.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Farquharson of Invercauld. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe £10. The parish church stands at the village of Kirkmichael, was built in 1791, and contains 596 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at the Spittal of Glenshee, built in 1831, and containing nearly 400 sittings. There is a Free church of Kirkmichael; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £78 2s. 6d. There are two parochial schools; the one in the village of Kirkmichael, with a salary of £40, about £15 fees, and £15 other emoluments, —the other in Glenshee, with a salary of £25, about £10 fees, and £2 other emoluments. There are two non-parochial schools. A detached part of Caputh, called Craigton of Dalrulzeon, measuring 1½ mile by ¾, and lying on the south-eastern boundary, is considered by use and wont as belonging quoad sacra to Kirkmichael.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Tomintoul, in the southern extremity of Banffshire. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Inveraven, and on other sides by the counties of Aberdeen and Inverness. Its length, from south to north, along the course of the Aven, from that stream's sources to its embouchure, is upwards of 30 miles; and its average breadth is from 3 to 4 miles. Its upper part, to the length of 12 or 15 miles, lies wholly among the Cairngorm Grampians, and is uninhabited. Its lower part consists of the vale and both screens of the Aven down to near the influx of the Livet, and is bounded on the one side by Glenlivet, and on the other side by the estate of Ballindalloch. The water of Altnach traces the western boundary for about 6 miles; and lofty lines of water-shed form most of the other boundaries, both with the contiguous counties and with Inveraven.

Natural barriers separate it almost everywhere from the surrounding and more open districts,—“from the parish of Strathdon, toward the south, by Leachmhic-ghothin, ‘the declivity of the smith’s son;’—from the parish of Cromdale toward the north, by Ben-Chromdal, ‘the Hill of the winding dale:’—these are two long branches of hills, that, running in an easterly direction, project from the northern trunk of the Grampian mountains. From the parish of Abernethy toward the west, it is separated by moors and hills, that connect Cromdale hill with Glenavon;—from the parish of Inveravan, by moors, and hills, and narrow defiles.” It is altogether a wildly Highland region—called, indeed, by the Gaelic-speaking population, a strath, under the name of Strathaven—but really being nothing else for many miles than one of the wildest of the Highland glens, and then softening little more, for a number of miles, than to become barely inhabitable. “In crossing the centre of it,” observes the Author of the Statistical Account, “few cheering objects attract the eye of the traveller. From detached hills covered with heath, and destitute of verdure, where here and there a lonely tree marks the depredations of time, he naturally turns with aversion. But, should he happen to pass after a heavy fall of rain, when the numerous brooks that intersect the country pour their troubled streams into the roaring Aven, he must commiserate the condition of the inhabitants, at such a season, precluded from the rest of the world, and even from enjoying the society of each other. Frequently in winter the snow lies so deep, that the communication between it and other countries becomes almost impracticable. The banks of the Aven, however, are pleasant enough, and in different places tufted with groves of birch, mixed with some alder.” See the articles AVEN (THE), AVEN (LOCH), and GLENAVEN. About 2,400 imperial acres of the parochial surface are in tillage; and about 140,000 have never been cultivated. About nine-tenths belong to the Duke of Richmond, and about one-tenth to the Earl of Seafield. The real rental in 1842 was £2,760; the estimated value of raw agricultural produce in that year, £5,000; and the value of assessed property in 1843, £3,325 5s. 8d. Granite is the prevailing rock of the mountains; sandstone extends across the valley at Tomintoul; excellent grey slates and pavement slabs are quarried on the banks of the Aven; limestone abounds in many parts; and ironstone of a rich quality occurs in the hill of Leacht. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,741; in 1861, 1,511. Houses, 310.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abernethy, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £226 8s. 1d.; glebe, £9. Unappropriated teinds, £47 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster’s salary, £45, with £20 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church stands in the lower part of the parish, 5 miles north of Tomintoul. It was built in 1807, and contains 350 sittings. There is a government church at Tomintoul, built in 1826, and containing 336 sittings. It was constituted a quoad sacra parish church by the General Assembly in 1833, and re-constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1845. The stipend connected with it is £120, with manse and glebe. There is a Free church of Kirkmichael, with an attendance of 150; and its receipts in 1865 amounted to £64 17s. 8d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Tomintoul, built in 1838, and containing 464 sittings. There are two endowed schools in Tomintoul, and two or three adventure schools in other parts of the parish. Major-General W. A. Gordon, who figured celebratedly under Wellington in the Peninsular war, is a native of this parish, and now resides in Nairn.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish, popularly called **RESOLIS**, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. It contains the villages of Gordon's mills and Jemima; but its post-town is Fortrose, 8 miles to the south-south-east. It is bounded on the west and north by the Cromarty frith, and on other sides by the parishes of Cromarty, Rosemarkie, Avoch, and Urquhart. Its length north-eastward is about 8 miles; and its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles. Its extent of coast-line, including sinuosities, is about 10 miles. The shore is gravelly, and has an interspersion of low flat rocks. The inland surface rises gradually from the shore for nearly two miles, then subsides into a valley, and then rises rather abruptly to the water-shed of the Mullbuy. See **MULLBUY**. The burn of Resolis traverses the central valley, drives two or three mills, and falls into the frith at Gordon's mills. That valley extends from nearly end to end of the parish, and contains by far the greater part of its arable land. The soil, with few exceptions, is poor and unproductive. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone. About one-half of the parish belongs to Mackenzie of Newhall, about one-fourth belongs to Monro of Poyntzfield, and the rest is divided among seven proprietors. The principal antiquity is **CASTLE-CRAIG**, which see. Traces of ancient encampments and memorials of sanguinary fights abound on the moors. There was formerly a distillery at Braelangwell. Population in 1831, 1,470; in 1861, 1,568. Houses, 312. Assessed property in 1860, £4,782.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and synod of Ross. Patron, Mackenzie of Newhall. Stipend, £252 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £190 1s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £10 fees. The parish church was built about 1767, and rebuilt in 1830, and is sufficiently commodious. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 750; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £152 3s. 1d. There are two non-parochial schools. The present parish of Kirkmichael comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirkmichael and Cullieudenn. See **CULLIEUDENN**.

KIRKMUIRHILL, a village in the parish of Lesmahago, near the Clyde, Lanarkshire. Population in 1861, 371.

KIRKNESS, a small headland in the parish of Sandsting, Shetland.

KIRKNEWTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirknewton, and the villages of East Calder and Wilkinston, on the west side of Edinburghshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Linlithgowshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kirkliston, Ratho, Currie, and Mid-Calder. Its length northward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. Almond-water traces its boundary with Linlithgowshire. Linhouse-water traces all its western boundary to the Almond. The water of Leith runs 3 miles along the upper part of the eastern boundary. Three head streams of Gogar burn rise in the interior, and one of them runs 2 miles on the lower part of the eastern boundary. The southern district, or nearly one-half of the whole area, runs up among the Pentlands, but is not rocky or mountainous, and affords, in its green hills, excellent sheep pasturage. The northern district is level, or but gently diversified in its surface; and is fertile, well cultivated, finely chequered with wood, and beautifully adorned with mansions and parks. About two-thirds of the lands are under tillage; about 550 acres are under wood; and most of the remainder is in permanent pasture. From several vantage-grounds is seen one of the richest and most beautiful prospects in Scotland,—the wide expanse of the Lothians, with a picturesque view of Arthur's seat, the frith

of Forth, a great part of Fife, the Ochil hills, portions, in fact, of 13 counties stretching magnificently away from the eastern termination of the Lammermoors to the mountain-heights in the west of Scotland. The principal mansions are Linburn, Bellfield, Hillhouse, Meadowbank, Ormiston-hill, and Calderhall. The estate of Meadowbank has given title to two lords of session, father and son; and the lands of Mortoune give title to the Earls of Morton. There are 16 principal landowners; and among them are the Earl of Morton, the Earl of Buchan, and the Earl of Roseberry. Sandstone, whinstone, and lime stone are worked. There is a brick and tile work. The parish is traversed by the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and by the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter, 10 miles from Edinburgh. The village of Kirknewton stands a little south-east of the railway station, and 2½ miles east of Mid Calder, on the road from that town to Currie. It is a station of the county police. Population of the village about 200. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,445; in 1861, 1,539. Houses, 291. Assessed property in 1860, £10,130.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Morton. Stipend, £300 9s. 8d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £118 17s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £37 fees. The parish church was built in 1750, and contains about 430 sittings. There is a Free church for Kirknewton and Ratho; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £235 15s. 5d. There is an United Presbyterian church at East Calder, originally built in 1776. There are two private schools. The present-parish of Kirknewton comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder. There is also attached to it quoad sacra a small isolated district, called Liston-Shiels, which belongs quoad civilia to the parish of Kirkliston. The celebrated Dr. Cullen was proprietor of Ormiston hill in Kirknewton, and lies interred in the parish cemetery.

KIRKNOW. See **CAMBUSNETHAN-KIRK**.

KIRKOSWALD, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkoswald and the village of Maidens, on the coast of Carrick, in Ayrshire. It is bounded on the west by the frith of Clyde, and on other sides by the parishes of Maybole, Kirkmichael, Dailly, and Girvan. Its extent along the coast is 6 miles; and its greatest extent inland is about 7 miles. The coast is, for the most part, a sand-beach, with a rich carpet of grass to the very sea-mark. The northern part is peculiarly favourable for sea-bathing; and even in spite of the absence of a village, or a fair sprinkling of houses to serve as bathing-quarters, attracts to the farm-houses and cottages in its vicinity a considerable number of visitors. The surface inland luxuriates in beauty; and the panorama seaward, over the landlocked frith of Clyde, with Ailsa-Craig so clearly defined in its centre, as to seem not more than 2, while really from 11 to 18 miles distant, is thrilling and magnificent. From many a point in the interior, too, but especially from the summit of Mochrum-hill, most part of Ayrshire, and a sea of heights far beyond its further limits, are added to the prospect. The surface of the parish is surprisingly diversified. To describe it as hilly, though literally correct, is morally erroneous; for it suggests ideas of ruggedness or boldness of outline, or of cold and tame gatherings of pastoral heights, utterly foreign to the district. Its hills are neither numerous nor very high; and yet, in consequence of the breadth of their bases, they leave little of the

area, except along the sea-board, to be smoothed down into level ground; and they are very diversified in form, but generally waving in outline. The most remarkable is Mochrum, an exceedingly flat and broad-based cone, with undulating sides, mantled all over in fine thriving plantations, and esplanaded with a spiral carriage-way leading up to its summit. This hill is an imposing feature in the general landscape of the country, as seen from almost any point in the interior, but particularly as seen from the frith. So powerful, too, is its physical attraction on this humid coast, that it frequently acts as an umbrella to the district around its eastern side. Between Mochrum and the sea, the forest which comes waving down its slow descent, continues to stretch away to the very beach, slightly interrupted by lawn and artificial lake, and gorgeous castellated mansion and offices,—the seat and park of the Marquis of Ailsa. See the article COLZEAN-CASTLE. Along all the south-east part of the parish also is a profusion of wood; and in some other districts, is quite enough for the purposes of both shelter and ornament. Nearly all the rest of the parish is regularly or occasionally under the plough.

The soil west of the road from Ayr to Girvan, which bisects the parish lengthways, is, in general, a very rich loam mixed with a considerable quantity of clay; and east of that road, the surface being higher, the soil is more light and humid, intermixed with some clay, and lying on a freestone bottom. Several marl pits have yielded up large treasures to the farmer. Two large hillocks within 30 yards of sea-mark, and 10 yards apart, which had existed from time immemorial, were accidentally discovered to consist of a substance which resembled coal-ashes, and which was found, for some purposes, to be a good manure. A valuable mine of coal, consisting of 5 seams, from 6 to 15 feet thick, caught fire about the middle of last century, resisted all attempts to extinguish the combustion except being abandoned, and though wearing toward extinction, continued to burn at the date of the Old Statistical Account, 45 years after it became ignited. The output of coal in recent years has amounted to about 1,000 tons a-year. The white fishery on the coast is carried on, to the value of about £360 in the year. There are three tile works. The Marquis of Ailsa is proprietor of about three-fourths of the lands of the parish, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., is the next most extensive proprietor; and there are eight other proprietors. The old valued rental was £3,014 Scots. Assessed property in 1860. £13,052. The chief antiquities are the vestiges of Turnberry castle, and the ruins of Crossraguel abbey. See the articles TURNBERRY and CROSSRAGUEL. Half-a-mile south east of Colzean is the house or castle of Thomaston, traditionally said to have been built in 1335, by a nephew of Robert Bruce, anciently very strong and capacious, inhabited so late as a century ago. and now the property of the Marquis of Ailsa. Within a mile of Turnberry-castle, on the height which swells up between it and the village of Kirkoswald, lies the farm of Shanter, now annexed to another farm, and denuded of its buildings, and the scene no longer of such smuggling and bacchanalian exploits as those of the 'Tam o' Shanter,' the tenant who occupied it in the days of Burns. In other particulars, besides connexion, through this farm, with the tale whose scenes are laid in Alloway kirk, the parish owes some notoriety to the Ayrshire bard. The village of Kirkoswald stands on the west or shore road from Ayr to Girvan, 4 miles south-west of Maybole, 8 north-north-east of Girvan, and 13 south-south-west of Ayr. It is neatly edified, and occupies a pleasant situation. Here is a commodious inn;

and formerly a fair was held in August. Population of the village, about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,351; in 1861, 2,060. Houses, 353.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £260 10s. 1d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £13 8s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with £45 fees, and some other small emoluments. The parish church stands at the village of Kirkoswald. There is a Free church preaching station; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £111 0s. 11d. There are five non-parochial schools. The patron-saint of the parish was Oswald, a Northumbrian king, who showed great zeal in propagating the form of professed Christianity with which he was acquainted, but was slain at Oswestry on the 5th of August, 642, and canonized after his death. The ancient church, standing within Turnberry manor, was, for several centuries, called Kirkoswald of Turnberry. Originally it belonged, by gift of Duncan, who became Earl of Carrick, to the monks of Paisley, but seems to have been granted to them on the condition, which they did not fulfil, of their establishing in Carrick a monastery of their order; and the monastery of Crossraguel being founded by Duncan a little before his death, the church was transferred to the monks of that abbey, and continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. During part of the 17th century, it was held by the bishop of Dunblane. In 1652, about one-fourth of the ancient parish, consisting of a tract on the north-west side of Girvan water, was annexed to the parishes of Dailly and Girvan.

KIRKOWAN. See KIRKOWAN.

KIRKPATRICK. See KILPATRICK.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkpatrick-Durham, the village of Bridge of Urr, and part of the post-office village of Crocketford, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north by Dumfriesshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Urr, Crossmichael, Parton, and Balmaclellan. Its length southward is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Urr-water traces the whole of the western and south-western boundary. Aucheneach-burn runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the eastern and south-eastern boundary. Two head-streams of the Old-water of Cluden rise $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile within the eastern border. Four small lakes in the interior, and one about a mile long on the eastern boundary, diversify the landscape, and afford amusement to anglers. The surface of the parish has, in general, a southern exposure, rising slowly till about the middle, afterwards ascending more boldly, and at last becoming entirely upland. The northern division has few arable patches, and does not excel even in its pasture; but, for the most part, is clothed in heath, and distinguished chiefly for the abundance of its game. The southern division, though thin and sandy in its soil, is almost entirely arable, and produces luxuriant crops. About 8,000 acres of the entire parochial area are in tillage, and about 450 are under wood. There are nineteen landowners with a valuation of £50 or upwards; and seven of them are resident. The real rental is about £7,500. Assessed property in 1860, £8,686. The parish is traversed by the road from Dumfries to Portpatrick. The village of Kirkpatrick-Durham stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of that road, and about twice that distance from the southern extremity of the parish, 6 miles north-north-east of Castle-Douglas. It was commenced about the year 1785, and has a pleasant modern appearance. Brisk but vain exertions were, for some time, made to render it a seat of cotton and woollen manufacture. A fair is held here in the month of March, and was

at one time a scene of great concourse for balls and horse races, but has of late years become quite insignificant. Population of the village, about 500. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,487; in 1861, 1,479. Houses, 272.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £288 19s. 5d.; glebe, £10 16s. The parish church was built in 1748, and enlarged in 1797, and contains 374 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of upwards of 300; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £114 7s. 1d. There are three parochial schools. The salary of the first is £50, with about £30 fees, and the interest of £200; of the second, £16 10s., with about £10 fees; of the third, £10, with about £24 fees. The ancient church was a vicarage under the monks of Newabbey. On the bank of the Urr, at a place still called Kirkbride, stood, of old, a church dedicated to St. Bridget.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a parish, containing the post-office village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and the villages of Newton and Hollee, in the south-east of Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Middlebie, Half-Morton, Gretna, Dornoch, and Annan. Its length southward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Kirtle-water runs 5 miles along the northern, north-western, and western boundary, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior. Two head-streams of the Black Sark drain the eastern border. Numerous perennial streams give copious supplies of pure water; and one of these emits a stream which, unaided by any tributary, has sufficient water-power to drive a mill. Four mineral springs—one of them similar to the Moffat spa, and three similar to the celebrated Hartfell spa near Moffat—are resorted to by invalids, and have acquired some fame for their medicinal properties. The surface of the parish slowly rises in a pleasing variety of waving swells from south to north; and is furrowed into three sections by the beautiful vale of the Kirtle, where that stream runs across the interior, and by the trough of a brook called Loganburn, which runs westward to the Kirtle, between 2 and 3 miles from the northern boundary. From several vantage-grounds extensive and brilliant scenery stretches in every direction, except northward, before the eye. About 600 imperial acres are under wood; about 2,000 are in moorland pasture; about 800 or 900 are unreclaimed moss; and two-thirds, or a trifle more, of the whole area are regularly or occasionally in tillage. But the wood is so dispersed along the whole vale of the Kirtle, and in belts in the interior, and the unarable grounds are so disposed in patches, or relieved in their appearance by neighbouring expanses of arable ground, that the surface, frilled with hedges, gemmed with mansions and parks, and finely variegated with its own undulations, universally wears a smiling aspect. The soil of nearly two-thirds of the parish is decomposed moss, from 6 to 18 inches deep, resting upon clay; and that of the remainder is generally light and kindly—in many parts a strong red sandy earth—resting on a porous subsoil. Sandstone, red, grey, white, and chocolate-coloured, abounds,—each variety in a district of its own; and is in request, even in places far distant, as a material for public buildings and architectural ornaments. A marble quarry near the northern boundary, yields large blocks of grey marble clouded and tinted with red, capable of a fine polish, and vying with some celebrated varieties in beauty. Limestone occurs on the estate of Springkell in beds 30 feet thick, and is burned with coke brought hither from Canonbie. The principal landowners are Sir John Heron Maxwell of Spring-

kell, Bart., and William Graham, Esq., of Mossknow. The real rental in 1855 was £8,253. Assessed property in 1860, £9,425. Estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £26,217.

This parish seems, in common with the district around it, to have been thickly studded with towers, generally three stories high, battlemented at the top, and used as strengths during the feudatory wars of the Borders. The old tower of Woodhouse, on the Kirtle, is still partially standing; and is said to have been the first house in Scotland entered by Robert Bruce when fleeing from Edward Longshanks. A little north of it stands the cross of Merkland, an octagonal and slightly tapering stone 9 feet high, upon a socket of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; supposed to have been erected, in 1483, in memory of a Master of Maxwell, warden of the marches, who, after a victorious skirmish with the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, was assassinated on the spot. The tower of Redhall, now extinct, but anciently the chief seat of the Flemings, was, in one of Edward's later incursions into Scotland in favour of Baliol, attacked, when only 30 fighting-men were within its walls, by a whole English army; and so resolute were its defenders that they kept the assailants in play for three days, and then, rather than surrender it, gave both it and themselves to the flames. Modern mansions occur at brief intervals on both banks of the Kirtle; and six of them are on the left bank, or within the limits of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Springkell, the most northerly, is a superb Grecian edifice, the seat of Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart. The others are Langshaw, Wyesbie, Mossknow, Cove, and Kirkpatrick. Here also is a combination poor-house, for six parishes, built in 1852, and having accommodation for 119 persons. Here too is a station of the Caledonian railway. The village of Kirkpatrick-Fleming stands on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, and on the banks of the Kirtle, contiguous to the railway station, 6 miles east-north-east of Annan, and 7 south-east of Ecclefechan. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,666; in 1861, 1,925. Houses, 337.

This parish is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patrons, Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart., and Graham of Mossknow. Stipend, £225 15s. 1d.; glebe, £25. The parish church was partly rebuilt about the year 1778, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church of Kirkpatrick-Fleming; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £87 19s. There are two parochial schools, and a parochial library. The salary of the first schoolmaster now is £35, with £30 fees, and £4 other emoluments; that of the second is £35 with £20 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments. The present parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming comprehends the ancient parishes of Kirkpatrick, Irvine, and Kirkconnel. Kirkpatrick church was given by Robert Bruce to the monks of Giseburn. Logan chapel, which belonged to it, stood on Loganburn, and is commemorated in the name Chapelknowe, still applied to its site. The ancient Irvine, small in its dimensions, forms the middle part of the united parish. See the article KIRKCONNEL.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish, containing the post-office village of Shawhead, on the north-east border of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is bounded on the north and the north-east by Dumfries-shire, and on other sides by the parishes of Terregles, Lochrutton, Urr, and Kirkpatrick-Durham. Its length eastward is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Glenesland-burn runs 3 miles along the northern boundary to the Cairn or Cluden, and the latter stream traces the rest of that boundary to Terregles. The Old-water of Cluden runs across

the interior to the Cairn. A bridge across the Old-water near its mouth, resting on two perpendicular rocks, within a gorge, bears the name of the Rout-ing-bridge. Above the level of the eye of a spectator on the bridge, right before him in the rocky chasm, the stream wheels abruptly into view, commences a tumbling descent over a rugged, rocky declivity of 24 or 30 feet, and then leaps over a precipice 10 or 12 feet deep, so near the bridge as almost to wash it with the spray. Cargen-water, drawing one of its head-streams from the interior, is, for 2 miles, the southern boundary-line. The north-west corner of the parish is chiefly occupied by a mountain or considerable hill called Bishop's Forest. This height has a very broad and irregular base, and is fringed on all sides with woods or arable grounds, and ploughed in some parts to the summit. On the side next the Cairn it is clothed with plantation for half-a-mile from its base; yet, seen from a distance, it seems patched with heath, and warted with naked rock, and has a pastoral but commanding appearance. The south-west corner of the parish is a cold expanse of moorland sheep-walk, warming, as it proceeds eastward, into tracts of arable but not very fertile land. Along the course of the Old-water are belts of level and well-cultivated ground. All eastward of this the surface, first slightly hilly and afterwards a plain, wears a rich and luxuriant appearance, carpeted with a dry kindly mould. About 7,125 imperial acres of the entire parochial area are in tillage; about 5,225 are waste; and about 2,114 are under wood. There are five principal landowners. There was erected a few years ago an elegant mansion on the estate of Grove. The average rent of arable land is 18s. per acre. Assessed property in 1860, £7,818. Population in 1831, 912; in 1861, 913. Houses, 157.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Oswald of Auchencruive. Stipend, £253 16s. 11d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated teinds, £259 8s. 11d. The parish church was built in 1803, and contains nearly 300 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 180; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £233 19s. 1d. There are two parochial schools. Salary of the masters is now £35, with about £30 fees. There is a parochial library. The ancient church was a rectory in the deanery of Nith. William de Herries, the 2d son of Sir Herbert Herries, was rector in 1453. There were anciently two chapels, one near Glenhead, in the south-west corner of the parish, still commemorated by its cemetery, and the other on the north side of the parish, on the bank of the Cairn near Dalwharn. John Welsh, the great-grandson of John Knox was minister of Kirkpatrick-Irongray, and suffered ejection in 1662. A spot on Skeoch hill, in this parish, was a famous scene of Cameronian conventicles. Helen Walker, the original of Sir Walter Scott's "Jeanie Deans," was a native of Kirkpatrick-Irongray; and a monumental stone, with an inscription by Scott himself, was erected to her memory.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a parish, containing the post-office village of Craigielands, in the north of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, and by the parishes of Moffat, Wamphray, Johnstone, Kirkmichael, and Closeburn. Its length southward is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Annan traces the whole of the eastern boundary. The Evan, coming down from the north, flows for 3 miles nearly parallel with the Annan, at about a mile's distance from it, between low ridges of hill, and then runs eastward to the Annan at a point where Moffat-water disembogues itself on the opposite bank. The

Garpel traces for 2 miles the north-west boundary, and then runs 3 miles south-eastward through the interior to the Evan, forming half-a-mile above the confluence, a considerable cascade. The Duff Kinnel expends nearly its whole course in tracing part of the southern boundary. Numerous perennial springs not only furnish the inhabitants amply with pure water, but send off supplies by pipes to the village of Moffat. Several chalybeate wells might draw attention, but for the vicinity and well-earned fame of the spas in the coterminous parish. A belt of land, partly level and partly hilly, lying along the bank of the Annan, is the most valuable district of Kirkpatrick-Juxta. A range of considerable heights, nearly mountainous, screens this belt, and runs the whole length of the parish from north to south. A basin, spread out at the bottom into a narrow vale, occupies the surface over a breadth of 2 or 3 miles westward, and is drained by the Kinnel. A broad range of mountains, slenderly cut by the Kinnel's head-streams, rises up from this basin, occupies all the area westward, and sends up on the boundary with Closeburn the grand summit of Queensberry, 2,140 feet above the level of the sea. One-third of the whole parish is in tillage, and two-thirds are pastoral or waste. Wood is not abundant, —covering little more than 500 acres. Everywhere, except along the Annan, the general appearance is bleak. The soil of the arable parts is shallow, but dry and not unfertile. Greywacke or bluestone, and trap rock, are quarried as building material. There are seven landowners. The principal residences are Craigielands-house, Auchencastle, Marchbank-wood, and Beattock-house. The real rental in 1860 was £6,761; the estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £13,000. There are vestiges of a camp in the line of the old Roman road up Annandale. Cairns are very numerous; and also circular enclosures on hills, supposed to have been used for sheltering cattle from marauders. Of several ruinous towers, which have been surrounded by ditches and walls, the most remarkable is the old castle of Auchincass, within the peninsula formed by the Evan and the Garpel. It is strong in position, surmounting precipices and encircled by morass, and was 15 feet thick in its walls. The building belonged, at one time, to Randolph, Earl of Moray, regent of Scotland; and at another to the Douglasses of Morton. The tower of Lochhouse, on the banks of the Annan, was anciently of considerable strength, the property of the Johnstones of Corehead. The parish is traversed down the vale of the Evan, and thence near the Annan, by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway, and has a station on it at Beattock, $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh. Population in 1831, 981; in 1861, 1,025. Houses, 172.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend, £195 0s. 1d., besides vicarage teinds; glebe, £10. The parish church was built in 1799, and repaired in 1824, and contains about 500 sittings. There are two parochial schools. Salary of the first is now £40, with £15 fees, and about £3 10s. other emoluments; of the second, £17 2s. 2d., with £15 fees, and £3 10s. other emoluments. There are three non-parochial schools. The ancient parish was a rectory in the deanery of Annandale. The affix Juxta was given to this Kirkpatrick on account of its being nearer to Edinburgh than any of the other Kirkpatricks.

KIRKROW. See HOUNAM.

KIRKSIDE. See CYRUS (St.).

KIRKSTYLE. See CARLUKE.

KIRKTON, any hamlet, village, or small town which is or was the site of a parish church. The

name in a few cases is used alone, but in most cases is coupled with the name of the parish; and occasionally, when the parish-town and the parish itself have the same name, it is locally employed to distinguish the former from other towns or villages in the parish. The places to which it is applied are very numerous, and most of them very small. The principal ones are in the parishes of Abbey-St.-Bathens, Airlie, Arbirlot, Auchterless, Avoch, Balmerino, Banchory, Blantyre, Burntisland, Carluke, Cumbræ, Dunnichen, Ewes, Fetteresso, Fordoun, Fenwick, Gargunnoch, Glenelg, Glenisla, Guthrie, Hobkirk, Kilbride, Kilmaurs, Kinnettles, Kirkmahoe, Largo, Lawrencekirk, Liff, Lintrathen, Neilston, New Deer, Newtyle, Row, St. Cyrus, St. Ninian's, Slamannan, Stonykirk, Tealing, Tulloch, and Weem.

KIRKTON, a post-office village in Dumfriesshire. See **KIRKMAHOE**.

KIRKTON, a parish in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. Its post-town is Hawick, 3 miles to the west. It is bounded by the parishes of Cavers, Hobkirk, Teviothead, and Hawick. Its length north-eastward is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its average breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. A head-stream of Allan-water touches it for a mile on the south. Slitrig-water runs across it $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its south-west end, but has a course of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile within its limits. Between these streams the surface is rugged and mountainous, and fit only for pasture; and north-eastward of the Slitrig, it chiefly undulates in small green hills suitable as pasture, but partly with the hollows between them subjected to the plough. A section of the bold broad form of Rubberslaw lies within the north-east corner. The soil on the arable grounds is naturally poor and shallow, but has been much improved by art. There are four landowners. The real rental in 1856 is £2,782 9s. Assessed property in 1864, £3,065 13s. 3d. Dr. Leyden, the celebrated orientalist, was partly educated in Kirkton school, and lived at the time with his parents in a cottage at Henlawshiel, on the farm of Nether Tofts. The road from Hawick to Newcastle, and that from Hawick to Liddesdale, run at such intervals across the parish as to cut it into three nearly equal parts. Population in 1834, 294; in 1861, 421. Houses, 65.—This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £184 11s. 11d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £127 17s. Schoolmaster's salary, £70, with £15 fees. The parish church and the manse and offices were built in 1841.

KIRKTON-BURN, a brook flowing past the site of a parish church. The name occurs particularly in the parishes of Campsie, Neilston, and Kilmelfort.

KIRKTON-HILL, a ridge of hills in the parish of Kingoldrum, Forfarshire.

KIRKTON-HILL, an estate in the parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire.

KIRKTON-HOLM. See **KILBRIDE (EAST)**.

KIRKURD, a parish in the west border of Peeblesshire. Its postal communication is through Noblehouse, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, and by Linton, Newlands, Stobo, Broughton, and Skirling. Its length eastward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Tarth-water runs east-south-eastward along the whole of its northern boundary. Dean-burn rises close on the southern boundary, and runs northward to the Tarth, cutting the parish into two not very unequal parts. The surface all lies high above sea-level, is beautifully diversified, and, in general, rises gradually from the Tarth to the southern boundary. A water-shedding chain of heights stretches along the whole of the southern and south-western frontier, and sends up, among other summits, that of Pyked

Stane or Hell's Cleuch, 2,100 feet above the level of the sea. See **PYKED STANE**. The soil, toward the Tarth, is chiefly loam; in one large farm it is clay; and, in other parts, it is of a gravelly nature. One-third of the whole area is arable; 600 acres are under plantation; and nearly all the rest is sheep-walk. The woods and cultivated grounds being almost all on the north, and phalanxes of plantation pressing down upon the frontier from the conterminous parishes, the vale of the Tarth presents a rich appearance. Castlecraig-house and Cairnmuir-house are elegant modern mansions. There are four landowners. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £2,520; and the estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834 was £5,126. Near Castlecraig is a copious sulphureous spring, similar to those of Moffat and Harrowgate, stronger than the former and weaker than the latter. In the parks of Castlecraig are two artificial mounds, surrounded with an irregularly formed dyke, and supposed to have been used as moats or seats of feudal justice. Respectively eastward and westward of them are two circular fortifications called the Rings and the Chesters, supposed to have been military erections. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Peebles, and by that from Edinburgh to Moffat. Population in 1831, 318; in 1861, 362. Houses, 68.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir W. H. G. Carmichael, Bart. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £24. Schoolmaster's salary is now £45, with £12 fees, and about £2 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1766, and contains about 300 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £178 7s. 11d. There is a parochial library. The ancient church of Kirkurd, with its pertinents, belonged in the 12th century to the bishop of Glasgow, but was given by him to the hospital of Soutra, and, in 1462, was, along with the other property of that hospital, transferred by Mary of Gueldres to the Trinity church of Edinburgh.

KIRKWALL, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the mainland of Orkney. It extends quite across the isthmus of the eastern peninsula of the mainland, so as to be bounded both on the north and on the south by the sea; and it is bounded on the west by the parishes of Firth and Orphir, and on the east by the parishes of St. Andrews and Holm. Its greatest length southward is about 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its shores are not very high, but are prevaillingly rocky; and part of those on the south exhibit bold crags, pierced with deep caverns. Three bays deeply indent the coast.—Kirkwall bay on the north, Inganness bay on the boundary with St. Andrews, and Scalpa bay on the south. The first and the second of these bays afford safe and capacious shelter for ships of the largest size; and the latter is the ordinary resort of boats and small craft from the southern Orkneys and from Caithness. The highest ground of the parish is Wideford-hill, situated in the north-west, and rising about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The soil near the shore is generally of a sandy nature; in some places, especially near the town, it is a rich black loam; and in other places, particularly toward the hills, it is a mixture of cold clay and moss. The prevailing rock is clay-slate, frequently alternating with coarse sandstone. There are several ponds and rivulets; and at one place, about 2 miles south of the town, there is a pretty strong chalybeate spring, called Blakely's well. Forest trees do not thrive, except under shelter, and are very few in number; yet they seem to have abounded in former periods, as they are found imbed-

ded in peatmosses, in the same manner as in the bogs of the Scottish mainland. There are six principal landowners. The total extent of arable land does not exceed 2,000 acres. On the east side of Kirkwall bay are the mound and ditches of a fort, which Cromwell caused his soldiers to construct, for protecting the town from attacks by sea. At Quanterness, about 2 miles north-west of the town, is a famous Piets' house, described by Dr. Barry, which has unfortunately been filled up; and in the near vicinity, about half-way up the west side of Wideford hill, is another Piets' house, which was laid open in 1849. This has a conical shape, and contains four apartments, all on one level; and the tumulus comprising it measures 140 feet in circumference at the base, and 12 feet from the floor to the top. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,721; in 1861, 4,422. Houses, 626.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Orkney. It is a collegiate charge. Patrons, the town council of Kirkwall. Stipend of each minister, £154 3s. 4d.; glebe of the first, £70,—and the second has £50 in lieu of manse and glebe. The cathedral, till a few years ago, was the parish church, and again is being fitted up for it at a cost of £1,350. A new church, intended at first as an extension church, was erected in 1841, in the close vicinity of the cathedral, at the cost of £1,400, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with 582 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £271 4s. 3½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, formerly Secession, which was built in 1848 at the cost of £3,800, and contains about 1,300 sittings; and a predecessor of it was built in 1796, at the cost of £1,600, and contained 1,411 sittings. There is an Independent chapel, which was built in 1823, at the cost of £515, and contains 410 sittings. The principal school is a burgh or grammar school, of about five centuries standing, and affording a wide range of instruction, but yielding the schoolmaster a salary of only £38, with about £50 fees. There are also a Society's school, a subscription school, a private school for young ladies, an infant school, and 3 adventure schools. The parish of Kirkwall, excepting only the ground occupied by the town, properly bears the name of St. Ola. It was in all probability a parish before the town was built, and derived its name—but at what period, or on what occasion, it is uncertain—from Olaus or Olave, a saint and also a king of Norway.

KIRKWALL, a post-town, a sea-port, a royal burgh, and the metropolis of Orkney, stands at the head of Kirkwall bay, near the centre of the parish of Kirkwall, in north latitude 58° 59', and longitude 3° 23' west of Greenwich, 12 miles east-north-east of Stromness, 25 miles north of Orkney ferry on the south side of the Pentland frith, and 41 miles north by west of Wick. The isthmus here, from the head of Kirkwall bay to the head of Scalpa bay, is about 2½ miles wide. The oldest part of the town stands along the shore of Kirkwall bay; and the entire town extends north and south, to the length of nearly a mile, but consists principally of one street. There was formerly a fresh water lake at its west side; but, through an ill-managed attempt at draining, this was laid open to the sea, and it is now a marine inlet, called the Piery sea, regularly swept by the ebb and flow of the tide, which runs by the back of the gardens at high water. The principal street of the town is very narrow, and used to be in such a bad condition, with rough causeway, and for want of side pavements, as to be very unpleasant to passengers; but it is now smoothly paved. Many of the houses have their gables toward the street, and some bear strong marks of old age. The doors

and windows of these are small, the walls remarkably thick, and almost all the apartments narrow, gloomy, and irregular. So far as these houses are concerned, the town has both a foreign and an ancient aspect. Other houses, however, present a very different appearance; for such as have been lately repaired or rebuilt, and particularly such as have been recently erected, will bear comparison, as to both convenience and elegance, with the houses of any other town of the same size in Scotland. Most of the principal landowners of Orkney reside here during part of the year; many other well educated persons also are residents; and the general state of society is good. The place altogether, as a town, as a seat of trade, and as a site of great ancient buildings, even apart from its position among the isles of the north, is not a little interesting. Says Lord Teignmouth: "A town so extensive, on the northern shore of Orkney, on an isthmus between tempestuous seas, is an object of much interest; and there is something peculiarly striking and imposing on such a spot, in the appearance of the massy pile and lofty towers of a cathedral, and the more so when it is viewed as almost the only unimpaired specimen of those stately monuments of ecclesiastical grandeur which adorned Scotland previous to the Reformation. On one side of the cathedral rise the venerable ruins of the ancient castle of the Earls of Orkney, and on the other those of the palace of the bishops; whilst the masts of the vessels, clustered together in the harbour, indicate the present commercial importance of the metropolis of the Northern isles."

The cathedral of Kirkwall was dedicated to St. Magnus, a Scandinavian Earl of Orkney, who was assassinated in Egilshay, about the year 1110, by his cousin Haco. This pile is the most perfectly preserved cathedral in Scotland, "and looks," says Miss Sinclair, "almost as large as the whole city put together." Rognwald, Count of Orkney, we are told, laid the foundation of it in the year 1138. Bishop Stewart, who lived in the time of James IV., made an addition of three pillars or arches to the east end of it; with a window, which, for grandeur and beauty, is far superior to any others in the fabric. Robert Reid, the last Popish bishop of the see of Orkney, added three pillars to the west end of it, which were never completely finished, but which, in point of elegance, are much inferior to the former. The length of the cathedral on the outside, is 226 feet; its breadth 56; the height of the main roof is 71; and, from the level of the floor to the top of the steeple, 133 feet. The present spire, however, is merely a plain pyramidal roof,—a paltry substitute for an elegant spire which was destroyed by lightning in 1670. The roof of the cathedral is quite entire, and is supported by 28 pillars, each 15 feet in circumference; and the steeple is supported by 4 other pillars, each 24 feet in circumference, of great strength, and beautifully ornamented. The east window of the cathedral, constructed by Bishop Stewart, measures 36 in height by 12 in breadth, and is in the early middle-pointed style, of four unfoliated lights, in two divisions, its head filled with a rose of 12 leaves. The window in the west end is somewhat similar; and there is a window in the end of the south transept with a rose of like form and size to that in the top of the east window. There are two perfect triforia round chancel, transepts, nave, and tower. The western doors are magnificent first-pointed. The central one has five great orders, tooth-work, and flowers alternately; the southern four, of double toothed-work; the northern also four, but much plainer. The entire edifice looks to be much more extensive than it really is; its interior appearing.

at first sight, to be larger than that of any English cathedral, although really much smaller; and this is, in a good degree, accounted for by the excessive narrowness of the nave and choir as compared with the total length, the width of the nave and choir being only 16 feet. The material of the edifice is red sandstone. A chime of four very large and well-toned bells, which appears to have been cast at Edinburgh in 1528, was given to the cathedral by Bishop Maxwell. This noble pile completely escaped the fury of the devastators of the Reformation; it was afterwards retarded in its natural progress of decay by such ordinary care as could be bestowed upon it by the local authorities; it was, in more recent times, repaired and even ornamented by means of a legacy of £1,000, left for the purpose by the late Gilbert L. Meason, Esq.; and it has, within the last few years, been extensively renovated, at the cost of upwards of £3,000, defrayed by government.

Opposite the cathedral, on the west side of the street, stood the King's castle. Time, and the ravages of war, have long since laid it in ruins. No tradition remains by whom it was founded; though it is probable that it was built by some bishop of Orkney. The walls of it are very thick, the dimensions large; and the stones with which it is constructed are so firmly cemented together that it is more difficult to dig them from the rubbish in which they are buried, than it would be from a quarry. This fortress seems to have been in good repair, and a place of no inconsiderable strength, in the days of Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney. This man was son of Robert Stewart, natural son of James V., who, in 1581, was created Earl of Orkney. Earl Patrick was a man of a haughty turn of mind and cruel disposition, and having committed many acts of oppression against the people, and of rebellion against his sovereign, in order to screen himself from the punishment he so justly deserved on that account, was forced to take refuge in this castle, which he maintained with much desperate valour for some time against the King's troops, till it was at last taken and demolished.

About an hundred yards south of the cathedral stand the remains of an extensive and elegant mansion, erected by Earl Patrick, and known as the Earl's palace. From the date above the principal door, it appears to have been built in 1607. It is a beautiful specimen of the castellated mansion; and its hanging turrets, spacious projecting windows, and balconies, have still a very fine effect. The chief part of it which remains is a very spacious and elegant hall. The dimensions of this are 58 feet long, 20 broad, and 14 high. There is a large chimney on the side, and a lesser one on the north end. A fine Gothic window, 12 feet by 13, lights it from the south; and on the east there are two, not much different in form, and each 12 feet by 12. The building consists of only two stories. The ground floor is divided into a number of vaults or cells, with little slits of windows. Near the door, which is entered from the north, is a beautiful stair, which, by three flights of steps, leads to the hall; below which is a well built of cut freestone, and furnished with water by leaden pip's under ground, from the high land to the east of Kirkwall. Like other fabrics reared at the same period, variety seems to have been more studied here than uniformity. For a long time past it has been unroofed; and no person has dwelt in it since Dr. M'Kenzie, who died in 1688, was bishop of this place.

Almost adjoining the Earl's palace stands another ruin denominated the Bishop's palace, of much greater antiquity; for neither record nor even tra-

dition has ventured to assert anything respecting either the time or circumstances of its foundation. So long ago as 1263,—the year in which Haco, King of Norway, undertook an expedition against Alexander III., King of Scotland, on account of a dispute that had arisen about the Western Isles,—it would appear to have been a place of consequence. This monarch, on returning from the mouth of the Clyde and the Highlands of Argyleshire—where he had spent the summer in waging war with the Scotch, with little success—resolved to winter in Orkney; and, for this purpose, stationed his ships in the harbours about the mainland, while he himself took up his quarters in Kirkwall. Here he kept court in a hall in the Bishop's palace for some time, till, worn out with disease,—occasioned, perhaps, by disappointment, and the fatigues of his unsuccessful campaign in the south,—he expired after a lingering illness, and was interred with much pomp in the cathedral of Kirkwall. The Bishop's palace was repaired and enlarged by Bishop Reid, but is now in an exceedingly dilapidated state. The north part of it consists of a handsome tower, built by Bishop Reid, circular without and square within. Earl Patrick is believed to have joined this tower to his palace, in such a manner as to form a hollow square of buildings, 240 feet by 200, comprising altogether a most magnificent residence.

The trade of Kirkwall cannot be called important, yet is considerable and improving. The surrounding seas are tempestuous, and the surrounding country poor and limited; yet such as the northern isles are, Kirkwall is advantageously situated to be their focus of trade. A large interchange takes place of miscellaneous goods for country produce. An annual fair of a fortnight's continuance commences on the first Tuesday after the 11th of August, and is attended by sellers from all parts of Orkney; and a monthly cattle market was lately begun. The town has offices of the Commercial bank, the National bank, and the Union bank. The principal inn is Snowie's, in the Main-street. A public conveyance runs to Stromness; a mail steam-packet plies daily to the Scottish mainland; and a steamer communicates weekly with the principal ports in the east of Scotland, down to Granton in the frith of Forth. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced in 1747, flourished for about 20 years and then declined. The manufacture of kelp was for a long series of years of great magnitude and great value, but became extinct here as elsewhere, after the introduction of foreign barilla. The plaiting of straw for hats and bonnets was commenced about the beginning of the present century, and proved a considerable means of support to the poorer classes, giving employment to about three-fourths of the female population; but this also is extinct. There is within the parish a distillery which exports a considerable quantity of whisky.

The harbour of Kirkwall was constructed about the year 1811. It is safe and commodious, and is frequented by vessels both in the coasting trade and in the foreign trade, including some from Norway and the Baltic. The customs port comprehends all the Orkney isles and the Skerries; but the only considerable creek within its limits, besides Kirkwall itself, is Stromness. The number of sailing vessels belonging to it in 1860 was 50, having an aggregate tonnage of 3,056. Its commerce in the year 1860 comprised, in the coasting trade, a tonnage of 39,077 inwards, and 37,501 outwards, and in the foreign and colonial trade, a tonnage of 82 inwards in British vessels, 532 inwards in foreign vessels, 90 outwards in British vessels, and 339 outwards in foreign vessels. The amount of har-

bour dues in 1855 was £280. The principal articles of export are cattle, sheep, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-skins, rabbit-skins, salt fish, feathers, and grain.

The origin of Kirkwall, as to either date or founders, is unknown. The Danes, we are informed, called it *Kirkivog*. Both Buchanan and Torfaeus are of opinion that this word should have been written *Cracoviaca*, and that it has been corrupted first into *Circna* and thence into *Kirkwall*. But all these words are said to signify the same thing, namely, *Kirkvaa* or *Kirkwaa*, 'the Great church.' A charter of James III., dated 31st March, 1486, speaks of the "old erection of our burgh and city of *Kirkwall* in Orkney by our noble progenitors of worthy memory, in ane haill burgh royal," and "of the great and old antiquity of our said city." This charter approves and ratifies all previous charters, rights, and privileges conferred upon the burgh, and contains an enumeration of lands and other kinds of property. Another charter was given by James V. in 1536; and this confirms the charter of James III., was confirmed in its turn by Charles II., and is deemed the governing charter. The value of the burgh property in 1832 was £1,199. The revenue in 1860-61, was £165 odds. The magistracy comprises a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, and councillors. The town-hall is a building of a good appearance, forming a piazza in front; the first story is divided into apartments for a common prison; the second contains an assembly-hall, with a large room adjoining for courts of justice; and the highest is set apart as a lodge for freemasons. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts of Orkney are held at *Kirkwall* on Thursdays. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Wednesday of every month. *Kirkwall* unites with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1860, 112; parliamentary constituency, 138. The town has several libraries, and several charitable institutions. The "*Orkney library*," instituted in 1815, is of considerable extent. Among distinguished natives of the town may be mentioned Sir Robert Strange, the eminent engraver, Malcolm Laing, the historian of Scotland, and Dr. Traill, the editor of the current edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Population of the royal burgh in 1841, 2,205; in 1861, 2,444. Houses, 343. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 3,519. Houses, 479.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a village on the right bank of Bowmont-water, opposite the village of Town-Yetholm, near the centre of Yetholm parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the nearest part of the English border, and 8 miles south-east of the town of Kelso, Roxburghshire. It is ruled by a baron-bailie, under the appointment of the Marquis of Tweeddale, the superior; has two annual fairs, one in summer for cattle and cheviot hogs, and one in winter for cattle, ewes, and widders; is the seat of the parish-church and manse, and a General Assembly's school; and has a population of about 360. Yetholm common, a wild moor of several hundred acres in extent, at a little distance from the village, on debateable ground between Scotland and England, is claimed by the villagers, and yielded to their possession, for the cutting of their turf and the grazing of their cattle. A portion of the villagers are a colony of wandering Irish, who recently located themselves here; but a much more characteristic portion are gypsies, varying in number from 130 to 150, the descendants of a tribe who settled here about the beginning of last century. These have been much modified in their character by the influence of a small benevolent society which, under the direction of the parish minister,

labours, chiefly by the education of the young, gradually to withdraw them from the erratic and predatory habits of their forefathers. Yet they have physical marks in their dusky complexion, their Hindoo features, and their black penetrating eyes, peculiar to themselves, and still broader peculiarities of a moral kind, in their erratic habits, their deep aversion to enlightenment, their attachment to migratory occupations, and their almost thorough seclusion from their neighbours, amounting very nearly to the possession and conservation of the Hindoo caste, which defy all doubt as to their being in a very emphatic sense gypsies,—the most noted and probably the largest tribe of that singular race of men in Scotland. They have a language of their own, which they are chary of speaking when others than gypsies are within earshot; and they very rarely—or never, perhaps, except when Christianizing influence brings them beyond the pale of their caste—intermarry with persons not belonging to their tribe. Nearly the whole of them are 'mug gers,' wandering dealers in earthenware; and, except during winter, they circulate in single families, or occasionally in parties of two families, round beaten tracts of country, pitching tiny tents by the way-side, or on unenclosed grounds for their shelter, and sleeping, with slender comforts of blanket or mattress, upon the ground. When on their excursions, they have a bad reputation among the general peasantry, but when at home, they are quiet, or quarrel only among themselves, and pursue a course fitted, in a degree, to win the confidence of their neighbours. One of their own number, chosen by themselves, rules over them as a king; and Willie Faa, who had long been their king, died in 1847, in the 96th year of his age, when a successor to him was chosen, and set apart to office amid an indescribable scene of drunken orgies.

KIRKYETTAN CRAGS. See **PENTLAND HILLS**.

KIRN, a prolongation of the town of Dunoon, and a post-office station, in the parish of Dunoon, Argyllshire. See **DUNOON**.

KIRNAN. See **GLASSARY**.

KIRRIEMUIR,—vulgarly pronounced, **KILLAMUIR**—a large parish, containing the post-town of Kirriemuir, and the villages of Northmuir, Maryton, Padanaram, Southmuir, Westmuir, and Sledmuir, in Forfarshire. It consists of two mutually detached parts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles asunder at their mutually nearest points, separated from each other by the parish of Kingoldrum, and lying respectively among the Grampians and in Strathmore.

The northern or Grampian district is bounded by Clova, Cortachy, Kingoldrum, Lintrathen, and Glenisla. Its length south-eastward is 11 miles; and its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The whole of it is hilly and mountainous, commencing on the south with Catlaw, the frontier mountain of the Grampians, and the highest ground in the parish, elevated 2,264 feet above the level of the sea, and stretching away north-westward in two screens or series of heights, whose inner sides form the basin of the Prosen, and both of which are ribbed or laterally cloven down by numerous glens and deep ravines, sending along to the Prosen their tributary torrents. Every part of the boundary, except the gorge through which the Prosen makes its exit, and a line $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down to that point from the north traversed by a tributary rill, consists of a water-shedding ridge of summits, dividing the interior from the basin of the South Esk and its tributaries on the one side, and from that of the Isla and its head-waters on the other. The hills of the district are, in a few instances, rocky, and, in a few, verdant, except at their summits; but they are, in general, clothed in heath.

with stripes and patches of grass along the beds of the little streamlets which trickle down their sides. The soil is partly thin and light, partly mossy, and in general wet. Considerable patches and expanses of natural wood still grace the district,—the remains of an ancient pervading tumultuous sea of trees which have bequeathed to the upper part the name of the Forest of Glenprosen. Excepting about 2,000 acres, partly arable and partly fine pasture and meadow, the whole area is wildly pastoral, or altogether waste.

The southern or Strathmore district of the parish is bounded by Cortachy, Tannadice, Oathlaw, Rescobie, Forfar, Kinnettles, Glamis, Airlie, and Kingoldrum. Its length southward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. For about a mile from the southern boundary the surface is almost flat; for 2 miles more it rises gently, and forms nearly a continuous sloping bank; and it then, when within a few hundred yards of the town, breaks steeply down, and stretches north and south for nearly a mile in a hollow or den about 100 feet deep. East and west of the town it is nearly all level, or but slightly diversified; and northward it delightfully undulates in dale and rising ground, and sends up, in the north-west corner, hilly heights, called the braes of Inverquharie, laden with plantation, or cultivated to their summits. The soil, in considerable belts along the north and the south, is sandy; but in the central and larger part of the area, it is, for the most part, a black mould, on a bottom of what is provincially called mortar. The whole district is cultivated up to apparently its highest capabilities of improvement, and is rich and beautiful in aspect. About 11,000 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 2,000 are under plantation; about 500 are occupied by houses, roads, and water; and the remaining 2,500 consist, to a small extent, of mosses, but are chiefly disposed in pasture. The plantations are finely arranged in clumps and little expanses, in the north, the east, the west, and the centre; and the southern division, which is now the barest, is traditionally said to have been part of the forest of Platane, extending westward to the hill of Finhaven in the parish of Oathlaw, once the shelter during a winter of the forces of Sir Andrew Murray, the copatriot of Sir William Wallace, and so dense in the phalanx of its trees that a wild cat might have leaped upon their boughs from end to end of its limits.

The river Prosen rises in the furthest nook of the upper district of the parish, and cuts the whole of that district, lengthways, into nearly equal parts, swollen in its progress by ten considerable brooks, and by other smaller rills; and after traversing an intermediate territory, it strikes the lower district near Prosen-Haugh, and runs for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the northern boundary. The South Esk, coming down at an acute angle from the north-west, here swallows up the Prosen, and hence traces the northern boundary for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The Carity, coming in from Kingoldrum, flows over $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the interior, at a brief distance from the Prosen and the Esk, and falls into the latter stream at Inverquharie. The Gairie rises in the vicinity of the town, and bisects the southern division of the lower district of the parish; but, in a dry summer, it has scarcely sufficient water-power to drive a mill. The lake of Kinnordy, a little north-west of the town, has been nearly all converted into meadow. The rocks of the Grampian district are principally mica slate, hornblende slate, and gneiss; and those of the Strathmore district are principally of the old red sandstone formation, with occasional protrusions of trap. The mosses of Kinnordy and Balloch are

regularly cut for supplies of fuel. There are seven principal landowners; and much the most extensive of these is Sir Charles Lyell of Kinnordy. The real rental in 1855 was £21,546. Assessed property in 1865, £27,174 6s. 0d. Estimated value of raw produce in 1833, £56,615. A little west of the town is a large semiglobular artificial mound called the Court-hillock, and beside it a pond called the Witch-pool; both of which seem to have been in requisition for the purposes of feudal justice and superstitious jurisprudence. In various localities are tumuli and uninscribed monumental stones. Within this parish were fought skirmishes arising out of the feuds of the clan Ogilvie; and, in particular, a sanguinary battle, fought in 1447 between that clan and the Lindsays, and fatal to 500 of the Ogilvies. The sward was often ensanguined also by the rieving expeditions, and the incursions for the levying of 'black mail,' made from the fastnesses of the Grampians. A considerable number of querns, arrow-heads, and battle-axes have been found. Two canoes or antique boats were discovered, one in a cave, and the other imbedded in a bog. A little north-west of the hill which overlooks the town, there were, till a few years ago, two remarkable rocking-stones, one consisting of whinstone and the other of porphyry, and both of them large and ponderous blocks. Near the confluence of the Carity and the South Esk stands the castle of Inverquharie. See INVERQUHARIE. The principal mansions are Kinnordy, Shielhill, Logie, Ballandarg, and Balnaboth. The lower district of the parish is well provided with roads, and has a branch railway from the town of Kirriemuir to the Scottish Midland railway. Population of the parish in 1831, 6,425; in 1861, 7,359. Houses, 1,359.

This parish is in the presbytery of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Douglas. Stipend, £246 4s. 8d.; glebe, £11. The parish church was built in 1786, and contains 1,240 sittings. There is a chapel of ease, called the South church, which was built in 1836, at the cost of about £1,340, and contains 1,021 sittings; and it is under the patronage of such seat-holders as are communicants. There is a church in the Glenprosen district which is served by the same missionary minister on the Royal bounty as the church of Clova. There are two Free churches of Kirriemuir, the North and the South; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were £177 3s. 5½d.,—of the latter, £301 10s. 8d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the one built in 1853, and containing 500 sittings,—the other fitted up in 1833, and containing 604 sittings. There is also an United Original Secession church, which was built in 1807, and contains 400 sittings. There is likewise an Episcopalian chapel, which was built in 1795, and contains 800 sittings. The parochial school is conducted by three teachers, English, commercial, and classical. Salaries, £36 7s. 2d., with about £130 fees, and £10 other emoluments. There are two endowed schools, and 12 other non-parochial schools. Besides the parish church, there were anciently in the parish five places of worship; one in the town of Kirriemuir, a piece of ground adjoining which is called in old writs the Kirkyard; one in Glenprosen, which continued to be in use till the time when the modern chapel in the district was erected; one at a place called Chapelton, about 3 miles north of the town; one at Killhill, about the same distance east of the town; and one near Ballinshae, the site of which is still enclosed with a wall, and used as the burying-place of the Fletchers of Ballinshae.

The TOWN of KIRRIEMUIR stands partly on level ground, and partly on an inclined plain, in the cen-

tre of the lower district of the parish of Kirriemuir, 5 miles north of Glamis, 5 west-north-west of Forfar, 16 north of Dundee, and 58 north of Edinburgh. The lower part of it is screened and shut in from a view of the circumjacent country by the brow of the den; but the higher part commands a prospect of nearly the whole of Strathmore. The hill on the skirt of which it hangs, ascendingly recedes from it toward the north-west, breaks precipitously down on the south, has in every other direction a gentle gradient, and exhibits from its broad summit an extent and brilliance of panorama equal to many of the most celebrated landscapes in Scotland. On the east are the undulating heights of Finhaven hill, and far beyond them the Grampians of Kincardineshire, belted on the horizon with the German ocean; on the north and west are the shelving ascents, the mysterious vistas, the surgy sea of elevations, the mist-gathering mountain-pinnacles, the dark and frowning and vastly varied forms of the Angus and the Perthshire Grampians; and on the south, away as far as the eye can reach, stretches the many-tinted valley of Strathmore, with its picturesque array of towns, castles, churches, plantations, lakes, and streams, flanked by the soft forms of the long range of the Sidlaw hills.

The town consists of several streets, arranged and mutually connected in a manner similar to the arms and shaft of an anchor. Though containing numerous mean houses, it has an improved and thriving appearance, and gives indications of the presence both of taste and of successful industry. The parish-church is a very handsome edifice, with a neat spire and clock. The Episcopalian chapel also sends aloft a spire, and contributes a fine feature to the burghal landscape. One of the United Presbyterian churches was originally the town-hall, built in 1815, and now, in its altered form, figures pleasingly as an ecclesiastical edifice. There are many good shops. The principal inns are the Commercial, the Crown, Lowden's and Wilkie's. The only considerable trade is the weaving of brown linen. This began to assume importance about the middle of last century; and so early as 1792, it produced osnaburghs and coarse linens to the yearly value of about £30,000. Before the century closed, the number of yards annually stamped was upwards of 1,800,000; and in 1819-20, it was 2,376,711. In 1826, the trade suffered a check, which immediately caused a great fall of wages, and continued to be severely felt for many years. Even so recently as 1841, when the number of weavers was about 2,100, the aggregate poverty of the inhabitants was greater than it had been at any time during the previous thirty years. The weavers continue to be still poor, but are not in actual distress; and, as a body, they are admitted to be expert and skilful in their vocation. Some miscellaneous business is done in shopping and handicrafts for the surrounding country. A weekly market is held on Friday; there is also a fortnightly cattle market; and annual fairs are held in June, July, October, and December. The branch railway which has just been formed, to connect the town with the Scottish Midland railway, is likely to prove beneficial. The town has offices of the National, the British Linen, and the City of Glasgow banks, a savings' bank, nine insurance agencies, a gas light company, a subscription library, two other public libraries, a gardener's society, a horticultural society, an education society, and a variety of philanthropic and religious institutions.

Kirriemuir is a burgh of barony, under Sir Charles Lyell of Kinnordy; but, as a burgh, it has neither property, revenue, nor debt. A baron bailie, appointed by the superior, is the only magistrate; and

he did not use to exercise any jurisdiction, but now presides as judge in a police and barony court. Matters of police are managed by a body of commissioners, with the baron bailie as chairman. A sheriff small debt court is held on the third Monday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Justice of peace small debt courts are held on the first Friday of every month. The town has a considerable antiquity; but no interesting events, and few authentic ones of any kind, in its early history, are on record. A curious feud formerly existed between the weavers of Kirriemuir and the sutors of Forfar; and has been noticed in our article on Forfar. Population of Kirriemuir in 1841, 3,067; in 1861, 3,275. Houses, 539.

KIRTA, a small island, near the west coast of Lewis, in the outer Hebrides.

KIRTLE (THE), a stream of the district intermediate between Annandale and Eskdale, in the south-east of Dumfries-shire. It rises in the extreme north of the parish of Middlebie, within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of a head-water of the Milk, a tributary of the Annan on the west, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of a head-stream of Wauchope-water, a tributary of the Esk on the east. Flowing $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles due south, and receiving tributary brooks from the hills, it falls upon the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and for 5 miles divides it from Middlebie, Annan, and a detached part of Dornock. It then runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward through its interior; and after a further course of 2 miles in the same direction through the parish of Gretna, enters the Solway frith at Kirtlefoot. See articles KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING and GREтна.

KIRTLE-BRIDGE, a post-office village on the southern verge of the parish of Middlebie, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the right bank of Kirtle water, and on the road from Lockerby to Carlisle, 3 miles south-east of Ecclefechan, and 4 north-west of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Contiguous to it, but within the parish of Annan, is a chapel of ease. Adjacent to it also is a station on the main trunk of the Caledonian railway; and over the Kirtle here is a viaduct of that railway, comprising nine arches, each 36 feet in span. The Kirtle, in the vicinity of the village, and downward thence to Kirkpatrick, but particularly in the tract noticed in our article Kirkconnel, is a beautiful stream, well worthy of the muse of the laureate, who sings:—

"Fair Helen Irvine, as she sat
Upon the braes of Kirtle,
Was lovely as a Grecian maid,
Adorned with wreaths of myrtle."

KIRTLE-FOOT. See KIRTLE (THE).

KIRTOMY. See FAIR.

KISHORN (LOCH), a projection, about 3 miles long, in a north-north-eastward direction, from the north side of Loch-Carron, and lying between the parish of Lochcarron and the parish of Applecross, in the south-west of Ross-shire.

KISSIMUL. See BARRA.

KITCHEN-LINN, an affluent of Brieche water, at the east end of the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire.

KITTERICK, a mountain overlooking the stream Palmure, and suddenly rising to the height of 1,000 or 1,200 feet, in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire. At its base, on the bank of the stream, shut out for six weeks in winter from the rays of the sun, stood the hut in which Dr. Alexander Murray, the celebrated linguist, was born; and around is the wild and sterile, the rude and sublime scenery amid which his early genius was cradled.

KITTOCK (THE), a streamlet of the north-west border of Lanarkshire. It rises in a marsh called

Kittock's Eye, about 2 miles south of the village of East Kilbride, and runs north-westward past that village, past the village of Kittocksides, and across the parish of Carmunnock, to a junction with the White Cart, below the village of Busby.

KITTOCKSIDE, a village in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. It stands on the northern border of that parish, about 4 miles south of Glasgow; and is a small but pleasant place.

KLETT, a small island, 2 miles south-south-west of Lochinvar, belonging to the parish of Assynt, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

KLOACHNABANE. See **CLACHNABANE**.

KNAIK (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Muthil, Perthshire. It rises in Glenlich-horn, and flows south-eastward past the steep banks on the west boundary of Ardoch camps, to the Allan, a mile below the bridge of Ardoch. Its length of course is 8 miles.

KNAPDALE, a district of Argyshire. It is bounded on the north by Loch-Crinan, the Crinan Canal, and Loch-Gilp; on the east, by Loch-Fyne, which separates it from Cowal; on the south, by Kintyre and Loch-Tarbert; and on the west, by the narrow seas which separate the mainland from the islands of Islay, Jura, and Scarba. Its length southward is about 20 miles; and its greatest breadth is 16 miles. Except for the intersection of Loch-Tarbert, it is strictly a continuation northward of the peninsula of Kintyre; yet it is itself so deeply indented on the west side by Loch-Caulisport and Loch-Swin as to be in a great measure cut within its own limits into three peninsulas, the most southerly of which, between Loch-Tarbert and Loch-Caulisport, is the largest, and the most northerly, between Loch-Swin and the Sound of Jura, is the smallest. Its name is compounded of two Gaelic words, which signify a hill and a plain, and which, taken together, denote a country composed of hills and dales; and this is perfectly descriptive of the district. Its ancient name, however, was Kilvick-Charraig, signifying the church or burying-ground of the son of Carraig; and the Carraig to whom that name alludes is said to have been an Irish missionary who first preached Christianity to its natives. It is not now a political division of Argyshire, but lies partly in the district of Argyre proper, and partly in the district of Islay. It formed one parish previous to 1734, but was then divided into two parishes, called North Knapdale and South Knapdale. The whole district appears to have been anciently in the possession of two clans, the M'Millans and the M'Neills, whose descendants here have nearly disappeared.

KNAPDALE (NORTH), a parish, containing the post-office villages of Tayvallich and Bellanoch, in Argyshire. Though lying on the mainland, it belongs politically to the district of Islay. It is bounded by Loch-Crinan, the Crinan Canal, the parish of South Knapdale, and the Sound of Jura. Its length south-westward is about $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is about 6 miles. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the intersection of Loch-Swin. See the articles **SWIN (LOCH)**, **CASTLE-SWIN**, and **KILLS**. The extent of coast, along the Sound of Jura and within Loch-Swin, cannot be less than 50 miles. The interior is much diversified by lowland and upland, by wood and water, and both contains and commands very beautiful landscapes. Its highest ground is Cruach-Lussa, rising 2,004 feet above sea-level. See the article **CRUACH-LUSSA**. Other hills of conspicuous character are those of Dunardary, Duntaynish, Ervary, and Arichonan, the last of which has an elevation of about 1,200 feet above sea-level. A chain of heights, culminating in Cruach-

Lussa, extends from north-east to south-west; the slopes or flanks of this chain decline seaward into gentle acclivities; and the ground thence to the east shore of Loch-Swin, a distance of nearly half-a-mile, is a gently inclined plain. The soil of the arable lands is variously sandy, gravelly, mossy, and loamy; and, at the south-west extremity of the parish, it is rich and fertile. There are about 21 freshwater lakes; but the largest of them is not more than 3 miles in circumference. Excellent springs are abundant; some of them strongly impregnated with lime. About 3,400 imperial acres of land are in tillage; about 22,126 are waste or pastoral; and about 2,181 are under wood. There are four landowners, and the most extensive of them is Malcolm of Poltalloch. The real rental in 1844 was £5,446; the value of assessed property in 1860, £5,638 0s. 0d.; the estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1844, £14,990. Five or six small decked vessels trade to Greenock, Liverpool, and Ireland. The fisheries are worth about £100 a-year. The principal antiquities, additional to Castle-Swin, are a mound on which the Lords of the Isles are said to have held courts of justice, remains of three old forts or watch towers, the ruin of the chapel of St. Carraig, an ancient cross nine feet high, and the ruins of the religious house of Drimmacraig. The parish is traversed by the road from Lochgilphead to the Jura ferry, and has ready access to the steamers which pass through the Crinan Canal. Population in 1831, 2,583; in 1861, 1,327. Houses, 249.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyre. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £164 6s. 10d.; glebe, £22. There are two parish-churches,—the one at Kilmicheel-Inverlussay, seating 432; the other at Tayvallich, seating 896; the former built in 1819, the latter in 1827. They are on opposite sides of Loch-Swin, and the minister officiates in them alternately. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 150; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £99 6s. 8d. There are three parochial schools, two of them with a salary of £25, and the other with £20. There are likewise six private schools. Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, who figured in the American war, acted for some time as governor of Jamaica, and died in 1791, was a native of North Knapdale.

KNAPDALE (SOUTH), a parish, containing the post-town of Ardrishaig, and part of the post-town of Tarbert, in the Argyre district of Argyshire. It comprises all the district of Knapdale, excepting what is comprised in the parish of North Knapdale. Its length south-south-westward is 21 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 10 miles. Loch-Caulisport penetrates its west side in a north-eastward direction, to the extent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with an average width of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It has several fine bays, which afford safe anchorage; and is flanked by shores, which are partly bold and partly gradual, but all richly covered with copsewood. The general surface of the parish is roughly upland. One range extends 12 miles from Invernail to Barnellan, and commands one of the most extensive, varied, and grandly picturesque views in Britain, from Islay to the Perthshire mountains, and from Mull to Ireland, with everywhere a crowded intervening space of mountain-heights and belts of the sea. Other elevations extend parallel to this principal range, and are separated from one another by deep well-sheltered dales. The extent of arable land bears but a small proportion to the extent of waste and pasture lands, and is very much intersected by hills and marshy grounds. The soil is chiefly of a mossy nature, lying upon a stratum of sand; but in the

low ground it is loamy. There is a considerable aggregate area under wool, both natural and planted. There are five or six lakes, and very many rills and torrents. A lead mine was wrought for some time on the estate of Inverneill. There are nine landowners. The mansions are Auchendarroch, Inverneill, Ormsary, Erines, Drimdrishuig, and Barmore. About fifty boats are employed in the herring-fishery on Loch-Fyne. Large facility of communication is enjoyed through Ardrishaig. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,137; in 1861, 2,519. Houses, 314. Assessed property in 1860, £7,357.

This parish is in the presbytery of Inverary, and synod of Argyle. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 18s. 6d.; glebe, £10. There are two parish-churches,—the one built at Inverneill, and the other at Achoish, both about the year 1775, and each containing 250 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1855 was £2 4s. 2d. There are four parochial schools, and they have divided amongst them the maximum salary. There are also an Assembly's school, and two or three winter private schools. There were formerly within the limits of South Knapdale seven ancient chapels; but the remains of only three of these are now to be seen.

KNEES, a headland, consisting of a bold mass of conglomerate, about 7 miles north-north-east of Stormoway, on the east coast of Lewis, in the Outer Hebrides.

KNIGHTSRIDGE, an estate in the parish of Livingstone, Linlithgowshire. A hill on this estate, in the north-east corner of the parish, called Knights-ridge-hill or Dechmont-Law, has an elevation of 686 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very extensive prospect.

KNIGHTSWOOD, a village in the Dumbartonshire section of East Kilpatrick. It stands on the south-eastern verge of Dumbartonshire, midway between Yoker and Maryhill, 5 miles north-west of Glasgow. Population, 319.

KNIFE. See CUMNOCK (New).

KNOCK, a Gaelic word, signifying a hill. It is used by itself to designate many a hill in Scotland, and in a few instances to designate an estate or other locality characterized by a hill. It is also used in apposition with other names, particularly the names of parishes or towns, as in the cases of Knock of Alves, Knock of Bathgate, Knock of Crieff, Knock of Fordoun, Knock of Fordyce, Knock of Grange, Knock of Ordiqhill, and Knock of Renfrew. And it is used in many instances as a prefix.

KNOCK (THE). See EDENKILLIE, KILDALTON, and RENFREW.

KNOCK (TOWER OF). See GLENMICK.

KNOCKANDO, a parish, containing the village of Archieston, and the post-office station of Knockando, in the south-east of Morayshire. It is bounded by Dallas, Birnie, Rothes, Inveraven, Aberlour, Cromdale, and Edenkille. Its length north-eastward is about 15½ miles; and its breadth is from 2 to 6 miles. The river Spey traces the whole of its north-eastern boundary, from Cromdale to Rothes, a little beneath Craigellachie bridge; and in one part of that river's course here occurs the rock of Tomdow, which is the most dangerous point for the floats of timber from the forests of Rothiemurchus and Abernethy to the sea. The burn of Aldyoulie, the burn of Aldarder, the burn of Knockando, the burn of Ballintomb, and some other brooks drain the interior down rapid descents to the Spey, making some beautiful little waterfalls in their progress. There are two small lochs in the moorlands. The general surface of the parish is considerably diversified with haughs, rising grounds, hills, glens, and moorlands;

ascending on the whole, from beautiful low grounds on the Spey to tracts of wild heathy mountain on the interior border, with an extreme elevation there which is commonly reckoned the highest ground in Morayshire, and which, in fine weather, commands a very extensive prospect. There are many mineral springs. The rocks are variously granitic, schistose, and sedimentary. The soil near the Spey is sandy; higher up, it is black gravelly mould; still higher, it is a heavy clay; and toward the moors, it is mossy. There are large expanses of moss, particularly at Milton, Monahoudie, and Mannoeh. There are considerable plantations at Archieston, Corgyle, Easter Elchies, and other places. The great flood of 1829 worked terrible devastation in the tracts of Aldarder burn, Knockando burn, and other parts of the parish. The landowners are Grant of Wester Elchies, Grant of Ballindalloch, and the Earl of Seafield. The mansions are Wester Elchies-house, Knockando-house, and Glengunnery-cottage. The old valued rental was £1,987 Scotch. Assessed property in 1860, £5,176 0s. 0d. There are four grain-mills, a waulk-mill, a carding-mill, saw and threshing mills, and two distilleries. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,497; in 1861, 1,736. Houses, 355.

This parish is in the presbytery of Aberlour, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Seafield. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £13. The parish church was built in 1757, and repaired in 1832, and contains 477 sittings. There is a Free church of Knockando; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £61 7s. 4½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Archieston, with an attendance of about 175. There is also an Independent chapel, built in 1818, and containing 200 sittings. There are two parochial schools, with each a salary of £40 as fixed by the act of 1861, and a share in the Dick bequest. There are also three Society schools and a private school. The present parish of Knockando comprehends the ancient parishes of Knockando and Macallan, both of which were vicarages. A small vestige of Macallan church still remains; and there are two or three places in the parish where chapels or religious houses are supposed to have stood.

KNOCKBAIN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Munloch and the village of Charleston, in the south-east corner of Ross-shire. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Avoch, Urquhart, and Killearnan. Its length south-south-westward is about 6½ miles; and its breadth is about 5½ miles. It comprises the north side of Kessock ferry, extends thence along the Moray frith toward Avoch, and is intersected westward by Munloch bay. Its surface is smooth, and rises gradually from the coast to the summit of the Mullbuy. See the articles KESSOCK, MUNLOCH, and MULLBUY. The rocks belong to the old red sandstone formation. The soil is very various, and lies upon a diversity of subsoil, but, in general, is good. About 3,050 imperial acres are in tillage. The plantations are extensive; and there is no undivided common. There are five landowners. The mansion of Belmaduthy is a princely abode, with a fine square of every other suitable accommodation. The real rental is upwards of £6,000. Assessed property in 1860, £5,176 0s. 0d. A battle was fought in this parish, in the 13th century, between the Macdonalds and the inhabitants of Inverness. General Mackenzie, who fell at the battle of Talavera, was a native. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,139; in 1861, 2,485. Houses, 523.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chanonry, and the synod of Ross. Patrons, the Crown and the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £232 18s. 8d.; glebe, £22. Unappropriated teinds, £92 14s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 18s. 0d. The parish

church was repaired and enlarged about 35 years ago, and contains about 750 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 1,200; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £205 14s. 4d. There is also an Episcopalian chapel, with an attendance of about 100. There are three non-parochial schools. The parish of Knockbain was constituted in 1756 by the union of the parishes of Kilmuir-Wester and Suddy; and it took the name of Knockbain from the spot on which the church was built. Kilmuir signifies "the church of Mary;" Suddy, "a good place to settle in;" and Knockbain, "the white hill."

KNOCKBIRNEY. See KINCARDINE, Ross-shire.

KNOCKBRECK, a hill and a stream in the island of Jura. There is a salmon fishery on the stream.

KNOCK-CASTLE. See LARGS and SKYE.

KNOCKDOLIAN. See COLMONELL.

KNOCKDOW. See INVERCHAOLAIN.

KNOCKELDERABOLL, a mountain on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Loth and Kildonan, in Sutherlandshire.

KNOCKENBAIRD, a hill in the parish of Insch, Aberdeenshire.

KNOCKFARRIL, a conical eminence, crowned with a vitrified fort, on the south side of the valley of Strathpeffer, in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire. This hill-fort is one of the most beautiful and strongly marked in Scotland. The ascent of it from the valley is very steep, almost vertical. The vitrified rampart on the top encloses an oval area of about 420 feet by 120; and is defended by breastworks, which proceed down the adjoining slopes. It commands a distinct view of Craighadric, in the vicinity of Inverness, and of Dunskaith, on the northern Sutor of Cromarty. A regular chain of forts are in sight both toward the west along the Great Glen, and toward the east; so that, on the appearance of an enemy on either side of the island, an alarm could be given from Knockfarril to the whole country from coast to coast, perhaps within an hour.

KNOCKFIN. See KILTARLITY.

KNOCKGEORGAN. See ARDROSSAN.

KNOCKGERRAN, a barony belonging to the Marquis of Ailsa, in the parish of Dailly, and including the island of Ailsa, in Ayrshire.

KNOCKHALL. See DEERNES and FOVERAN.

KNOCKHEAD, a point of land, extending into a reef of rocks, at the north-eastern extremity of the parish of Boisdie, in Banffshire. It is situated about 2 miles west-north-west of the town of Banff.

KNOCKHILL. See FORDYCE, HODDAM, FORDOUN, and GRANGE.

KNOCK-HOUSE. See TOROSAY.

KNOCKINGLAW. See INVERURY.

KNOCKINHAGLISH, the site of an ancient church, on the lands of Finnich-Drummond, in the parish of Drymen, Stirlingshire.

KNOCKINTIBER, a village in the parish of Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.

KNOCKIRNY, a mountain on the mutual border of Kincardine in Ross-shire, and of Assynt in Sutherlandshire. It abounds in white and party-coloured marble.

KNOCKLAGAN, a picturesque hill, "the hill of hollows," on the west side of the parish of Eddertoun, Ross-shire.

KNOCKMADE, a barony belonging quoad sacra to the parish of Beith, Ayrshire, but formerly included in the parish of Neilston in Renfrewshire, and still belonging quoad civilia to the latter county.

KNOCKMAHAR, a hilly ridge, between the hill of Blair and the Lorny burn, in the parish of Blairgowrie, Perthshire. It rises higher than the

hill of Blair, and is partly cultivated and partly covered with plantations of Scotch pine.

KNOCKMAN. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KNOCKMOY. See KINTYRE (MULL OF).

KNOCKNALLAIG. See KELLS.

KNOCKNABARYVICH, a considerably high hill in the parish of Reay, Caithness-shire.

KNOCKNAVIE, a wooded hill, crowned by a cairn, called the cairn of the galloways, in the parish of Rosskeen, Ross-shire.

KNOCKNOWTON, an eminence in the eastern part of the parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. It commands a gorgeous view of Strathelyde, together with distant backgrounds, — Edinburgh-castle on the east, Loudon-hill and the peaks of Arran on the south, and Dumbarton-castle, Benlomond, and the mountains of Argyleshire on the west.

KNOCKSHOGGLEHOLM, a village in the parish of Coylton, Ayrshire. Population, 102. Houses, 19.

KNOCKSIDE, a hill, rising to the altitude of 1,419 feet above the level of the sea, in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire.

KNOCKSLEITILL, a high hill in the parish of Reay, Caithness-shire.

KNOCKSTING. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

KNOCK-WATER. See KNAIK (THE).

KNOCKWOOD. See KIRKMICHAEL, Dumfries-shire.

KNOWE, a post-office station subordinate to Newton-Stewart, in Galloway.

KNOWE OF SKAE, a headland on the south-west of the island of Westray, in Orkney.

KNOWHEAD. See DENNY.

KNOWS, a manufacturing locality, in the vicinity of the town of Beith, Ayrshire.

KNOX (JOHN). See ABERDEEN and EDINBURGH.

KNOYDART, a district on the west coast of the mainland of Inverness-shire. See GLENELG and INVERNESS-SHIRE.

KOLLIEBEN, a hill on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Clyne and Loth, Sutherlandshire.

KOOMB. See ELLAN-NA-COOMB.

KOR-STONE. See MONEDIE.

KYLE, a Celtic word, signifying a frith or a narrow belt of sea. It is used in Scottish topographical nomenclature, both as a prefix and in apposition, both in the singular number and in the plural. The name Kyle, however, as applied to a district in Ayrshire, is not this word, but a corruption of Coil or Coyle.

KYLE, the middle district, anciently the middle bailiwick, of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the north by the river Irvine, which divides it from Cunningham; on the north-east by Lanarkshire; on the east by Dumfries-shire; on the south by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the south-west by the river Doon, which divides it from Carrick; and on the west by the frith of Clyde. The river Ayr rising on its eastern boundary, and traversing it westward to the Clyde, divides it into Kyle-Stewart on the north, and King's-Kyle on the south. Its chief streams, additional to the Ayr, are the Coyl and the Luggar, tributaries of that river, — the Cessnock, a tributary of the Irvine, — and the Nith, which drains its south-east corner, and passes into Dumfries-shire. Its parishes are Dundonald, Riccarton, Galston, Craigie, Symington, Mauchline, Sorn, Muirkirk, Monkton, Tarbolton, Newton, St. Quivox, Stair, Auchinleck, Ayr, Coylton, Ochiltree, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Dalrymple, and Dalmellington, — all in the presbytery of Ayr. Population in 1831, 56,066; in 1861, 73,279. Houses, 10,059.

KYLE-AKIN, the strait at the north-western

extremity of the sound which separates the island of Skye from the Scottish mainland. It is very narrow, insomuch that a common fable represents the old method of passage over it to have been by leaping.

KYLE-AKIN, a post-office village in the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye. It stands on the shore of the strait of Kyle-Akin, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Broadford. It was founded by the late Lord Macdonald, on a grand plan, as an intended considerable sea-port, to consist chiefly of two-story houses with attics; but has never yet exceeded, and gives no near prospect of exceeding, the limits of a mere village. Yet it is one of the main thoroughfares between Skye and the mainland, has a good inn, and is the seat or meeting-place of the synod of Glenelg. Population, 231. Houses, 40.

KYLE-CASTLE. See AUCHINLECK.

KYLE-OF-DURNESS. See DURNESS.

KYLE-OF-KINCARDINE, the narrow upper part of the Dornoch frith. See DORNOCH FRITH (THE).

KYLE-OF-LAXFORD, the long narrow bay, otherwise called Loch Laxford, which penetrates the middle part of the parish of Edderachyllis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

KYLE-OF-SUTHERLAND, the upper part of the Dornoch frith.

KYLE-OF-TONGUE. See TONGUE.

KYLE-RHEA, the strait at the north-east end of the sound of Sleat, between the island of Skye and the Scottish mainland. It is the thoroughfare from Skye to the Great Glen by way of Glenelg. Its width is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and the current of the tide through it is exceedingly rapid; but the ferry-boats upon it are substantial and well managed. On each side of it stands a solitary inn, affording pretty good accommodation.

KYLE-SCOW, the long narrow bay which forms the mutual boundary of Assynt and Edderachyllis, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. See ASSYNT and EDDERACHYLLIS.

KYLES-HILL. See POLWARTH.

KYLES-MURE. See MAUCLINE.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow and remarkably picturesque arm of the frith of Clyde, separating the northern part of the island of Bute from Argyleshire. It commences between Bogany-point in Bute and Toward-point in Cowal with a width of 2 miles. It suddenly expands, on the Bute side, into Rothesay bay, and soon after into Kaimes bay; and then, 2 miles farther on, sends off the picturesque Loch-Striven north-north-westward into Cowal. Its direction up to Strone-point, at the commencement of this loch, is north-westward, its length $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its average breadth about 2 miles or somewhat less. It has here all the character of a capacious and most beautiful bay, brilliantly diversified in the lands which flank it, and commanding a view outward of the Big Cumbrae Island, and of a long sweep of the coast of Ayrshire. At Strone-point it suddenly contracts to a width of less than half-a-mile; and thence it proceeds 5 miles north-westward to the mouth of Loch-Riddan. Everything, in this stretch, assumes a truly Highland aspect. The glen becomes narrow, the hills steep; and along

their rugged acclivities, as artlessly situated as the rocks with which they are strewn, appears the rudely constructed shieling of the fisherman or shepherd; while at wider intervals is seen the farmer's better-constructed cottage, surrounded with a few patches of cultivated soil, appropriated to the production of potatoes, oats, and barley. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile before arriving at the mouth of Loch-Riddan, the most picturesque part of the Kyles is reached. Here the passage narrows into the size of a small river, and the eye in vain searches for an opening through which to proceed—the hills being so closely joined as to appear like one immense barrier surrounding the extremity of an inland lake. A little onward lie three small rocky islands, exhibiting the appearance of having once been exposed to the action of fire, from which cause they have received the name of the Burnt Islands; and on one of them stand the remains of a vitrified fort. In the mouth of Loch-Riddan appears the small but celebrated isle of Ellan-Dheirrig, which was strongly fortified by the Earl of Argyle in his great military movement of 1685. At this point, the Kyles make a sudden deflexion. They proceed hence $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the direction of south-west, retaining over that distance much of the narrowness of their previous course; and then they deflect again, and proceed thence in a southerly direction 6 or 8 miles toward Ardlamont-point and Inch-Marnoch, gradually expanding in their progress, till they become lost in the wide expanse of waters at the conjunction of Kilbrannan-sound and Loch-Fyne. From the point of their last deflexion they so gradually and gracefully evolve themselves from their previous narrowness, and so grandly open out toward a front view of Inch-Marnoch and the peaks of Arran, that the effect of the wide grand landscape upon the mind of a beholder, after his passage through the previous long strait, is in the highest degree enrapturing. The Kyles are traversed from end to end by the steamers which ply from Glasgow to Loch-Fyne; and in all their lower parts, from Rothesay-bay up to Loch-Riddan, they are now traversed also by steamers of their own, which ply to various neat watering places on their shores, and to Loch-Striven and Loch-Riddan.

KYMAGH (THE), a small affluent of the Livet, in the upper part of the parish of Inveraven, Banffshire. It rises near the boundary with Aberdeenshire, and runs about 7 miles south-westward, to the centre of Glenlivet.

KYPE (THE), a stream of the south-western border of Lanarkshire. It rises near the boundary with Ayrshire, and runs 5 miles north-eastward, on the boundary between Lesmahago and Avondale, and 3 miles north-westward, on the boundary between Avondale and Stonehouse; and then falls into the Avon within a mile of Strath-aven. In its upper course it is a bleak moorland stream, capable of being suddenly swollen into a mischievous torrent; but, as it approaches the Avon, it becomes comparatively ornate, and makes a fine waterfall, of about 50 feet in leap.

KYPE'S-RIGG, a ridge of hill, extending from the left bank of the Kype $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire.

KYTON. See CALEDONIAN CANAL.

L

LACHTALPINE. See DALMELLINGTON.

LACKSTA (THE), a stream abounding with trout and salmon, in the parish of Harris, in the Outer Hebrides.

LACOCK. See FOWLIS.

LADADDA. See FIFESHIRE.

LADDERS (THE). See KATRINE (LOCH).

LADHOPE, a quoad sacra parish on the north-west border of Roxburghshire. It was constituted by the Court of Teinds in 1855. It comprises part of the post-town of Galashiels, and the north-western part of the quoad civilia parish of Melrose. Its parish church was formerly a chapel of ease, has an attendance of about 340, and is under the patronage of such male seatholders as are communicants. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 360; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £204 18s. 4d. See the articles GALASHIELS and MELROSE.

LADIES' HILL. See STIRLING.

LADY, a name in the topographical nomenclature of Scotland, referring to the Roman Catholic times, when the Virgin Mary, called by the Roman Catholics "Our Lady," was an object of the national worship. It is used in one or two instances alone, but is used more commonly as a prefix.

LADY, a parish, comprising the north-eastern portion of the island of Sanday, in Orkney. Its post-town is Kirkwall. It is bounded on the south-west by the parish of Cross, and on all other sides by the sea. Its length south-westward is about 9 miles; and its average breadth is about 1 mile. It is deeply indented on the north-west by Otterswick bay, and on the south by Stywick bay; and it sends out the promontorial headlands of Taftness in the extreme north, Start in the extreme north-east, Tressness on the east side of Stywick bay, and Elsness on the west side of that bay. There is a lagoon on the estate of Elsness, 100 Scotch acres in extent, dry at low water, but capable of being easily converted into a fine harbour. There is a lagoon of similar character, and of at least twice the extent, at Tressness. About one-third of the land is waste and heathy, and the rest either forms good natural pasture or is under cultivation. The soil is very various, but for the most part is a fertile mixture of mould and sand. There are several of the ancient buildings called Picts' houses. The real rental in 1841 was £2,203. Population in 1831, 858; in 1861, 1,122. Houses, 177.

This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Patron, the Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £4 8s. The parish church was rebuilt about 24 years ago, and is amply commodious. There are in Sanday a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1865 was £97 13s. 3½d. There is one parochial school for the three parishes of Sanday; and the salary attached to it is now £40. There is a Society's school in the district of Sellibister in Lady parish. There is a lighthouse on Start-point. See START.

LADYBANK, a post-office village in the parish of Collessie, Fifeshire. It is situated about a mile north of Kingskettle, and 5 miles south-west of

Cupar. It was formerly called Ladybog, and was a mere linen-weaving village on the allotment principle; but it has acquired importance from being the point at which the main trunk of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway forks into the two branches toward respectively Perth and Dundee. Here is a depot of the railway for engines and carriages; and in the vicinity are a meal mill and a sandstone quarry. Population, 376.

LADY-BAY, a small bay on the north coast of the parish of Kirkcolum, in Wigtonshire.

LADY-BURN, a brook which rises in the parish of Monimail, and flows 3 miles south-eastward to a junction with the Eden, at the east side of the town of Cupar, in Fifeshire. It traverses the northern suburbs of that town, and contributes materially to the town's cleanliness and cheerfulness.

LADY-CRAIG. See ANDREWS (ST.).

LADY-GLEN. See DAILLY.

LADY-ISLE, an uninhabited rocky islet, in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. It lies in the bay of Ayr, 2 miles south-west of Troon-point, 5½ miles north-west by north of Ayr pier, and 5½ miles south-south-west of the mouth of Irvine-water. Its length southward is 3½ furlongs; and its breadth is ¼ of a mile. Importance attaches to it on account of its affording, in the large open bay in which it lies, and along a great extent of coast from Galloway to Fairley-roads unprovided with harbour or anchorage for large vessels, the only place of shelter from westerly winds. See LAPPOCH.

LADYKIRK, a parish, containing the post-office station of Ladykirk, the post-office village of Horn-dean, and the village of Upsetlington, on the south-eastern border of Berwickshire. It is bounded on the south-east by the Tweed, which divides it from England, and on other sides by the parishes of Coldstream, Swinton, Whitsome, and Hutton. Its length north-eastward is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2½ miles. The surface rises gently from the Tweed, and is diversified with a few swells, but, in general, is level and fertile. About one-fourth is disposed in perennial pasture, and devoted by a deed of entail to the grazing of a highly valued variety of short-horned cattle. About 50 or 60 acres are covered with trees. All the rest of the area is cropped in the most approved methods of husbandry. A white micaceous sandstone lies beneath a large part of the surface, and a reddish sandstone occurs in the west; but they are nowhere quarried. The Tweed rolls the full flood of its beauty in a thrice-repeated curve 3 miles along the boundary; and is stationed-off in several places for its salmon-fisheries. On its opposite bank stands Norham-castle. Previous to the erection of Berwick-bridge—built apparently in the reign of Elizabeth—a ford at this place often gave passage across the river to armies of invasion, and occasionally pointed out spots in the vicinity as convenient scenes of international conference and negotiation. Holywell-haugh, an adjacent field, was the place of meeting between Edward I. and the Scottish nobles, to adjust the dispute respecting the succession to the crown of Scotland. The parish-church, situated near the river, was, in the reign of Mary, the scene of a treaty

concluded by commissioners, and supplementary to that of Chateau-Cambrensis. James IV., when crossing the ford at the head of his army, was in hazard of being swept away by the swollen current, and vowed, if he should be delivered, to build a church in honour of 'Our Lady.' The erection which sprang up in fulfilment of his vow, was called Ladykirk, and, usurping the place of the more ancient parochial church, imposed its name on the parish. Ladykirk-house, in the south-east corner, on the Tweed, is the only mansion; and the proprietor of it is the principal landowner. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834 was £11,330. Assessed property in 1865, £6,851 2s. 11d. Population in 1831, 485; in 1861, 564. Houses, 119.

This parish is in the presbytery of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £170 16s. 2d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary is now £60, with about £13 fees. The parish church was built in 1500, and contains about 300 sittings. It was originally a handsome cruciform Gothic edifice, but has been utterly disfigured by modern alterations and additions. There is an United Presbyterian church at Hordean. The present parish of Ladykirk comprehends the ancient parishes of Upsetlington or Ladykirk on the south, and Hordean on the north. The former was anciently a rectory; and the latter belonged, till the Reformation, to the monks of Kelso. Robert Byset, who obtained, during the 12th century, the manor of Upsetlington, founded, in the reign of David I., an hospital at Hordean, dedicated it to St. Leonard, and gave it, with its pertinents, to the monks of Kelso, obliging them to maintain two paupers on the foundation, and to support an officiate in the hospital chapel. At a place still called Chapel-park, a little north of Upsetlington, are faint traces of an ancient building,—either the hospital, or some other ecclesiastical edifice. In the vicinity are three fountains, graced with modern pillars, inscribed respectively with the names of St. Mary's, the Monk's, and the Nun's well.

LADYKIRK, a parish in the island of Stronsay, in Orkney. It comprises the south-western limb of that island; and is washed on the north by Linga sound, and on the east by Rousholm bay. Its length north-north-eastward is 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Population in 1831, 274; in 1851, 356. Houses, 66.—This parish is now comprehended in the united parishes of Stronsay and Eday. See **STRONSAY**.

LADYKIRK, a locality adjacent to Duncansby, formerly the site of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness-shire.

LADYKIRK, an estate on which stand the remains of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the parish of Monkton, in Ayrshire.

LADYKIRK, or **NORTHKIRK**, a parish, containing the village of Northkirk, or Pierwall, and comprising the northern part of the island of Westray, in Orkney. Its length south-south-westward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Population in 1831, 834; in 1851, 993. Houses, 193.—This parish now forms part of the united parish of Westray and Papa Westray. See **WESTRAY**.

LADYLAND. See **KILBIRNIE**.

LADYLOAN. See **ARBROATH**.

LADY'S-ROCK. See **LISMORE**.

LADY'S-WELL, or **LADYWELL**, any well which was formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary, or any locality containing such well, and named from it. The name was very common in Roman Catholic times, and is still retained in a number of places, particularly Aboyne, Airth, Alloa, Avoch, Balmarino, Bedrule, Daviot in Aberdeenshire, Falkland, Glas-

gow, Glenisla, Grange in Banffshire, Kincardine in Ross-shire, Marnoch, Stow, Traquair, and Whitekirk.

LADY-YESTER'S. See **EDINBURGH**.

LAG, or **LAGG**, a Gaelic word, used both as a name and as a prefix in Scottish topographical nomenclature. It signifies a small round hollow plain. The plural of it is Laggan.

LAG, or **LAGG**. See **DUNSCORE**, **KILMORIE**, **ARD-NAMURCHAN**, and **KEILLS**.

LAGAMHULIN, a small bay on the south-east coast of the Island of Islay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Port-Allen, Argyshire.

LAGANALLACHY. See **DUNKELD (LITTLE)**.

LAGGAN, a highland parish, comprising the south-west of the district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire. It has a post-office of its own name, 11 miles from Kingussie. It is bounded on the south by Perthshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kilmanivaig, Boleskine, and Kingussie. Its extent from north to south, and also from east to west, is about 22 miles; but only a tract of about 3 miles in breadth contains nearly all the inhabitants. The general surface is wildly and confusedly mountainous, consisting of a congeries of lofty, heathy, barren heights, of gloomy aspect, looking as if huddled together, or heaped up summit on summit, yet plentifully intersected by corries, ravines, narrow glens, the beds of lakes, and the upper part of the valley of the Spey. The uplands, for the most part, are dismal to the eye, and of very small economical value; but the inhabited parts, together with the hill slopes adjacent to them, are pleasant and beautiful, comparatively fertile in soil, and affording some noble expanses of picturesque scenery. The central Grampians, overhanging Loch-Ericht, are on the southern border; the Monadhleadh mountains, in their alpine heights around the sources of the Spey, are on the northern border; and the mountains which flank Loch-Laggan, and form the watershed between Badenoch and Lochaber, are on the west. The interesting features of scenery and objects of locality are very numerous, but nearly all will be found noticed in our articles **ARDVERIKIE**, **CLUNY**, **GARVIEMORE**, **MONADH-LEADH**, **BENALDER**, **ERICHT (LOCH)**, **LAGGAN (LOCH)**, **GLENTUIM**, **BADENOCH**, **SPEY**, and **INVERNESS-SHIRE**. Thousands of springs rise among the uplands, forming considerable brooks; and these are ever liable to be suddenly swollen by heavy rain-falls, into voluminous torrents. Those in the south find their way through Loch-Ericht to the Tay; those in the central parts of the west run into Loch-Laggan, to form the efflux of the Spean; and all the rest are headstreams of the Spey, the remotest of them being the nascent Spey itself, coming in from the north-east corner of Lochaber. Metamorphic rocks of the gneiss kind predominate in the mountains; a bed of excellent limestone lies in the valley of the Spey; and slate of inferior quality is found. The soil in the lower valleys is alluvial, and in some places has a depth of ten or twelve feet. The landowners are Baillie of Kingussie, Macpherson of Cluny, and Macpherson of Glentruim. The mansions are Cluny-castle, Glentruim-house, Falls-of-Truim-house, Ardverikie, and Glenshirra-house. On a rock of the ridge which separates Glenshirra from Strathmashie, at an altitude of at least 600 feet above the level of the adjacent valley, are considerable remains of an ancient fortification, with walls upwards of nine feet thick, built of large flags or broad stones, without mortar. The parish is touched by the great road from Inverness to Perth, and traversed by the roads thence from Fort-Augustus and Fort-William. Population in 1831, 1,196; in 1861, 986. Houses, 208. Assessed property in 1860, £7,942.

This parish is in the presbytery of Abertarff, and synod of Glendg. Patron, the Duke of Richmond. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary, is £52 10s. The parish church was built in 1842, and contains about 500 sittings. It is situated on the Spey, in the lower part of the parish, within 2 miles of Cluny-castle. There is a Free church of Laggan, with an attendance of 220; and the amount of its receipts in 1855 was £128 17s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, on a prominent site in Glenshirra. The ancient church of Laggan is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Kenneth. The ruins of it are still to be seen at the head of Loch-Laggan, 7 miles west of the present church. Mrs. Grant, who lived many years in the manse of Laggan as the wife of the parish minister, and who died at Edinburgh in 1838, is far known to fame as the writer of several popular works on the Highlands and Highlanders.

LAGGAN-BAY, a bay on the east side of Loch-indaal, in the island of Islay. It measures nearly 5 miles across the mouth, but does not penetrate the land to a greater extent than about 2 miles. It is flanked on the south side by the Mull of Oa.

LAGGAN-HILL, a picturesque conical hill in the south-east of the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire. It serves, with some other similar hills, to flank the north side of Strathearn, as an advanced guard to the background Grampians.

LAGGAN (Loch), a lake on the south-west border of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. It extends south-westward, with a length of about 8 miles, and a breadth of from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and discharges itself, by giving origin to the river Spean, on the north-east verge of Lochaber. Although inferior in point of picturesque beauty to Loch-Arkeg, Loch-Laggan, among the Inverness-shire lakes, is a beautiful expanse of water; and the surrounding mountains are not deficient either in variety of outline, or in grandeur of form. Its shores are deeply indented, the hills in some places throwing out long narrow promontories, while in other places the loch dips in graceful bays over sandy flats. It is consequently impossible for the eye to catch more than a section of the loch at one view. The largest of numerous torrents flowing into Loch-Laggan is the Pattaig, which descends from the Benalder forest, and runs into the loch with an ample current confined for some short distance betwixt grey precipitous rocks, but making its escape from this gorge by sweeping over a ledge of rock, with a fall of 8 or 10 feet, in a broad and almost unbroken stream. Tradition has been busy with Loch-Laggan and its shores, as with almost every lake or mountain in the Highlands. In early ages its beauty, or the game with which its mountains abounded, attracted royalty. "Fergus, the first of our kings," long prior to the time when the castle of Inverlochy became a royal residence, made this lake and its mountains the scene of his amusements. Here, or in the near neighbourhood, Prince Charles Edward both made the first movements of his enterprise of 1745, and lay a-hiding after his discomfiture at Culloden. And here, in recent years, the present royal family of Great Britain made an autumnal sojourn. See LAGGAN, PATTAG (THE), ERICHT (LOCH), and ARDVERKIE.

LAGGAN (Loch), a lake, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, formed by the expansion of the rivulet Evlix, in the eastern part of the parish of Crieich, in Sutherland-shire.

LAGGAN-POINT, a headland flanking Loch-Buy, near the middle of the south-east side of the island of Mull. Here is a cavern, called Odin's cave, 300 feet in length, from 20 to 45 feet in breadth, and, over great part of its extent, 120 feet in height.

A narrow, difficult passage from one point of its interior descends to another cave, 150 feet long, 12 broad, and 24 high. In the vicinity of the headland are two small ancient chapels.

LAGGAN-ULVA, a landing place on the west coast of the island of Mull, serving as the most convenient point of communication with Staffa and Iona.

LAGGAVOULIN, a small post-office village, 4 miles north-east of Port-Ellen, on the south-east coast of the island of Islay.

LAGLEY. See FERGUS (ST.).

LAHICH (Loch). See KILFINICHEN.

LAIGHTOWN. See FENWICK.

LAIGHWOOD, a barony, belonging to the Athole family, in the parish of Clunie, Perthshire.

LAINSHAW. See STEWARTON.

LAIRDMANNOCH (LINN OF), a waterfall, or rather series of waterfalls, in the middle of the course of the rivulet Tarf, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It can be all seen at one view, and, during a freshet, is very picturesque. See TARF (THE).

LAIRG, a parish, containing a small post-office village of its own name, in the centre of the south of Sutherlandshire. It is bounded by Farr, Rogart, Crieich, Assynt, and Edderachyllis. Its length south-eastward is about 25 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 12 miles. It is intersected, through the greater part of its length, along its centre, by Loch-Shin, and by the upper part of the river Shin. See SHIN (LOCH), and SHIN (THE). A lofty line of watershed forms nearly all its boundary, except over small distances at its ends. The summit of Ben-clybric, the loftiest land in Sutherlandshire, having an altitude of about 3,200 feet above sea-level, is on its northern boundary. Its other heights have a great variety of altitude, and they decline generally to the central belt of water; yet those on the north side of that belt are intersected by two considerable glens, called Glen-Figach and Strath-Fyvie. There are about 20 small lakes. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; but a large bed of limestone occurs at the side of Loch-Shin. A mossy soil is very prevalent; yet the soil of some of the arable land is loamy and fertile. A large proportion of the surface formerly in tillage, is now sheep pasture. A number of tumuli at a place called Knock-a-chath, are said to be the memorials of a battle between the Sutherlands and the Mackays. The parish is traversed up the centre by the road from Inverness to Scourie and to Tongue. The village of Lairg stands on that road, near the foot of Loch-Shin, 11 miles north-north-west of Bonar-Bridge. Here is an excellent inn. Population of the village, 69. Houses, 16. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,045; in 1861, 961. Houses, 214. The assessed property in 1860 was £3,487.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornoch, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £166 13s.; glebe, £13. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £8 10s. fees. The parish church was built in 1846, and contains about 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 330; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £91 0s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is also a Free church school.

LAITHERS. See TURRIFF.

LAKEFIELD. See GLENURQUHART.

LAMANCHA. See NEWLANDS.

LAMBA, an island, about 3 miles in circumference, lying in Yell sound, about a mile from the east coast of the mainland part of the parish of North-maven, in Shetland.

LAMBANESS, a headland at the north-east extremity of the island of Unst, in Shetland.

LAMBANESS, a small headland near the top of the west side of Otterswick bay, in the island of Sanday, in Orkney.

LAMBENO. See **GREENLAW**.

LAMBERTON, a suppressed parish conterminous with the liberties of Berwick, and now annexed to Mordington, Berwickshire. The church stood on an eminence 3 miles north of Berwick, on the road to Eyemouth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile east of the road to Edinburgh. The site is still marked by part of the ruin of the outer walls, and is the burying-place of the family of Renton of Lamberton. The marriage-treaty of the Princess Margaret of England with James IV. of Scotland stipulated that she should, without any expense to the bridegroom, be delivered to the Scottish king's commissioners at Lamberton church; and she is said by tradition to have been married here, but really was espoused at Windsor, and carried to the King at Dalkeith. In 1517 she returned to Lamberton-kirk a widowed Queen. In 1573 a convention, which led to the siege of Edinburgh castle, was made at this church between Lord Ruthven and Sir William Durie, the marshal of Berwick. The parish of Lamberton was small, and anciently belonged to the monks of Coldingham. After the Reformation it was annexed to Ayton; and in 1650 it was disjoined, and united to Mordington. Lamberton toll-bar—which lies between the ruins of the church and the line of the North British railway, but is hid from passengers along the line—for some time vied with Gretna as a place of inglorious espousals between runaway couples from England.—A three-foot seam of coal was discovered here in 1841-2, which is now working. Limestone and fireclay also exist in the district.

LAMB-HEAD, a headland at the south-eastern extremity of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

LAMBHOLM, an island nearly in the centre of Holm Sound, in Orkney. It has a circular outline, and measures about 3 miles in circumference. Population in 1861, 6. House, 1.

LAMB-ISLE, an islet on the east side of the frith of Forth, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of North Berwick, and belonging to the parish of Dirleton, in Haddingtonshire.

LAMGARROCH. See **TYNRON**.

LAMHOGGA. See **SRETLAND**.

LAMINGTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It is bounded by Wiston, Symington, Culter, Crawford, and Crawfordjohn. Its length north-eastward is nearly 9 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles. The river Clyde traces all the western and northern boundary, coming in at the point where it is joined on the opposite bank by the Glengonner, and taking leave within about a mile of the church of Symington. Wandell burn, Lamington burn, Culter water, and some smaller streams drain the interior, all toward the Clyde. There are some fertile holm-lands; but the general surface is hilly and bleak, and rises, at some points, to an altitude of about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. About 2,280 imperial acres are in tillage, and about 9,010 are in pasture. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1840 was £10,853. Assessed property in 1860, was £4,499. The predominant rocks are greywacke and porphyry. The only landowners are Baillie of Lamington and Lord Douglas. Three Roman camps occur at Whitehill, on the north-east border; a number of British camps occur in other places; a moat or tumulus, about 20 yards in diameter, occurs at Cauldchapel; and a curious series of works, supposed by some to have been a British fortress, but by others to have been a Druidical temple, occurs on the top of Arbory hill. The

castle or tower of Lamington—which was a splendid building of the olden time, and of unknown antiquity—remained entire till about 80 years since, when an ignorant factor demolished it for the purpose of erecting farm-houses, byres, and stables from the wreck of walls which had stood the storm and sunshine of 600 years. The Scottish patriot, Sir William Wallace, is said, by a common tradition, to have married the heiress of Lamington. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter, 5 miles from Abington, and 37 from Edinburgh. The village of Lamington stands on the Edinburgh and Dumfries road, near the influx of Lamington burn to the Clyde, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Biggar, and 12 south-east of Lanark. It was entitled by charter from Charles I. to hold a weekly market, and two annual fairs; but all these soon fell into decay. Population of the village, 122. Houses, 34. Population of the parish in 1831, 382; in 1861, 380. Houses, 71.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, Baillie of Lamington and Lord Douglas. Stipend, £120 10s. 8d.; glebe, £15 10s. Schoolmaster's salary is £50 10s., and fees. The parish church is an old building, repaired in 1828, and containing 300 sittings. The 'cutty stool,' or stool of repentance, remained in this kirk longer, perhaps, than in any other in Scotland, having been removed only in 1828. The 'Jouggs' also were but recently removed. The present parish of Lamington comprehends the ancient parishes of Lamington or Lambinstoun and Wandell or Hartside, which were united in the 17th century. The ancient church of Lamington was dedicated to St. Ninian.

LAMLASH, a district, a bay, and a post-office village, on the east side of the island of Arran. The whole have already been described in our article **ARRAN**. See also the articles **HOLY ISLE**, and **KILBRIDE**. Regular communication is maintained by steamers with Glasgow.

LAMLOCH, a lake in the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire.

LAMMERLAW, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Gifford in Haddingtonshire, and the parish of Lauder in Berwickshire. It has an altitude of about 1,500 feet above sea-level, and gives name to the whole range of the Lammermoors.

LAMMERMOOR-HILLS, a broad range of moorish heights, stretching eastward from the vale of Gala-water, in the south-east extremity of Mid-Lothian, to the German ocean at the promontories of Fast-castle, Ernsclench, and St. Abb's-head, in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire. From the middle of the lofty mountain-range which begins at Cheviot in Northumberland, and, passing into Scotland, extends quite across it to Lochryan,—from the most elevated part of it, called the Lowthers or the Hartfell heights, at the meeting point of the counties of Dumfries, Lanark, and Peebles, a less lofty and less remarkable range goes off north-eastward, and tumultuously rolls across Peebles-shire to the vale of the Gala, and, but for being cloven down by this vale, would join the Lammermoor-hills, so as to be continuous to the sea. The Lammermoors all lie within East-Lothian and Berwickshire; commencing at the extreme western limit of these counties, forming, for two-thirds of their extent, a southern screen, to East-Lothian, and constituting—if the Lammermoor part of Lauderdale be included—nearly one-half of Berwickshire. The range forms, with the loftier and commanding chain of the Cheviots and the Lowthers, whence it diverges, the vast triangular basin of the Tweed,—shuts out from the

Ochil-hills a prospect of the Cheviot range,—and overlooks, stretching away from its north base, the grand expanse of the great body of the Scottish Lowlands, till they are pent up by the stupendous barrier of the far-extending and thousand-summitted Grampians. The Lammermoors are, in themselves, an extensive curvature of, for the most part, wild, cheerless, unsightly heights,—nowhere bold and imposing in aspect, and often subsiding into low rolling table-lands of bleak moor. They were at one period clothed with forest, and must then have been bewildering to the traveller. They still have natural woods hanging on some of their steepes; but over their summits, and down their higher slopes, they are almost everywhere nakedly dressed in heath. Yet lovers of pastoral seclusion may find pleasure in gazing on the great flocks of sheep which tenant their higher grounds; while stirring agriculturists will look with glee on the considerable ascents which have been made by the plough on their lower declivities. The soil in nearly all the upper parts is a light peat mould; and even in some of the lower parts—as in the parish of West-ruther—it is a swampy moss. But elsewhere the prevailing peat is mixed with sand and clay, or gives place to comparatively kindly soil; and in the vales and lower slopes, irrigated by the numerous streams which are collected on the broad ridge, and come cheerily to the plains, are belts of fertility and of scenic beauty. The predominant rock of the mountains is greywacke. The principal summits, additional to Lammerlaw, are Criblaw, which has an elevation of 1,615 feet above sea-level; Clint-hill, 1,544; Tippet-knowes, 1,323; Manslaughter-law, 1,273; Twinlaw-hill, 1,260; Earliston-hill, 1,200; Great Darrington-law, 1,145; Ayrlhouse-hill, 1,054; Bemerside-hill, 1,011; and Cockburn-law, 912.

LAMMERTON. See LAMBERTON.

LAMP-ACRE. See CORSTORPHINE.

LANARK, a parish in the upper ward, and nearly in the centre, of Lanarkshire. It contains the royal burgh of Lanark, and the villages of New Lanark and Cartland. It is bounded by Carluke, Carstairs, Pittenain, Carmichael, and Lesmahago. Its length north-westward is fully 6 miles; and its breadth varies from 3 to 5 miles. The river Clyde traces all its south-western and its north-western boundaries, over an aggregate distance of at least 10 miles; and it here performs all its celebrated falls, and otherwise luxuriates in scenery of surpassing beauty and romance. See CLYDE (THE). The river Mouse runs right across the parish, dividing it into two not very unequal parts; and it too is famous for its scenery, particularly through a tremendous ravine a brief way before it falls into the Clyde. See CARTLAND CRAIGS. The general surface of the parish may be regarded as an elevated plateau, bisected by the deep irregular valley of the Mouse, and declining, sometimes in gentle slopes, sometimes in steep declivities, to the Clyde. The upper tracts, on both sides of the Mouse, are flat and moorish, and have an altitude of about 670 feet above the level of the sea. The predominant rock is the old red sandstone. The soil adjacent to the rivers is light and gravelly; in the west end of the parish, is generally a stiff clay; in the east, is also clayey and wet; on the moors, is a hard till; and in some localities, even in the same field, is a rapid alternation of different varieties. About 6,500 Scotch acres are in tillage; about 1,200 are waste or pastoral; about 600 are lands belonging to the town; about 600 are under wood; and about 36 are orchards. Carboniferous limestone occurs in one locality, accompanied by a small seam of coal, and has been extensively worked. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1834,

inclusive of £700 for lime, was £24,287. Assessed property in 1865, £20,269 0s. 0d. There are ten principal landowners, and a very large number of small ones. The principal mansions are Sunnyside-lodge, Cleghorn-house, Smyllum-house, Bonniton-house, and Lee-castle,—the last a noble castellated pile, with lofty Gothic hall in the centre, the seat of Sir Norman M. Lockhart, Bart. The old bridge over the Clyde, about a mile below the town, is a poor structure, erected about the middle of the 17th century; but the new or Hyndford-bridge, about 2½ miles south-east of the town, is a modern erection of great lightness and elegance. There are five bridges over the Mouse; and one of these, the Cartland bridge, which was constructed in 1822 by the celebrated Telford, is remarkable for its beauty and boldness of design. It has three arches, of 52 feet span each; the height from the channel of the stream to the parapet is 125 feet, and to the spring of the arch is 84. The upper part of the parish is traversed by the Caledonian railway; and has a station on it at Cleghorn road, 29 miles from Glasgow; and a branch, which was opened in 1855, deflects from the neighbourhood of that station, down the left side of the Mouse, to the vicinity of the town.

There are few historical details connected with the parish which do not more properly belong to the town. The old Roman road passes through it, and the remains of a Roman station are still visible in a park in the neighbourhood of Cleghorn-house. The ingenious General Roy conceives that this camp was the work of Agricola. It extended 600 yards in length, by 420 in breadth, and would afford accommodation for two legions on the Polybian establishment, or 10,500 men. On Lanark moor, on the side of the Mouse opposite to Cleghorn, another small exploratory camp of the Romans is situated. The great Roman road alluded to, and well-known by the name of Watling-street, traverses this moor; thence it passes the Mouse a little to the east of Cleghorn bridge; then through the enclosures at Cleghorn, leaving Agricola's camp on the right; and thence by Collylaw, Kileadzow, Coldstream, and Zuilshields, to Balstane, near Carluke. About a mile north of the burgh, and perched upon the very brink of Cartland Craigs, 200 feet above the bed of the stream, are seen the remains of a curious old stronghold, called by some Castledykes, and by others the castle of the Quaw. Nothing is known of the date of its erection, or of its object. The picturesque ruins of a lofty tower occupy a prominent situation on the banks of the Mouse. It is called Castlehill, and the Lockharts of Cambusnethan take their title from it. The most ancient families in the parish are those of Lee and Cleghorn; but the names of many eminent and remarkable men have been associated with it. Sir William Wallace resided in it; and some interesting relics of him are preserved at Bonniton-house. Sir William Lockhart of Lee, a great statesman and general under the Protector Cromwell, and under Charles II., and who was at the same time Lord-justice-clerk, was born in the parish, and received the rudiments of his education at Lanark school. Dr. William Smellie, the author of the treatise on Midwifery, was born in the neighbouring parish of Lesmahago, but educated at Lanark; and the learned and ingenious General Roy, who was born in the neighbouring parish of Carluke, was also educated here. Dr. Smellie bequeathed to the school his valuable library, with £200 to provide a room for its accommodation. William Lithgow, the noted traveller, was born in the parish, and set out from it in early life, returning to it after a lapse of many years, frightfully

maimed in body, and shattered in constitution; and he died here, and was buried in Lanark churchyard. Robert Macqueen, Lord-justice-clerk of Scotland, better remembered for heartlessness on the bench than for his ability, was born and received his early education in the parish. He took his senatorial title of Lord Braxfield from his estate of that name in the neighbourhood of Lanark. The estate of Jerviswood, the patrimonial inheritance of Baillie the martyr, is situated here; and he found concealment in a recess in the mansion-house from the ruthless soldiery who pursued him. Sir John Lockhart Ross, so distinguished for his naval exploits, was born in Carstairs, but became connected with this parish by his marriage with Lady Ross Baillie, by whom he acquired the property of Banniton. He built the present mansion-house, and frequently resided in it. The pious David Dale deserves an honourable niche in the historical annals of the parish, from his having founded the village and cotton manufactory of New-Lanark; and his son-in-law, Robert Owen, the founder of the new code called the "Social System," is also well-known in the parish, from his having been the manager and part-proprietor of the New-Lanark works, where he made an abortive attempt to introduce the practice of his system. The famous talisman, called the Lee Penny, which was long in high superstitious repute for medicinal virtue, is preserved at Lee-castle. It is a small triangularly shaped stone, of what kind lapidaries are unable to determine, and is set in a silver coin which, from the appearance of a cross upon it, is supposed to be a shilling of Edward I. It has been in the possession of the Lockharts of Lee since the days of Robert the Bruce. It figures wondrously on some great occasions for alleged cures done by it; and it is finely introduced by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of *The Talisman*. Population of the parish in 1831, 7,672; in 1861, 7,891. Houses, 1,008.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £333 3s. 8d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £601 3s. 10d. The parish church was built in 1777, and repaired in 1834. There is a chapel of ease, called St. Leonard's, which is under the patronage of the male heads of families; and the number of sittings in this and in the parish church, is 1,800. There is a Free church, containing 520 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £213 0s. 11½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, respectively in Broomgate and in Hope-street; and the number of sittings in them jointly is 1,750. There are also, in the town, an Episcopalian chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel, and in New Lanark, an Independent chapel. The principal school is the burgh or grammar school. This formerly enjoyed a high celebrity, and is still a most respectable seminary, conducted by a rector and an assistant. Salary of the rector, £40, with about £40 fees and £20 other emoluments; salary of the assistant, £20. Connected with this school are 28 bursaries, of various value, but most of them simply discharging school-fees, and leaving a surplus of £2 or £3. There are also Mrs. Wilson's charity school, for fifty poor children, a well-managed subscription school, the Lanark educational institution, a ragged school, St. Leonard's school, and a number of private schools.

The ancient parish church of Lanark was dedicated to St. Kentigern, the founder of the episcopate of Glasgow, and the patron saint; but it does not appear at what time, or by whom, it was erected, although it is known to have been in existence at the beginning of the 12th century. The large bell, which swung in it for centuries, and was afterwards

removed to the present parochial church, had upon it three several dates, one of them so far back as 1110. This old church, the ruins of which, now sadly dilapidated, stand about a quarter of a mile south-east from the town, was an elegant Gothic building of hewn stone, divided in the middle from end to end, by a wall supported upon pillars, forming five or six fine arches. This church, with its tithes and pertinents, was granted by David I., in 1150, to the monastery which he had previously founded at Dryburgh; and it continued to belong to that monastery till the Reformation. At Cleghorn, in the upper part of the parish, there existed in the twelfth century a chapel, which also belonged to the canons of Dryburgh. On the lands of East Nempflar a chapel, the ruins of which were recently extant, was erected by the Templars. Within the town a chapel was dedicated to St. Nicholas, which at one time contained four different altars. One of these was dedicated to the Virgin, and called 'Our Lady's altar;' another was consecrated to the holy blood of our Saviour, and called the 'Haly bluid altar;' a third was dedicated to St. Catherine; and a fourth to St. Michael. About half-a-mile east of the town stood St. Leonard's hospital, in connection with which a chapel was founded, which served not only the hospital, but the people upon the estates which supported it. Several of these chapels were well-endowed; and it may be mentioned, in particular, that Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn granted in mortmain the place of Clydesholm, with the profits arising from the passage-boat upon the Clyde, for the support of a chaplain at the altar of St. Catherine, in St. Nicholas chapel, at Lanark; and this grant was confirmed by the King in 1491. The lands attached to St. Leonard's were, after the Reformation, formed into a parish of the same name; but by act of parliament in 1609, St. Leonard's kirk, with the greater portion of the territory belonging to it, was incorporated with the parish of Lanark, and the edifice fell into ruins. Almost all the chapels in the parish having been ruined by the ferment of the Reformation, and the lands and tithes having passed into various hands, the old parish-church of St. Kentigern remained the principal, if not the only place of worship in the parish. In February, 1589-90, the presbytery, taking this matter into consideration, resolved that "the kirk of Lanark should be removed from the auld place to a situation within the town;" yet this kirk, in the "auld place," though fast going to ruin, continued to be regarded as the parish church till the present edifice in the town was erected in 1777; and the inhabitants of the town were for some time obliged to attend public worship in the chapel of St. Nicholas, which had passed into the hands of the magistrates, at the time of the Reformation.

LANARK, a post and market town, a royal burgh, and the capital of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, is situated in 55° 34' north latitude, and 3° 5' west longitude, 25 miles south-east by east of Glasgow, 31 south-west of Edinburgh, 35 south by east of Stirling, and 47 north-east by east of Ayr. Its site is a beautiful slope of ground, about half a mile from the right bank of the Clyde, about 300 feet above the level of the nearest part of that river, and about 650 feet above the level of the sea. It is believed to have been originally a Roman station, and, at all events, is a town of great antiquity. It was, in early times, a place of high mark; and it continued, till last century, to be a town of much greater relative importance than at present. A parliament or assembly of the states was held in it, in 978, by Kenneth II.; and this is the first parliament mentioned in history. Lanark, both then, and pro-

bably at a much earlier period, was regarded as a royal town. Malcolm IV., in granting a toft in it, speaks of it as *in burgo meo*; and his successor, William, mentions the town in the same terms. The erection of Lanark into a royal burgh took place in the reign of Alexander I. The burgh has also a charter from Robert I., dated at Linlithgow in the fourth year of his reign; another, without date, from Alexander III.; a fourth from the same king, in the 13th year of his reign; a fifth and a sixth from James V.; and a final one, confirmatory of all the rest, from Charles I., bearing date 20th February 1632. In the reign of David II., Lanark had attained such importance that it was enacted by a parliament held at Perth in 1348, that while the burghs of Berwick and Roxburgh continued in the possession of the English, the burghs of Lanark and Linlithgow should be admitted in their place, as members of the court of four burghs. A royal castle also stood at Lanark, on a small artificially shaped hill, on the side of the town toward the river, at the foot of the street called Castle-gate, and still bearing the name of the Castle-hill. This edifice is ascribed by tradition to David I. It was the place from which William the Lion, in 1197, dated his charter in favour of the town of Ayr. It was also mortgaged as part of the security for the jointure of the niece of King Philip of France in the negotiation, in 1298, for the marriage between her and the son and heir of John Baliol. History records likewise that, in the 13th century, this castle was in the military possession of the English. In the neighbourhood, too, there are places which, even to this day, bear names which seem distinctly to indicate that this was once a residence of royalty,—such as King-son's-knowe, King-son's-moss, and King-son's-stane. All vestiges of the castle, however, have entirely disappeared.

The town of Lanark, in its present form, consists principally of one main line of street, bearing the names of High-street and Westport, with several smaller streets or lanes diverging on either side. It was long a place of rude, antique appearance, bearing the character of a "finished town," with a large proportion of its houses in the thatched cottage form, which so generally prevailed in the old Scottish towns in the last century. But, since about the year 1824, many of the houses have been rebuilt in a somewhat handsome fashion, inasmuch as to give great part of the town a renovated and comparatively spruce appearance. The parish church occupies a prominent position, nearly in the centre of the town; and, in a niche, over its eastern door, stands a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace cut by the sculptor Forrest. The Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1858-9, at a cost of about £15,000, is a cruciform Gothic edifice, with a tower, and contains some rich sculptural decorations. The other most noticeable buildings are the Clydesdale hotel, the principal inn, and the property of a company of shareholders; the beautiful building erected by the Commercial bank, for the accommodation of their branch here; and the county-buildings, containing the county-offices in front, and the jail for the upper ward behind. The last is a very chaste and graceful structure, built in the Grecian style, the foundation-stone of which was laid in March, 1834, and the erection completed in 1836. Previous to this, the old prison of Lanark excited the derision of every one, from its being such an exact representation of a small Scotch burghal prison of the olden time, where neither criminal nor debtor was found to remain longer within its walls than suited his own convenience. Many of the shops in the principal street have a tasteful and rich appearance.

The town is lighted with gas prepared at a work erected in 1832, at a place called Steel's cross, in the western outskirts. It is also well supplied with water. And, altogether, it is a pleasant, quiet, healthful, rural town, agreeable as a place of residence, and attracting many summer tourists from its proximity to the falls of Clyde.

A principal industrial occupation is handloom weaving. This employs about 900 persons, but affords them a very inadequate subsistence. Shoemaking employs about 100 persons, and is in a comparatively flourishing condition. Handicrafts, of all the kinds usual in towns, employ a full complement of persons, both for the town itself, and for the surrounding country. There are three breweries, in which business is done to some extent; and three mills for grinding flour, chiefly for the supply of the town and neighbourhood. Upwards of 100 females are employed in flowered or embroidery lace. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday; and there are seven annual fairs,—one of which, on the last Wednesday of May, old style, is for black cattle,—one, on the last Wednesday of July, for horses and lambs,—and one in October, on the Friday after the Falkirk tryst, is for horses and black cattle. There are offices of the Commercial Bank, the Royal Bank, and the City of Glasgow bank. There are also a savings' bank, eight insurance agencies, a mechanics' institution, a subscription library, a horticultural society, and several religious and benevolent institutions. A newspaper, called the Lanarkshire Advertiser, is published monthly. Besides the principal inn, the Clydesdale, which has an elegant assembly room connected with it, there are the Commercial hotel, the Meal Market hotel, and the Black Bull. Omnibuses run from the Clydesdale hotel to the Lanark branch railway, which connects it with the Caledonian at the Cleghorn junction. The day after Whitsunday fair is held as a grand gala day, in the old custom of riding the marches of the burgh, and in horse and foot races, with other sports, on the burgh moor. Till about 45 years ago, another great annual festivity, which had been observed from time immemorial, was a Candlemas public procession of the scholars of the grammar school.

The ruling charter of the burgh, that of Charles I., has been lost; but the instrument of sasine is among the records of the town. From the precept of sasine the charter appears to have conveyed or confirmed to the burgh large landed property, which is particularly described. A considerable portion of this property is alienated, but a large portion still remains. By the charter—besides the usual privileges of a royal burgh in regard to fairs and customs—there is granted a right of sheriffship within the territory of the burgh. There is also specially renewed a grant of Queen Mary made to the royal burghs, and each of them, "*Pro auxilio suorum burgorum et sustentatione eorum ministrorum, et pauperum*," of the rents, altarges, and chapels within the liberties of the burghs. Further, there are granted to the provost, bailies, councillors, and community of the burgh certain lands, gardens, houses, tofts, &c. within the burgh, which had belonged to the preaching friars, and certain altarges, named and described, with the right and patronage and presentation of the hospital of St. Leonard, for the benefit of the poor within the burgh. In 1831, the gross yearly value of the burgh property was £25,784, and the amount of debt was £8,027. Almost all this debt had been contracted subsequently to the beginning of the present century; but since 1831 the affairs of the burgh have been under better management, so that they have yielded

an improving revenue. In 1831, the revenue was £927 18s. 8½d.; in 1839, it was £1,158; in 1864, it was about £1,041. The burgh is governed by a provost, three bailies, and nine councillors. A burgh court is held by the magistrates for the town; and sheriff courts, commissary courts, and justice-of-peace courts, are held by the county authorities for the upper ward of the county. For more than two centuries, the keeping of the weights and measures for Scotland was committed to the care of the town of Lanark. The old act of the 20th June, 1617, bears, "in respect that the keeping and outgiving of the weights of old to the burrows and others, &c. was committed to the burgh of Lanark," the "care of the weights" should be again intrusted to it. These olden national standards are still preserved, and bear the arms of the burgh, viz. a spread eagle with two heads. Lanark unites with Airdrie, Hamilton, Falkirk, and Linlithgow, in returning a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1865, 223; parliamentary constituency, 223. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 4,266; in 1861, 5,384. Houses, 730. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 5,047. Houses, 672.

Lanark is celebrated in Scottish history, especially in the chronicles of Fordun and Blind Harry, as the scene of the first exploits of Sir William Wallace. The accounts of these are somewhat obscure; but the popular tradition is, that the insolence and oppression of the English sheriff of Lanarkshire, William de Heselpe, having become insupportable, Wallace joined or instigated a rising of his countrymen, and put the obnoxious sheriff to death in the town of Lanark. The time of this occurrence is laid in 1297. Blind Harry relates that Wallace, having married a lady of the name of Braidfoot, the heiress of Lamington, lived with her privately at Lanark, and that while there he and his friends raised a scuffle in the street with a body of Englishmen. The patriot, having been overpowered, fled first to his own house and then to Cartland Craigs, upon which the sheriff, Heselpe or Heselrig, seized his wife, and put her to death. In revenge, Wallace gathered a party of his friends, attacked Heselpe in the night, and killed him and 240 of his band. Tradition says that the house in which Wallace resided was at the head of the Castlegate, opposite the church; and that a private vaulted archway led from this house to Cartland Craigs; but the latter part of this statement is manifestly wild fiction. The English continued to hold the castle and the town till 1310, but then surrendered them to King Robert Bruce. Lanark is next noticed in history in connection with the Covenanters, who, on 12th January, 1682, entered the town, and affixed a declaration to the market-cross, denouncing Charles II., as perjured, excommunicating him, and renouncing their allegiance. For this bold deed the privy council fined the town in 6,000 merks, and issued processes against the landed proprietors, for not having seized the insurgents, or prevented the indignity which they had offered to the King. William Hervie and some other persons were soon after executed for their participation in publishing the Lanark declaration, or for having been present at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. Hervie's grave is still pointed out in the churchyard. Lanark gives the title of Earl to the ducal house of Hamilton. William, the second Duke, who died of the wounds he received at the battle of Worcester, was created Earl of Lanark in 1639.

LANARK (New), a large manufacturing village in the parish of Lanark. It stands on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile south-south-west of the town of Lanark. Its site is low ground, con-

tiguous to the river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below Corra-linn, within view of that romantic waterfall, and of the fall of Dundaff, and is completely surrounded by steep and beautifully wooded hills. It is a handsome place in itself, as well as most superbly environed, and at the same time is one of the healthiest seats of manufacture in Scotland, clean, airy, and of rural aspect. Its chief features are cotton-spinning factories, which either directly or indirectly employ all its inhabitants. It was founded in 1784, by the well-known David Dale, who feued a piece of ground for it from the Lord Justice-Clerk, Eraxfield. Its site, at that time, was little else than a morass in a shelving dell; but it appeared to Mr. Dale very eligible for his purpose, by diverting the waters of the Clyde into a power for the moving of machinery. The first mill was begun in 1785, and a subterraneous passage of about 300 feet in length was hewn through a rocky mount for the purpose of an aqueduct. The height of the fall of water is 28 feet. In 1788 a second mill was built, and was nearly roofed in, when the first was totally consumed by an accidental fire; but it speedily rose from its ashes, and was rebuilt and ready for the machinery in 1789. After that time various extensions were made till the village assumed the bulk and bustle of a small town. Mr. Dale, as part-proprietor and manager, was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Robert Owen, whose visionary notions and projects for the regeneration of the social system of mankind have made his name too notorious in the kingdom. He made vigorous trials of his social schemes here for a number of years, and was well seconded by a kindly appreciation on the part of the people; but, though winning from many of them permanent respect and attachment to his person, he eventually drew general ridicule and scorn upon his schemes; and, in 1827, he ceased to have any connection with the village. The factories then passed into other hands and under a superior management. Connected with them is a large school, called the institution. Population of the village, 1,296. Houses, 278.

LANARKSHIRE, a large, wealthy, and important county in the Scottish Lowlands,—the most populous county in Scotland. It is bounded on the north, by the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling; on the east, by the counties of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles; on the south, by the county of Dumfries; and on the west, by the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. It lies in north latitude between 55° 18' 40" and 55° 56', and in west longitude between 3° 24' and 4° 22' 51". Its extreme length, from south-east to north-west, is about 54 miles; its breadth at the extremities is little more than 10 miles; its greatest breadth, near the centre, is 33 miles; and its superficial area, according to the Ordnance Survey, is 889 square miles, or 568,867 statute acres. Hamilton of Wishaw says, "The shire of Lanark was anciently of greater extent than now it is; for there was comprehended in it the whole sheriffdom of Renfrew, lying laigher upon Clyde, called of old the Baronie of Renfrew, (and is yett so designed when the Prince's titles are enumerate,) until it was disjoyned therefra by King Robert the Third, in anno 1402, at such time as he erected what had been his father's patrimonie before his accession to the Crown, in ane principalitie in favour of his sone Prince James. And then, because of the largeness of its extent, it was dyvyded into two waids, called the Upper and the Nether waird; and the burgh of Lanark declared to be the head-burgh of the Upper waird, and Rutherglen of the Nether waird; and since the dissolving of the shire of Renfrew from the sheriffdom of Lanark, the burgh of Lan-

ark is the head-burgh of the sheriffdom of Lanark, and Rutherglen the head-burgh of the Nether ward thereof." Other accounts affirm that the disjunction of Renfrew from Lanarkshire did not take place till the reign of James II. But whatever was the date of that disjunction, Lanarkshire, in its diminished extent, continued to form two wards till the middle of the last century; and then, in consequence of the increase of its population, it was divided into three wards, Upper, Middle, and Lower. Lanark continued to be the political capital of the upper ward; Hamilton was constituted the political capital of the middle ward; and Glasgow was substituted for Rutherglen as the political capital of the lower ward. The superficial area of the upper ward, according to an old admeasurement, is 277,246 Scotch acres; of the middle ward, 153,954 Scotch acres; of the lower ward, 40,078 Scotch acres.

The boundary lines of the upper half of the county are very nearly coincident with the mountain-rim of the basin of the Clyde, and of all that river's early tributaries. The lower half of the county also is traversed nearly through its centre by the Clyde, and is bounded, to a considerable aggregate extent, by the watersheds at the sources of its tributaries; yet it both receives some trivial streams from the contiguous counties, and discharges some others into these counties; and, around its lower extremity, comprising most of the lower ward, it contains but a small breadth of the Clyde's basin, and has no great aggregate extent of natural boundary. Its surface, in a general view, might be topographically distributed into the two districts of upland and lowland. The upland district, however, at least in the mountainous sense, is nearly all comprised in the tracts drained by the head-streams of the Clyde, constituting about one-half or two-thirds of the upper ward. The principal summits are the Lowthers on or near the boundary with Dumfries-shire, which have altitudes of from 2,450 feet to 3,100 feet above the level of the sea. And among the other most noticeable summits are Culterfell, which has an altitude of 2,330 feet; Tinto, 2,236 feet; Cairn table, on the boundary with Ayrshire, 1,630 feet; Dolphinton hill, 1,550 feet; and Dunsyre hill, 1,230 feet. The lowland district has much diversity of hill and dale; but, in a general view, down to nearly the lower extremity of the middle ward, it comprises a grand hollow or trough traversed by the Clyde, and graduated flanks which rise upward with diversified contour, and spread finally away into moorland. And, along its south-western side it is so free from elevated features, and lies so open in its view toward Ayrshire and the frith of Clyde, that from almost any piece of vantage ground 150 feet or more above the level of the sea, a spectator may descry, on a clear day, the serrated peaks of the island of Arran, at a distance of 50 miles. Nearly all the characteristic scenery of the county will be found incidentally noticed in our articles *CLYDE*, *AVON*, and *DOUGLAS*.

The upper ward, though so much more extensive than either of the other wards, is comparatively far less valuable. Its uplands occupy a very large proportion of its area, and are in a main degree little else than poor pasture or waste moorland, with 'hills on hills confusedly hurled.' Yet, though by far the larger portion of this ward is uncultivated, and cannot be deemed capable of much agricultural improvement, there are sunny and fertile spots between, which are at once pleasing to the eye, and profitable to the agriculturist. Even in the wildest parts of the upper ward, those verdant holms stretch to a considerable extent along both banks of the Clyde and its tributaries; and where they are adorned with new plantation, or dotted with old

timber, the landscape is one of surpassing loveliness. Many of the hills are covered with verdure to the summit; and the quality of the sheep, which are reared upon them, speaks intelligibly of the richness of the pastures. Nevertheless, the general aspect of the district is sterile and uninviting; and the loftiness and stern grandeur which characterize even the bleakest of the Highland mountains are unknown to the hills of Lanarkshire. Mr. Naismith, describing this part of the county in 1794, says, "The mountains are so huddled together, that their grandeur is lost to the eye of a beholder. When he traverses a hollow, only the sides of the nearest mountain are presented to his view; and when he climbs an eminence, he sees nothing but a confused group of rugged tops, with the naked rock frequently appearing among the herbage." But as the hills undulate towards the lower part of the ward, their aspect is much softened, and the country presents every alternation of sylvan sweetness, with hill and dale, wood and wold, meadow and streamlet. The scenery of various localities, in the upper ward, is well known from this cause to tourists; of which the Falls of Clyde, near the town of Lanark, is not the least interesting portion. There is no part of Scotland in which industry, perseverance, and the lights of science, as applicable to agriculture, have more successfully developed themselves than in the upper ward; where native sterility has been overcome by the improved practice and increased knowledge of the husbandman. Along the great line of road from Glasgow to Carlisle, in particular, smiling arable farms have risen up, where 45 years ago, there was nothing but stunted herbage, unproductive moss, or luxuriant furze or heather.

The middle ward, though predominantly lowland, has a remarkable variety of contour. High hills occupy its south-west border; lofty moors occupy much of its north-east flank; and bold undulations, steep banks, and deep ravines, as well as the trough of the Clyde itself, diversify its centre. Very little of its surface is level, excepting belts of alluvial ground along the sides of the streams. Most of its arable land lies at an elevation of from 250 to 300 feet, or upward, above the level of the sea. Its soil is as various as its heights and undulations; but, in a general view, it is moss, more or less reclaimed, on the grounds farthest from the Clyde,—clay intermixed with sand, on the slopes and undulations of the central parts,—and a rich alluvium, incumbent on gravel, on the low level tracts contiguous to the Clyde. The most fertile district is the central one, along both banks of the Clyde, from end to end of the ward, measuring upwards of 12 miles in length, and nearly 6 miles in average breadth. The landscape here is peculiarly soft and inviting. For all the elements of rural sweetness, the drive between Lanark and Bothwell is not equalled by any other in the kingdom, if we except perhaps that along the banks of the Esk between Langholm and Langtown, on the Scotch and English border. The hills swell gently to a considerable elevation on either bank of the river, and generally are covered with either luxuriant pasture or thriving copsewood to the summit. The glades, too, generally present the bold front of some olden mansion, with its beautiful policy, studded by timber of ancient growth, or the elegant modern dwelling of a proprietor, who has replaced it for the keep or tower which served as a dwelling-place to his fathers. Here, too, are the orchards which, in spring time and summer, are well designated the pride of Clydesdale. In the end of April, or beginning of May, when the gorgeous flush of blossom decks the trees, and the per-

fume scents the gale, the traveller feels as if he were in reality in the land of the Faëry, where "apple-blossom is strewn upon the wind."

The lower ward, while much smaller in extent than either of the other wards, is, at the same time, less interesting in its natural features. Its only considerable height is the ridge of Dechmont and Cathkin, along the upper part of its south-west border; and even this is remarkable only for its contrast to the adjacent plains, and for sake of a grandly extensive view which it commands. Some other parts of the ward might be called hilly, and many are diversified by breaks and undulations; but others are quite level, and most, when regarded in the aggregate, are little else than outspread undulated valley. The soil, too, is exceedingly diversified, comprises a good deal of moss or moor, and was, originally, in many of its arable tracts, either churlish or barren. Yet this ward, in consequence of enormous improvements upon its lands, and in consequence of the presence within it of the enterprise, industry, and wealth of the city and environs of Glasgow, exhibits generally a magnificent appearance, great in fertility, high in ornament, and rich in the results of art. Market-gardens, however, do not press round the city here, to enrich the landscape, as they do in the case of many comparatively smaller towns; for Glasgow depends, for its supply of vegetables, very largely upon its immense steam-boat traffic with the coasts of Scotland and of Ireland.

The river Clyde is so characteristically the chief stream of Lanarkshire as to give it popularly the names of Clydesdale and Strathclyde. This stream is not only the great drain of the country, but also, by the vast improvements which have been made upon its navigation, gives the lower ward all the same advantages of commerce as if it lay upon the coast, and had safe, deep, sea harbours. Into this river, likewise, with some very trivial exceptions, flow all the other streams of the county, the whole coming down to it either as head-streams or as affluents. Highest up are the Little Clyde, the Daer, the Elvan, the Midlock, the Camps, and the Gloggonner, which may all be regarded as head-streams. Next is the Duneaton, which rises near the highest point of the boundary with Ayrshire, and runs through the parish of Crawfordjohn to the Clyde, 2 miles below Abington. The Culter rises near the highest point of the boundary with Peebles-shire, and runs through the parish of Culter to the Clyde opposite Symington. The North Medwin rises near the boundary with Edinburghshire, runs through the parish of Carnwath, and is joined by the South Medwin a little before falling into the Clyde. The Douglas rises near the sources of the Duneaton, adjacent to the boundary with Ayrshire, and pursues a grand course, through a district to which it gives the name of Douglassdale, to a confluence with the Clyde a little above the falls of Bonniton. The Mouse, rising in Carnwath, flows through Carstairs into the parish of Lanark, winds through the romantic glen of Cartland-craigs, and falls into the Clyde opposite Kirkfieldbank. The Nethan rises in Lesmahago, and after flowing through a most beautiful district of country, studded with gentlemen's seats, joins the Clyde at Clydesgrove. The Avon rises on the borders of Ayrshire, intersects the parish of Avondale, enters Stonehouse, divides that parish from Glassford and from Dalserf, traverses a most romantic glen within the parish of Hamilton, and falls into the Clyde at Hamilton-bridge. The South Calder comes in from the moors of Linlithgowshire, runs between the parishes of Cambusnethan and Shotts, and proceeds thence to the Clyde, at a point

about a mile below the influx of the Avon. The North Calder rises at the boundary with Stirlingshire, and runs between the parishes of Shotts and Bothwell on its left bank, and those of New Monkland and Old Monkland on its right bank, to the Clyde at Daldowie. The Rotten Calder rises within 3 miles of the common boundary with Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, and runs through the parish of East Kilbride, and between the parishes of Blantyre and Cambuslang, to the Clyde at Turnwheel. The Kelvin, so far as connected with Lanarkshire, runs chiefly along its north-western boundary, but also traverses a small wing of the county, between Govan parish and the Barony parish of Glasgow, to a junction with the Clyde opposite the town of Govan.

Lanarkshire is little celebrated for its lakes. The Crane-loch, about a mile in circumference, is situated in a wild bleak district in the parish of Dunsyre, at an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the adjacent streams. The White-loch, also about a mile in circumference, is situated in Carnwath, and is fringed on two sides by some fine timber. Lang-loch, situated between the town of Lanark and Hyndford-bridge, is a sheet of water of considerable length, though remarkably narrow, Bishop's-loch covers between 80 and 90 acres in the parish of Old Monkland; Woodend-loch, 50 acres; and Lochend-loch, 40 acres. Lam-loch is a large sheet of water in the parish of Cadder; here is also Loch-Grog, of smaller extent, and gradually becoming less, from the process of draining. There are also Robroyston-loch, which is rapidly undergoing the same process; Johnston-loch, nearly a mile in circumference; and Gastingqueen-loch, of less extent. There are the Hogganfield and Frankfield lochs in the Barony-parish, the water from which turns the wheels of the town mills; and there is an artificial lake, or reservoir, with an area of upwards of 300 acres, in the parishes of Shotts and New Monkland, formed for giving supply to the Monkland canal and the Forth and Clyde canal. These canals themselves are much more interesting than all the lakes together, and figure almost as prominently as the Clyde in the hydrography of the county. The Monkland canal connects Glasgow with the great mineral field of the Monklands, and was of vast moment to that city, for heavy traffic, previous to the formation of the railways. The Forth and Clyde canal, besides traversing the north-east wing of the county, sends a branch into junction with the Monkland canal at Glasgow, and thus affords, both to Glasgow itself and to the Monkland mineral-field, a direct navigation across the kingdom to the frith of Forth and the German ocean.

The rocks of Lanarkshire present a wide range to the observation of the geologist, and comprise everything desirable in almost every department of mineral economy. Greywacke is the predominant rock among the uplands. Some varieties of trap-rock also abound there. The old red sandstone prevails in the lower part of the upper ward, particularly in the tract around the falls of Clyde. Rocks of the carboniferous formation predominate throughout the middle ward and the lower ward; and they very extensively present to the quarrier and the miner, the most useful members of that formation, in the most desirable proportions, and in excellent positions. The strata, on both sides of the valley of the Clyde, all incline toward the river; or, in other words, they ascend from the axis of the river's course, with a variety of gradient, till they reach the surface, or as the miners express it, crop out one after the other. Hence it often happens that the first seam of coal found in one mine is the

second, or third, or fourth in another mine. The coal strata extend through all the low or plain parts of the region, and ramify thence up the vales of the principal streams; so that the general area occupied by them is both very large and exceedingly convenient.

The rocks of the uplands are largely metalliferous. The tract around the sources of Glengonner water contains such rich veins of lead ore as to have long taken from it the name of Leadhills. Lead ores have been successfully worked here for several centuries, and still yield annually about 700 tons of lead. The principal ores are common and compact galena; but there are also green lead ore, black lead ore, yellow lead ore, white and black carbonates of lead, sulphate of lead, sulphato-carbonate of lead, and phosphate of lead. There are likewise, in the same rocks, silver ore, copper-pyrites, azure copper ore, malachite, iron-pyrites, grey manganese, calamine, calcareous spar, brown spar, heavy spar, sparry ironstone, and some other spars. The silver does not exist in sufficient quantity to repay the expense of extracting it. Gold occurs in minute particles in the till or clay nearest the rocks, and occasionally also in quartz. Extensive search for it was made in the reign of James V., but did not prove to be compensating, and was abandoned. Veins of lead occur in the parish of Crawfordjohn, in circumstances which might probably afford remunerative mining. Attempts have been made to discover compensating lead veins in the parishes of Lesmahago, Carmichael, and Dolphinton, but without success.

Ironstone, in great plenty, and of valuable quality, exists in many parts of Lanarkshire. It began to be worked at Wilsontown in Carnwath, in 1781; and it is now worked in nine parishes to so great an extent as to afford large employment to the inhabitants, and to be a very prominent article of export. The enormous iron-trade of Scotland, which will be found noticed on pages 757 and 758 of our article on Glasgow, is mainly the produce of Lanarkshire; and the rapid increase of that trade in recent years, is an index of the correspondingly rapid increase of this county's mining industry. The blast furnaces for the production of pig iron are so numerous in some parts, particularly around Coatbridge, as to give a characteristic feature to the country. Even the malleable iron-works are now prominent; and large engineering establishments, for the construction of steam-engines and of other large iron machinery, challenge attention. The ironstone is particularly abundant and specially valuable in the parish of New Monkland. It occurs there partly in balls and partly in seams; and the most common seams are the mussel-band and the black-band. The black-band, both in that parish and in the parish of Old Monkland, is particularly valuable on account of its occurring in connexion with large quantities of suitable coal. In the parish of Govan also, a seam of excellent black-band ironstone, from 10 to 15 inches thick, is found above gas-coal; and farther down are several seams of clay-band, varying from 5 to 12 inches in thickness, and yielding from 30 to 33 per cent. of iron.

The coal of Lanarkshire is still more important than the ironstone, and even gives the latter the main part of its value. The coal field of this county extends from Douglassdale to the north-west boundary, having a length of about 30 miles, an average breadth of nearly 4 miles, and an area of about 110 square miles. A considerable variety of kinds of coal are contained in it; and these, together with their geological position, are well described as follows by Mr. Naismith in his Agricultural Survey

of Clydesdale;—"A number of these strata or seams lie above that which is generally called, around the city of Glasgow, the upper coal, because it is the first that is found worth digging to any extent. This stratum is composed entirely of what is called rough coal in Scotland, except a small part near the middle of it of a kind called splint. 2. About 16 or 17 fathoms under that lies the ell coal, so called because it was first found of this thickness, but it is frequently from 4 to 6 feet thick. It is composed of two kinds, called yolk and cherry coal, with sometimes a parting of splint, and sometimes not. This is a fine caking coal, or what is called in England a close-burning coal, and is much esteemed for the blacksmith's forge. 3. At from 10 to 17 fathoms below the last, lies the seam called the main coal, from its possessing all the good qualities found in any of the other strata. It contains rough coal, splint, and parrot, or jet coal, and is preferred to all the others as the most profitable. Its thickness is from 3½ to 9 feet. Sometimes a thin bed of stone is found about the middle of the seam, and the thickness is 10 feet. 4. About 13 or 14 fathoms lower lies the humph coal. It consists of yolk and rough coal, with a thin parting of splint. In some places it is without the splint, and unworkable, being much interlaced with these laminae of stone, and a kind of petrified black clay called blaise, black bituminous shale, and slate clay. 5. Below the humph coal lies the hard coal, sometimes at 14 fathoms distant. It consists solely of splint and parrot coal, and is found to be the best in the county for the smelting of iron. It is also very good for family use. 6. At a fathom and a half lower is found the soft coal, from 30 inches to 6 feet thick. It is composed of the rough, yolk, and cherry coals, cakes much in burning, and is esteemed a good coal for the blacksmith's forge. 7. About 13 or 14 fathoms below this lies a coal, called about Glasgow the sour-milk coal. As it burns slowly and affords but a weak heat, it is what the miners call a lean coal, and has therefore been but little wrought. There are a number of these seams under the sour-milk coal, all of a lean quality, and generally much interlaced with laminae of stone, blaise, or shiver. Under the last mentioned have been found several strata of excellent lime; and more of these thin seams of coal again have been discovered under the lime, but all of them which have yet been tried are of a lean quality. "The above is the order of the coal strata everywhere along the Clyde, where they are entire. These are distinguished by the name of the Clyde strata, or seams of coal, and not only lie along the sides of that river, through all the plain country, but branch out less or more along the principal streams, on some of them to a great extent. Besides these there are other seams of coal in the county, of a somewhat different nature. In the parish of Shotts a fine yolk coal is wrought, resembling the coal found upon the sides of the Forth, and supposed to be a continuation of one of the same strata. Upon the sides of the Douglas river are extensive collieries, which supply some of the southern provinces where that fuel is wanting. The coal here is also similar to that of the Forth. On the south-west boundary of the county, is coal of the same quality with that wrought on the coast of Ayrshire. It crops out at the surface about the middle of Avondale parish. There are still some other variations in the coal strata which merit attention. Near the northern boundary of the county a species is found distinguished by the name of the blind coal, from its burning with intense heat without flame. This must no doubt have been deprived of the fixed air by means of subterraneous fire. It is used for the

same purposes as coke, and even preferred to coke artificially made, its effluvia being still less offensive. The blind coal is always found under a covering of horizontal whin; and where the same seam is traced till it comes under the freestone rock, its qualities are entirely changed, and it becomes in every respect the common pit-coal. Another species of coal, the qualities of which are directly opposite to those of the last, is found in different parts of the county. It is here called the cannel or light coal, and is said to be the parrot or jet coal of the third seam in the above enumeration, divested of the other kinds which accompany it when the seam is complete. But when this is found alone, it seems to be still more exquisitely inflammable; it takes flame the moment it is brought in contact with the fire, and a small fragment of it may be carried about in the hand like a flambeau, and will continue for a long time to give a vivid light." If the medium thickness of the entire coal field of the county be estimated at 15 feet, the contents of the entire field will be 1,703,680,000 cubic yards of coal.

Limestone abounds in every part of the coal district. It occurs generally beneath the seventh seam of coal, about 73 fathoms below the upper coal. It is found near the surface only in places of considerable elevation, after the strata which lie naturally above it have all cropped out, and are no longer to be found. It occurs in the parishes of Carnwath and Carluke, but more frequently on the other side of the Clyde, particularly in the parishes of Douglas, Lesmahago, Avondale, Stonehouse, Glassford, Hamilton, Blantyre, and East Kilbride. Sandstone also, of excellent quality for building, and of very diversified appearance, abounds in all the coal districts. It is found in distinct strata of red and white, and sometimes of a mixed colour, and so beautifully blended as to resemble marble. The colour of the houses, however, will generally denote the description of stone which prevails in the vicinity; but it is generally found that on the east side of the Clyde the red sandstone predominates, while on the west and south the white stone is the standard. Organic remains are so abundant in many parts, particularly in the carboniferous strata, as to render Lanarkshire more interesting to the palæontologist than any other county in Scotland. Mineral wells also occur in almost every parish, and have a great variety of character.

The westerly and south-westerly winds prevail in Lanarkshire during about two-thirds of the year; and, as they come up from the Atlantic very little modified by any intervening land, they have all the mildness of the ocean temperature, and at the same time are heavily charged with vapour. In the lower ward, during these winds, the rain falls in frequent showers, or for series of days, between short intervals of fair weather; but, in the low country farther up the Clyde, the rain is less frequent; and, in the hollow immediately contiguous to the river, sometimes no rain falls even while there are showers on the flanking braes. The winds from the east are sharper than those from the west or the south-west, blow less frequently, and their force is somewhat broken by the high land on the east side of the country; so that the cold damps, so prevalent on the east coast, do not often arrive here. Wind from the north-east is next in frequency to that from the south-west, and is generally attended by fair weather. Rains from the north-west, north, and north-east, are neither frequent nor heavy, but are little conducive to vegetation. Intense frost is seldom of long continuance, and deep, long-lying snow is rare. But in the uplands of the county, heavy rains often fall, fogs often envelope the hills, the winters are

severe and tedious, and the heats of summer are often interrupted by chilling blasts. In every part of the county also, the seed-time of any year is liable to be severely damaged by wetness of weather; for, when there does not happen to be a sufficient duration of drought, either the seed must be committed to an uncongenial state of the soil, or not sown at all till an unduly late period.

The agriculture of Lanarkshire, notwithstanding all the drawbacks of climate, is in a high condition. The progress of improvement has been broad, steady, and rapid. The energy of mining industry in the mineral field, and that of manufacturing industry in the towns, has been vied with, and perhaps in some degree imitated, by that of rural industry on the soil. Agriculturists here have been as enterprising as agriculturists anywhere; and, though confronted by much stiffer obstacles than those in the way of the Lothian agriculturists, they have as completely overcome them. The reclamation of waste lands, the fertilization of naturally good lands, and all the arts and processes of agricultural amelioration, have been very largely and triumphantly plied. Even ancient families, whose large estates lie under the incubus of entail, have, in some instances, done great things in the way of improvement; while many modern proprietors, whose wealth has been transferred from commerce to landed proprietorship, have infused into the affairs of rural economy all the animation and impulse which are characteristic of city industry. The whole agriculture of Lanarkshire, in fact, has been "at once stimulated and assisted by the means and facilities which the commercial resources afford; and the streams of wealth which are ever issuing from Glasgow, as a grand reservoir, spread riches and beauty, not only over the adjacent portions of the county, but over its remotest extremities."

In the statistics of agriculture, obtained in 1854 for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, 190,160½ imperial acres were returned as in tillage, 6,440½ under wheat, 2,290½ under barley, 56,116½ under oats, 164 under rye, 252½ under bere, 3,735½ under beans, 430 under pease, 1,581 under vetches, 10,885½ under turnips, 8,016½ under potatoes, 58 under mangel-wurzel, 23½ under carrots, 239½ under cabbages, 1,275½ under flax, 10 under turnip seed, and 1,519½ in bare fallow. The estimated gross produce was 209,324 bushels of wheat, 80,158 bushels of barley, 1,936,027 bushels of oats, 8,837 bushels of bere, 108,336 bushels of beans, 160,564 tons of turnips, and 34,872 tons of potatoes. The estimated average produce per imperial acre was 32½ bushels of wheat, 35 bushels of barley, 34½ bushels of oats, 35 bushels of bere, 29 bushels of beans, 14½ tons of turnips, and 4 tons 7 cwt. of potatoes. The number of acres not in tillage comprised 97,120½ under grass in the rotation of the farm, 68,155½ in permanent pasture, 5,441 in irrigated meadows, 163,826½ in sheep walks, 19,446 under wood, 33,066½ in a state of waste, and 10,231½ in house-steads, roads, fences, &c. The numbers of live stock comprised 7,241 horses, 30,528 milch cows, 9,938 calves, 18,488 other bovine cattle, 108,000 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hoggs, 19,916 tups, wethers, and wether-hoggs, and 8,891 swine. The number of agricultural occupants in the county, in 1855, paying a yearly rent of £10 or upwards, exclusive of tenants of woods, owners of villas, feuars, householders, and the like, was 3,133. The number of occupants paying an annual rent of less than £10 was 338. The number of heritors of £100 Scots of valued rent in 1852 was 312; and the number of commissioners of supply was 462. The valued rental of the county in 1674 was £162,131 Scots. The annual value of

real property, as assessed in 1815, was £686,531; in 1860, £3,398,732. The average of the fiar prices from 1854 to 1860, both inclusive, was, best wheat, 52s. 5½d.; second wheat, 47s. 5d.; best barley, 32s. 10¾d.; second barley, 27s. 2¾l.; best bere, 28s. 10¾d.; best oats, 24s. 8¾d.; second oats, 21s. 7¾d.; best beans, 44s. 5¾d.; best malt, 57s. 8¾d.; best oatmeal, 19s. 3¾d.

The rise and progress of the manufactures of Lanarkshire belong so intimately to the history of Glasgow, that it is not necessary to treat of them at length here. Previous to the beginning of the last century, manufactures either did not exist in Scotland, or were of the most contemptible kind. Hence, for 20 years after its establishment in 1695, the bank of Scotland could not employ £30,000 annually in the business of the whole kingdom. Branches of the bank were established in several of the Scottish towns, and Glasgow amongst the rest; but after a trial, the bank directors found themselves compelled to give up their provincial offices, and bring their books, notes, and specie to Edinburgh "by horse carriage." Even so late as 1727, the counties of Perth and Forfar possessed more extensive manufactures than Lanarkshire. About 1750, however, the beneficial effects of the Union had begun to be felt, and the industry and resources of the county to be fully developed. Two banks were then started in the city of Glasgow—the one by Dunlop, Houston, and company, and the other by Cochran, Murdoch, and company. The trade with Virginia sprang up and flourished; and the various new trades and manufactures which this called into existence and fostered, extended their benefits over the whole county. But the main commercial prosperity of Lanarkshire may be dated from 1784, when the cotton trade was introduced, after Arkwright's magnificent invention had become fully understood, and its practice was open to the whole country from the expiry of the patent. Lanarkshire was particularly qualified for embracing this new trade—first, from its possession of an exhaustless supply of coal, and next, from possessing the sea-ports on the Clyde, by means of which the merchants of Glasgow could hold communication with almost all the markets of the world. Wealth flowed into the county; old coal mines were worked on improved principles with renewed spirit, and new ones opened; the iron trade was called into existence; crowds of population thronged not only into Glasgow, but to those localities in the county where the mineral treasures most abounded; the superficies of the land, from the near presence of a wealthy commercial and manufacturing capital, grew in fertility and beauty; and thus Lanarkshire received an impetus which has long since accorded her the first rank for population, wealth, and importance among the counties of Scotland.

Although a commercial and manufacturing aristocracy have now grown up in the county, there still remain many ancient families of note, the ancestors of some of whom are not unworthily known to Scottish history. A few may be named. Foremost is the ducal family of Hamilton, whose head is the premier peer of Scotland. To this family also belong the noble houses of Belhaven and Dalziel, and many others of the same name of honourable status in the county. The old Douglasses of the Angus line are lineally represented on the female side by Baron Douglas, and collaterally by other families of the county. There are still, too, the Lockharts of Lee, with many offshoots from the parent branch; the Baillies of Lamington, the Rosses of Bonington, the Colebrookes of Crawford, the Veres of Stonebyres, and many more. The mansions of the county,

even those of first class character for magnificence and extent, are very numerous; and elegant residences, of the villa kind, equal in most respects to the manor-houses of other counties, can be counted by the hundred. Our space will admit of our noticing only a few of the mansions, merely by name, and with reference rather to their distribution over the county, than to any other principle of selection. Some of the chief are Hamilton-palace, Douglas-castle, Bothwell-castle, Carstairs-house, Wishaw-house, Mauldslee-castle, Core-house, Bonniton-house, Lee-castle, Allanton-house, Airdrie-house, Monkland-house, Carstairs-house, Stonebyres-house, Milton-Lockhart, Dalziel-house, Cambusnethan-priory, Coltness-house, Woodhall, Cleland-house, Rosehall, Newton-house, and Castlemilk.

The burghs in Lanarkshire, possessing a parliamentary representation, are Glasgow, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Rutherglen. Glasgow sends two members for itself; Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark unite with Falkirk and Linlithgow to send a member; and Rutherglen unites with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock to send a member. The other towns in Lanarkshire having each a population of upwards of 2,000, are Calderbank, Carluke, Coatbridge, Govan, Stonehouse, Strathaven, and Wishawton. The burghs of barony are Biggar, Strathaven, and East Kilbride. The other small towns and the principal villages are Douglas, Uddington, Abbeygreen, Turfholm, Hoghead, Crossford, Hazelbank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, Newtrows, Crawfordjohn, Abington, Crawford, Leadhills, Culter, Lamington, Wiston, Robertson, Newton-Robertson, Symington, Walston, Ellsrickle, Libberton, Quothquan, Thankerton, New-Lanark, Cartland, Braidwood, Kileadown, Yellshields, Carstairs, Ravenstruther, Pettinain, Dunsyre, Carnwath, Newbigging, Braehead, Forth, Wilsontown, Kirknow, Overtown, Stewarton, Stane, Bonkle, Omoa, Harthill, Newton-Shotts, Sallysburgh, Shotts-Ironworks, Motherwell, Windmillhill, Newarthill, Holytown, Chapelhall, Bellshill, Uddingstone, Bothwell, Arden, Ballochney, Greengairs, Riggend, Watt's-Town, Braes, Carmyle, Causeyside, Dundyan, New-Dundyan, Langloan, Faskine, Greenend, Baillieston, Barachine, Craigend, Merrystone, West-Merrystone, Swinton, Coatdyke, Gartcloss, Gartsherrie, Summerlee, Fernigair, Dalserf, Rosebank, Millheugh, Larkhall, Sandyford, Chapellton, Westquarter, Blantyre-Works, Kirkton of Blantyre, Barnhill, Auchintiber, Auchinraith, Hunthill, Stonefield, Kittocksidge, Busby (part of), Cambuslang (the connected villages of), Dalton, Lightburn, Silverbanks, Carmunnock, Partick, Auchinairn, Chryston, Mollensburn, Moodiesburn, Muirhead, Bishopbriggs, Springburn, Maryhill, Shettleston, Tollcross, Parkhead, Camlachie, Millerston, Kippochhill, and Finnieston.

Lanarkshire, exclusive of its burghs, sends one member to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency in 1865 was 5,188. Its facilities of communication, by canal, by river, by road, and especially by railway, are so exceedingly great as not to admit of any complete enumeration. Those of the lower ward may be understood by a reference to our article on Glasgow; and the best of those in the other wards, are noticed in our articles on the Caledonian railway and the Monkland railways. The sheriff ordinary court is held at Glasgow on every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday; the appeal court on every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday during session; and the small debt court on every Monday and Thursday. Sheriff courts are held at Hamilton, Airdrie, and Lanark on every Tuesday and Friday during session; and circuit courts, under the sheriff

small debt act, are held at Biggar on the second Thursday of March, June, September, and December, and at Douglas on the first Friday of April, August, and December. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 508 in the average of 1836—1840, 620 in the average of 1841—1845, 782 in the average of 1846—1850, and 673 in the average of 1851—1860. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846—1852 ranged from £7,614 to £11,244. The total number of persons confined in the jails of Glasgow within the year ending 30th June 1860, was 3,989,—in the jail at Airdrie, 823,—in the jail at Hamilton, 565,—in the jail at Lanark, 110; the average duration of the confinement of each, at Glasgow, was 50 days,—at Airdrie, 14 days,—at Hamilton, 35 days,—at Lanark, 37 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was, at Glasgow, £14 6s. 5d.,—at Airdrie, £15 19s. 6d.,—at Hamilton, £16 17s. 4d.,—at Lanark, £26 14s. 1d. There are six poorhouses in Lanarkshire, namely, one in Glasgow, with accommodation for 1,500 persons; one in Barony of Glasgow, with accommodation for 1,319 persons; one in Govan, with accommodation for 750 persons; one in New Monkland, with accommodation for 300 persons; one in Lanark, with accommodation for 58 persons; and one in Douglas, for a combination of ten parishes. The number of parishes or quasi-parishes assessed for the poor is 37; unassessed, 4. The number of registered poor in the year 1852—3 was 22,261; in the year 1863—4, 21,968. The number of casual poor in 1852—3 was 5,954; in 1863—4, 9,590. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852—3 was £70,610; in 1863—4, £98,519. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852—3 was £3,991; in 1859—60, £4,813. The assessment for prisons and rogue money is 1½d. per pound of real rent. Population of the county in 1801, 147,692; in 1811, 191,291; in 1821, 244,387; in 1831, 316,819; in 1841, 426,972; in 1861, 631,566. Males in 1861, 304,151; females, 327,415. Inhabited houses in 1861, 46,675; uninhabited, 1,787; building, 496.

There are in Lanarkshire 49 entire quoad civilia parishes, parts of 4 other quoad civilia parishes, 10 quoad sacra parishes, and 34 chapels of ease. One of the part quoad civilia parishes is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries; 9 of the quoad civilia parishes are in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; 11 of the quoad civilia parishes, and 2 of the chapels of ease, are in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; 15 of the quoad civilia parishes, and 8 of the chapels of ease, are in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and 14 of the quoad civilia parishes, 3 of the part quoad civilia parishes, the 10 quoad sacra parishes, and 24 of the chapels of ease, are in the presbytery of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. In 1851, the number of places of worship within Lanarkshire was 327; of which 82 belonged to the Established church, 63 to the Free church, 59 to the United Presbyterian church, 5 to the Reformed Presbyterian church, 4 to the Original Secession church, 12 to the Episcopalians, 29 to the Independents, 12 to the Baptists, 2 to the Society of Friends, 1 to the Unitarians, 3 to the Moravians, 9 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 4 to the Primitive Methodists, 1 to the Glassites, 1 to the New Church, 1 to the Campbellites, 4 to the Evangelical Union, 14 to the Roman Catholics, 1 to the Catholic and Apostolic church, 6 to the Mormonites, and 17 to isolated congregations. The number of sittings in 50 of the Established places of worship was 44,135; in 54 of the Free church places of worship, 40,805; in 48 of the

United Presbyterian places of worship, 43,361; in the 5 Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 3,080; in 3 of the Original Secession churches, 2,020; in 8 of the Episcopalian chapels, 4,149; in 25 of the Independent chapels, 11,462; in 7 of the Baptist chapels, 2,070; in 1 of the chapels of the Society of Friends, 400; in the Unitarian chapel, 850; in 1 of the Moravian chapels, 200; in 6 of the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 2,762; in the 4 Primitive Methodist chapels, 570; in the Glassite chapel, 250; in the New Church chapel, 250; in 2 of the Evangelical Union chapels, 1,650; in 13 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 12,834; in the Catholic and Apostolic church chapel, 150; in 3 of the Mormonite chapels, 631; and in 11 of the chapels of isolated congregations, 3,610. The maximum attendance on the Census Sabbath at 50 of the Established places of worship was 24,539; at 58 of the Free church places of worship, 26,097; at 51 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 28,214; at the 5 Reformed Presbyterian places of worship, 2,237; at 3 of the Original Secession places of worship, 950; at 10 of the Episcopalian chapels, 2,980; at 27 of the Independent chapels, 5,026; at 9 of the Baptist chapels, 1,238; at the 2 chapels of the Society of Friends, 60; at the Unitarian chapel, 400; at 1 of the Moravian chapels, 55; at 7 of the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, 1,772; at the 4 Primitive Methodist chapels, 408; at the Glassite chapel, 96; at the New Church chapel, 107; at 3 of the chapels of the Evangelical Union, 1,600; at 12 of the Roman Catholic chapels, 13,908; at the Catholic and Apostolic church chapel, 100; at the 6 Mormonite chapels, 659; and at the 17 chapels of isolated congregations, 1,476. There were in 1851, in Lanarkshire, 281 public day schools, attended by 20,101 males, and 16,281 females,—250 private day schools, attended by 8,776 males, and 8,110 females,—172 evening schools for adults, attended by 4,217 males, and 2,594 females,—and 622 Sabbath schools, attended by 28,007 males, and 32,112 females.

The tract of country now constituting Lanarkshire was anciently peopled by the Caledonian tribe called the Damnii; whose language may still be traced in the names of some of the localities and streams. The Romans not only overran all this district, but held it for some time in complete possession. Hence the Roman camps and Roman roads which occur in many parts of it; also the Roman tombs, utensils, and weapons of warfare, which have often been turned up by the ploughshare or the spade in the process of excavating and embanking. In subduing the original inhabitants the Romans did much to civilize them, and introduce the arts of industry and peace: and they were the first to beautify and enrich the face of the country by the planting of those orchards for which Clydesdale has for ages been so famous. The inroad, however, of the Scandinavian and other savage tribes, pressing upon the heart of the Roman empire, induced them to withdraw their legions, artificers, and husbandmen from the extremities of their dominions; and thus Clydesdale was again left in the possession of the semi-barbarous Damnii. By them was founded the kingdom of Strathclyde, which gradually extended until it included within its ample limits Liddesdale, Teviotdale, Dumfries-shire, Galloway, Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, part of Peebles-shire, the western part of Stirlingshire, and the greater portion of Dumbartonshire, forming, indeed, a kingdom which embraced the greater part of Scotland south of the Forth, excepting the Lothians and the Merse. Sometimes they were united under one valorous chief; and at others the leaders of subordinate tribes in the general confederacy contended

for the mastery. Meantime these Strathcludensians were often assailed by the Picts, from the northern side of the Forth, by the Scoto-Irish from Kintyre, or by the Saxons from the north of England, who envied them their fair domains on the Clyde. Their capital was taken, their dominion circumscribed, yet were they never formally conquered, though it is believed, that after the union of the Scots and Picts, they were amalgamated with the other rude materials which formed the Scottish dynasty under Kenneth. Many of the Strathcludensians preferred expatriation to acknowledging any other sovereign but one of their own choosing; and with heavy hearts they left the warm vales of Clydesdale, and wending their path southward, found an abiding-place among the hills and dales of Wales.

After the formation of the Scottish kingdom, Lanarkshire suffered more or less from the domestic conflicts between the kings and Gallovidian chiefs, or from the wars of England. The history of this period is uninteresting, however, although Lanarkshire continued to progress in wealth, and its civilization was accelerated by the foundation of the bishopric of Glasgow, and the settlement, in the district, of several distinguished Flemings. The death of Alexander III., without male issue, left the kingdom a prey to intrigue, contest, and competition, which only ended after years of domestic strife by the consolidation of the independence of the kingdom, which was achieved by Bruce at Bannockburn. But the precursor to this was the patriotic career of the celebrated Sir William Wallace, whose first exploit was that of driving the English out of the town of Lanark. The 'good Sir James Douglas,' perhaps, contributed more than any other man to the eventful triumph of Bruce; and, in consequence, that part of the county in which his estates and castles were situated was more than once subjected to the fire and sword of the English. After this, however, Lanarkshire enjoyed a long period of domestic peace, until power and prosperity had changed this celebrated family from being the best and first subjects of the Crown into its most turbulent and dangerous rival. See DOUGLAS. In the reign of James II. the ambition of the Douglasses, added to the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton, plunged Lanarkshire into the horrors of civil war; so that, as is recorded in Grey's Manuscript Chronicle, "In March, 1455, James the Second cast doune the castel of Inveravynne; and syne incontinent past to Glasgu, and gaderit the westland men, with part of the Areschery [Irishery], and passed to Lanerik, and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglasdale, and all Avendale, and all the Lord Hamilton's lands, and heriit them clerlye; and syne passit to Edinburgh, and fra their till the forest, with one host of Lawland men. And all that wald nocht cum till him furthewith, he tuke their guidis and brynt their places, and took faile of all the gentilles clerlie. And all this time the Lord Hamilton was in England till have gottyn suplie, and couth get name bot gif the Douglas and he would have bene Englisemen, and maid the aith."

The county remained in a state of peace, with little noticeable incident, from the time of James II. till the escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven-castle, the assembling of her army at Hamilton, and its defeat by the Regent Murray at Langside, near Glasgow. Again the county was peaceful till the 30 years war of the persecution, caused by the resistance of the Scottish Presbyterians to submit to 'black prelacy,' which was sought to be imposed on them by the royal Charleses. The western counties were the chief scene of this devoted resistance to oppression; and the punishment inflicted

by the 'Highland host,' the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell, and the sufferings of the Covenanters unto the death, by famine, ill-usage, and military persecution, are too well-known to require a minute detail here. In all these Lanarkshire had her full share. But the revolution of 1688 brought more peaceful times; and the declaration of the Prince of Orange was published at Glasgow before its publication in any other part of Scotland. In proportion, however, as Lanarkshire ardently favoured and supported the Revolution, it bitterly opposed the Union of 1707. The Duke of Hamilton and several of the barons were also loud and sincere in their opposition; and there was scarcely a town or village in the county which did not make a demonstration against this then obnoxious national measure. The Glasgow rabblerers are spoken of in terms the reverse of courteous by the historians of the Union; but no outbreak of moment took place, and it is no stigma cast upon the reflection of our forefathers to assume, that while they regarded that great measure as one which cut up their nationality by the roots, they could not foresee the vast advantages which would result to this part of Scotland by participating in the trade of England, and having free access to her colonies. The only remarkable events which have occurred in Lanarkshire since that time belong rather to Glasgow than to the county at large, and will be found noticed in our article on Glasgow.

The sheriffdom of Lanark was formed at a very early date, and is believed to have been in existence so early as the reign of the lawgiving David I. In these early and troublous times, it was held by various persons; and it finally fell into the grasping hands of the Douglas family, who held it as a hereditary source of honour and power. After their downfall, it was granted in fee to the Hamiltons, who held it as a hereditary appendage to their titles and possessions for many generations. Occasionally, but rarely, it was held by other noblemen, and among others by the Earl of Selkirk, upon whom the office was conferred in 1716, the heir of Hamilton being then under age, and held by him till his death in 1739. Upon the death of the Earl, James the sixth Duke of Hamilton took possession of the office, as hereditary sheriff, without any formal grant; and upon a change of system being about to take place, he claimed in 1747, the sum of £10,000, as compensation for the sheriffdom. This claim was disallowed by the judges; but they allowed him £3,000 for the lordship and jurisdiction of the regality of Hamilton. At this time, Mr. William Cross, advocate, was appointed the first sheriff of Lanarkshire under the new system, the salary being then £200 per annum.

LANGAVAT. See UG.

LANGBANK, a station on the Glasgow and Greenock railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Port-Glasgow, and 9 miles west-north-west of Paisley, Renfrewshire.

LANGBURN (THE), a head-stream of Slitrig water in Roxburghshire. It rises contiguous to the watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale, and runs north-westward across the upper part of the parish of Hobkirk.

LANGFAULDS. See KILPATRICK (EAST).

LANGHAUGH. See HAMILTON.

LANGHOLM, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the district of Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. It is bounded by Westerkirk, Ewes, Canonbie, Half-Morton, Middlebie, and Tundergarth. Its length eastward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Esk runs southward through the interior, dividing about one-

third of the parish on its left bank from the remaining two-thirds on its right. Ewes-water runs through the north-east district to a confluence with the Esk at the town. Wauchope-water rises in several head-streams on the western border, and runs eastward through the interior to the Esk at the town, a few poles below the point where that river is entered on the opposite bank by the Ewes. Tarras-water runs along all the eastern and south-eastern boundary to the Esk. Three medicinal springs, one of them sulphureous, and the other two chalybeate, occur in the western district. The ground along the Esk and the Ewes is flat, and well-sheltered by plantations and thriving hedges; and having a light loamy soil, cultivated with care, it yields most luxuriant crops. Other parts of the parish, comprehending most of its area, consist chiefly of smooth hills, verdant to their summits, and parcelled out into sheep-farms. The proportions of arable land and of pasture over the whole area, are to each other very nearly as 2 to 13. Upwards of 400 acres are under plantation. The scenery in many parts, particularly along the Esk, is exceedingly beautiful. The rocks of the upper part of the parish belong to the transition series; and those of the lower part, from the town downward, belong to the coal formation. Greywacke slate is worked. Lead ore occurs on the farm of Westwater, and on the estate of Broomholm. The principal landowner is the Duke of Buccleuch, and others are Maxwell of Broomholm and Little of Arkinholm. The principal mansions are Langholm-lodge and Broomholm-house, the former belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch. Over the Ewes, between Langholm-lodge and the town, stands an old stone bridge of two arches. Over the Esk, uniting the old and the new parts of the town, and forming the commencement of the road into Upper Eskdale, is another bridge of three arches. The two bridges stand nearly parallel, and are not above a gun-shot from each other, the two rivers uniting immediately below them. About half-a-mile south of the town is a third bridge of three arches. The road from Hawick to Carlisle traverses the parish down the vale of the Ewes to the town, and thence down the vale of the Esk. The Roman road of communication between Netherbie and Overbie can still be traced to have entered the parish at its south-east corner, crossed the Esk a little above Broomholm, and run thence north-westward till it passed into Westerkirk. Langholm-castle, a plain square tower or peel-house, now in a state of ruin, was anciently the property of the Armstrongs, the powerful family of Border freebooters. On Langholm-holm, "Johnie Armstrong of Gilnockie, and his gallant companie of thirty-six men," when going to meet King James V., "ran their horse and brak their spears," when—

"The ladies lookit frae their loft windows,
Saying, God send our men well back again!"

At the confluence of the Esk and the Ewes is a small fragment of a castle, formerly the property of the Nithsdale family, lords of regality of Eskdale. Wauchope-castle, romantically situated on the brow of a precipice, overlooking the rush of Wauchope-water among pointed rocks, and the pendant oaks and underwood of a picturesque bank on the opposite side, was the first residence of the Lindsays in Scotland, but only its grass-covered foundations now remain. Pennant, when visiting the house of Broomholm,—in the vicinity of which an old tower was taken down about 120 years ago,—was of opinion that it stands in the centre of the site of an old British town, and corresponds to Cæsar's descrip-

tion, "Oppidum sylvis paludibusque munitum quo," &c. The castle of Bantalloch, near Staplegorton, which surmounted a rocky precipice on the Esk, and around which was a burgh-of-barony, with an annual great fair, has utterly disappeared. The towers of Irvine, Nease, Hill, and Cawfield, also are among the things which were. About 75 years ago were found in the parish Roman coins, chiefly denarii aurei, of the reigns of Nero, Vespasian, Otho, and Domitian. Population in 1831, 2,676; in 1861, 2,979. Houses, 564. Assessed property in 1860, £9,008. Real rental in 1855, £8,269.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patrons, the Crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £289 3s.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated tithes, £556 2s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £65, with £30 for female assistant. The parish church is an elegant Gothic edifice, built in 1846, and containing nearly 1,400 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £258 9s. 11½d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the one of them formerly United Secession, built in 1822, and containing about 500 sittings,—the other formerly Relief, built in 1807. There is an endowed school at Broomholm; and there are seven other schools in the parish, besides the parochial school. The present parish of Langholm comprehends the ancient parishes of Staplegorton and Wauchope. Staplegorton includes all the district east of the Esk, and some territory on its west bank. The church stood on the east side of the Esk, above Patholm, and is still commemorated by its burying-ground. The parish, as to its ecclesiastical property, was given, in the 12th century, by William de Cuniburgo, to the monks of Kelso; and it passed at the Reformation to the Earl of Roxburgh, but was purchased back by the Crown, and enjoyed, for a brief period, by the bishop of Galloway. The old parish of Wauchope consisted of the district now called Wauchopedale. The church was given, in the 13th century, or earlier, to the priory of Canonbie, a cell of the abbey of Jedburgh; and after the Reformation it passed to the Earl of Buccleuch. The church stood near the old castle of Wauchope; and its burying-ground yet remains. The present united parish was erected in 1703. The presbytery of Langholm was formed in 1743, at the demolition of the presbytery of Middlebie, by uniting to the five parishes of Eskdale, the parish of Castletown, formerly in the presbytery of Jedburgh.—Among eminent natives of Langholm are Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, who played a conspicuous part under Earl Howe, in the sea-fight of 1st June, 1794; Colonels John Little and Matthew Murray, who made a figure in the wars against Tippoo Saib; William Julius Meikle, the translator of 'Camœns' Lusiad;' Thomas Telford, Esq., the celebrated civil engineer; Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm; General Sir John Malcolm; and the litterateur, Dr. David Irvine.

The TOWN of LANGHOLM stands on the Esk, at the confluence with it of the Ewes and the Wauchope, 12 miles north of Longtown, 18 north-east of Annan, 21 north of Carlisle, 23 south-south-west of Hawick, and 30 east-north-east of Dumfries. It is embosomed in one of the sweetest landscapes in Scotland,—neither extensive, romantic, nor grand, but, in the strictest sense, beautiful. The old part of it, or what is called Old Langholm, stands on the east bank of the Esk, immediately below the influx of the Ewes, and stretches south-eastward along the Hawick and Carlisle road. It consists of one principal street, with a market-place near its middle. Many of the houses are in a superior style for a

place of its size; and all are roofed with blue slate quarried in the vicinity. At the market-place stand the town-hall and jail, built in 1811, ornamented with a spire, and handsome in appearance. In the market-place is a handsome marble statue of Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm; and on Langholm-hill, in the vicinity of the town, is a stately obelisk, in honour of General Sir John Malcolm. Both of these monuments were erected within these few years, amid enthusiastic expressions of public feeling. The new part of the town, or New Langholm, stands on the west bank of the Esk, immediately above the influx of Wauchope-water, and bestrides the road leading to Upper Eskdale. It consists of nearly 150 houses, built in regular street arrangement, in the form of a triangle. The inhabitants are mostly tradespeople, and pay a small quit-rent for their house and garden. New Langholm was founded in 1778; and a cotton factory was built at it in 1788. A considerable employment both here and in the old town is the weaving of serges, checks, and shepherd's plaids, and the manufacture of woollen yarns and hose. There are also a distillery, a brewery, and some dye-houses. The town has branch-offices of the British Linen Co.'s Bank, and of the National Bank of Scotland; a large subscription library, aided by a bequest; a farming society; a friendly society; and a savings' bank. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and four annual fairs are held,—one of them on the 26th of July for lambs, and a principal fair in the South of Scotland,—and the others on the 16th of April, the last Tuesday of May, old style, and the 4th Tuesday of September, for the hiring of farm-servants and the sale of stock. The principal inn is the Crown inn. A newspaper, called the Eskdale Advertiser, is published once a-month. Langholm was erected into a burgh-of-barony, by a charter from the Crown, dated 7th April, 1643. The Duke of Buccleuch is the superior, and appoints a baron-bailie, who again appoints a depute. Baron courts are held for trial of petty offences, and circulating sheriff courts for the recovery of small debts. The town figures grotesquely in history for the taming of shrews, and for the pretended pranks of witches. Population in 1841, 1,305; in 1851, 1,406. The population in 1861 was 2,558, that of Old Langholm being 1,347, and New Langholm 1,211.

LANGHOPE. See LANGTON.

LANGHOUSE. See INNERKIP.

LANGLANDSDEAN. See DEAN and WILTON.

LANGLEE. See JEDBURGH.

LANGLEE-PARK. See DUN.

LANGLEY. See FERUS (St.).

LANGLOAN, a large mining and manufacturing village, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It is situated in the vicinity of Coatbridge, has six smelting furnaces, and partakes generally in the character of the crowded iron-working district which has Coatbridge for its centre. Population, 1,111. Houses, 215.

LANG-LOCH. See LANARKSHIRE.

LANGNEWTON. See ANCRUM.

LANGSHAW. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

LANGSIDE, a village in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. It stands in a healthy situation in the north-east corner of the county, 2 miles south-west of Glasgow. Population, 304. Here, on 13th May, 1568, the adherents of Queen Mary were completely defeated by the Regent Murray. At the field of battle, on the summit of a height called Campmill, there is a circular or elliptical enclosure, about 360 feet in circumference, to which the name of 'Queen Mary's camp' is commonly attached. This is manifestly a popular per-

version of fact, for neither the Queen nor her army ever reached that hill; and as to the Regent, he only took possession of it at the beginning of the engagement. Indeed, the scene of the conflict was so unpremeditated, that neither party had time to form any intrenchment. That in question is probably of Roman formation. It commanded an extensive view of the surrounding country, and communicated easily with the Roman station at Paisley. The battle of Langside forms the subject of some stirring passages in Scott's historical romance of the Abbot. See the articles CATHCART and CROOKSTONE. The poet Struthers also alludes to the battle in the following lines of his "Dychmont,"—

"Now, as I scan the landscape wide,
Mine eye hath caught the fair Langside.
A rushing sound is in my ears;
I see the serried ranks of spears,
For law and liberty appearing—
I mark Kirkcaldy's noble bearing;
I see the Regent's army good,
Burst o'er the hill like thunder cloud;
While to the crash the rocks reply,
With echoing shouts of victory."

LANGTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Gavinton, nearly in the centre of Berwickshire. It lies partly in the Lammemoors and partly in the Merse, and approaches within $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the town of Dunse. It is bounded by the parishes of Longformacus, Dunse, Edrom, and Polwarth. It has a somewhat triangular outline, measuring 6 miles on its north-east side, $4\frac{1}{2}$ on its south side, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ on its west side. About four-sevenths of its area, from its northern angle downward, is pastoral upland, commanding a view of the whole luxuriant expanse of the Merse and of Northumberland, as far as Wooler. The heights are called Langton-Edge, and have an extreme altitude of about 900 feet. The lowland division has, in general, a reddish loam soil, and is all finely enclosed with stone or hedge fences, and beautifully chequered with plantation. The proportions of arable ground, and of ground covered with wood, are as 10 to 3. Four rills rise in the interior, and run eastward as tributaries of Blackadder water; and two of them run for a considerable way respectively on the southern and on the north-eastern boundary, while one—Langton-burn, a strong, clear stream—drains a large part of the parish, flows, for some time, between steep banks richly clothed in copsewood, and afterwards meanders among the fine scenery of Langton wood. On a hill in the farm of Raecleugh-head are distinct traces of two military stations, supposed to have been Danish. On Camp-muir, in the farm of Langhope-birks, are traces of an encampment made by a party of troops, both foot and horse, stationed there, in the reign of William and Mary, to overawe the Jacobites. In the vicinity of a place called Battle-moor, several urns and stone-coffins have been found. The ancient little town of Langton straggled over a length of about half a mile, and during the unsettled period of the international wars, was a place of some consequence. Like other border towns, it suffered at different times from incursions, and, in particular, was burned in 1558 by Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes. But, in 1760, it was peacefully raised to the ground, and substituted, at about half a mile from its site, by the pleasant modern village of Gavinton. The estate of Langton, including very nearly all the parish, as well as part of Dunse and Longformacus, was purchased, in 1758, by David Gavin, Esq., and immediately made the scene of georgical and planting operations, which raised it to opulence and mantled it in beauty. Through his daughter, who became first Marchioness

of Breadalbane, it passed into the possession of the present Marquis; and now—with the fine mansion and ornate grounds of Langton-house in its centre—is one of the loveliest spots in the Merse. The parish is traversed by the road from Dunse to Lauder. Population in 1831, 443; in 1861, 502. Houses, 104.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Marquis of Breadalbane. Stipend, £214 19s. 11d.; glebe, £24 2s. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £15 fees. The parish church stands at the west end of Gavinton, and was built in 1798. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £167 8s. 6d. There is a parochial library. During the reign of David I., the manor of Langton, with the advowson of the church, belonged to Roger de Ow, a follower of Earl Henry, the heir-apparent of the throne. De Ow gave the church, with its pertinents, to the monks of Kelso; and was succeeded in the possession of the manor, first by the family of Vetereponte or Vipont, one of whom fell in the battle of Bannockburn, and next by the family of Cockburn, one of whom was created a baronet by Charles I., and the last of whom sold it to Mr. Gavin.

LANGWALL (The), an alpine stream of the parish of Latheron, in Caithness-shire. It rises within 2 miles of the boundary with Sutherland-shire, and runs eastward to a confluence with the Berriedale, immediately above the latter's influx to the sea. Its length of course is about 12 miles.

LANRICK. See KILMADECK.

LANRIG. See LONGRIDGE.

LANTON, a village in the parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. It stands a little east of the Hawick and Kelso road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of the town of Jedburgh, and 9 miles north-east of Hawick. The road from it to Jedburgh passes over the Dunian. The village has a parochial school. Population, 175. Houses, 49.

LANY, an ancient parish in the Monteith district of Perthshire. Its church belonged to the priory of Inchmahome, and was granted, at the Reformation, to the Earl of Mar. The parish was dismembered in 1615, and part of it annexed to Port-of-Monteith.

LAOGHAL (Loch), a lake on the mutual boundary of the parishes of Tongue and Farr in Sutherlandshire. It is the largest of a chain of lakes, whose superfluence forms the river Borgie. Its length is 5 miles, extending northward; and its breadth is upwards of one mile. Its appearance is picturesque, with two islets on its bosom, frequented by wild fowl, and with rich verdure on its banks and flanking hills, besides a beautiful fringing of wood.

LAOIDEAN (Loch), a lake, about 8 miles west of the head of Loch-Rannoch, in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire. Its length is about 6 miles, extending westward, and its breadth is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile. It has many little bosky creeks and headlands, and is gemmed with several finely wooded islets.

LAPPOCH, a dangerous rock, about 100 yards long, and dry at low water, in the bay of Ayr. It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of the bar of Irvine; and is in a line with Irvine steeple, the half-tide rock, and Lady-Isle: See LADY-ISLE. Between it and the coast is a broad channel from 7 to 8 fathoms deep.

LAN-BURN, a rivulet, rising on Shannan-hill, and running southward along the mutual boundary of the parishes of Row and Luss to the Fruin at Inverlaran, in Dumbartonshire.

LARBERT, a parish in the east of Stirlingshire. It contains the Carron ironworks, the villages of

Larbert, West Carron, Kinnaird, and Stenhousemuir, the post-office stations of Carron and Larbert, and part of the post-office village of Carronshore. It is bounded by St. Ninians, Airth, Bothkennar, Falkirk, and Dunipace. Its length east-north-eastward is nearly 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Carron traces all the southern boundary; and the streamlet called the Pow runs a short distance on the northern boundary. The general surface of the parish slopes gradually from south-west to north-east; but its highest ground has an altitude of only about 100 feet above the level of the sea, and occurs at the site of Larbert mansion-house, whence there is an abrupt descent to the Carron. Nearly all parts command a brilliant and extensive prospect athwart the carses of Stirling and Falkirk, and along the north flank of the Forth from the Ochil hills to Queensferry. The soil is alluvial, partly light and dry, but more generally argillaceous. Rocks of the coal formation, comprising sandstone, several seams of coal, and some strata of balls of clay ironstone, underlie the alluvium. About 200 acres of the surface are occupied by plantations and pleasure grounds; and all the rest of the land is arable. The coals and the ironstone are extensively worked. The appearance of the parish underwent a total change, comprising immense improvement in almost everything affecting its interests, immediately after the establishment of the Carron ironworks. There are eight landowners, additional to the Carron Company. The principal residences are Larbert-house, Glenbervie, Kinnaird, Carronhall, and Carron-park. A famous extinct antiquity was ARTHUR'S OVEN: which see. A Roman causeway, communicating from Carmuir in Falkirk to Stirling castle, traversed the parish, and has left some vestiges. Some Roman millstones and fragments of Roman pottery have been dug up. An interesting object is the residence of the Abyssinian traveller, Bruce. See the article KINNAIRD. The chief manufactures and commerce are noticed in the article CARRON-WORKS. Within this parish are held the Falkirk great cattle fairs. See FALKIRK. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Stirling, and contains the junction of the Scottish Central railway with the branches thence to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The village of Larbert stands along the Edinburgh and Stirling road, at a point 2 miles north-west of Falkirk, and 9 miles south-south-east of Stirling, and is delightfully situated. Population of the village, 487. Houses, 127. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,248; in 1861, 4,999. Houses, 628. Assessed property in 1860, £34,452.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling; and it is united to the parish of DUNIPACE—which see. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £322 10s. 1d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated teinds, £1,174 15s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary, now £60, with about £120 fees. The parish church was built in 1820, and is a beautiful structure in the Elizabethan style, after a design by Hamilton of Glasgow. There is a Free church of Larbert; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £225 15s. 10d. There are an endowed non-parochial school, five unendowed schools, a parochial library, and a friendly society. The ancient church of Larbert was a chapel subordinate to the church of St. Ninians, and was given, along with that church, by one of the bishops of St. Andrews, to the monks of Cambuskenneth.

LARG. See INCH, WIGTONSHIRE.

LARGIEBEG, a small headland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the south entrance of Lamlash-bay, on the east coast of the island of Arran.

LARGO, a parish on the south coast of Fifeshire. It contains the post-office station of Largo, and the villages of Upper Largo or Kirkton, Lundinmill, Woodside, New Gilston or Backmuir of Gilston, and Lower Largo, comprising Temple and Drumochy. It is bounded by Largo bay on the frith of Forth, and by the parishes of Scoonie, Ceres, Kilconquhar, and Newburn. Its length southward is nearly 6 miles; and its average breadth is about 3 miles; but its extent of coast-line is only about 2½ miles. The shore is in general low and sandy; but the ground soon begins to rise towards the north. The general surface of the parish is exceedingly diversified by rising grounds and valleys, and beautifully ornamented with wood of various kinds. On the east side, at the distance of about 2 miles from the shore, Largo-law rises to the height of about 950 feet above the level of the sea. It is of a beautiful conical form, green to the summit, where it is cleft in two, and exhibits a series of basaltic columns. From this hill, a splendid and extensive view of the whole surrounding country, the frith of Forth and its islands, and the opposite shore of the Lothians, is obtained. West of Largo-law a deep ravine, called Keil's den, through which flows a small burn, intersects the parish from north to south, for about 2 miles. It is finely wooded, is exceedingly picturesque, and forms a favourite walk for persons residing at Largo during the summer for the benefit of sea-bathing. About 5,935 acres of the total area are in tillage; about 290 are in pasture; and about 595 are under wood. The rocks are partly crystalline of the eruptive kind, and partly stratified, belonging to the coal formation. Coal of poor quality is worked; excellent sandstone is quarried; and grey limestone occurs in some places 15 feet thick. The soil in the north is generally thick black mould on a wet bottom; in the south, partly of a light character, but more commonly a black loam, incumbent variously on a wet and on a dry subsoil. The most extensive landowners are Durham of Largo and the Standard Assurance Company; there are seven other chief landowners; and five have mansions within the parish, and two have mansions in its vicinity. The most conspicuous residence is that of Largo, an elegant and very spacious edifice, built in 1750, situated on a pleasant slope with a southern exposure, a little west of Upper Largo, amid richly ornamented pleasure-grounds, and commanding an extensive and most brilliant prospect. The barony of Largo was conferred by James III., in 1482, by charter under the great seal, on Sir Andrew Wood, his naval commander, in acknowledgment for his brilliant achievements against the English. The real rental of the parish in 1837 was about £8,500. Assessed property in 1843, £10,814 18s. 8d. The village of Lower Largo stands at the mouth of Keil-burn, at the top of Largo bay, and middle of the coast-line of the parish, 2½ miles east-north-east of Leven, and 3½ west by south of Colinsburgh. Its harbour is not in good order, but might, without much expense, be rendered one of the best on the south coast of Fifeshire. A trade was carried on here, in old times, with Holland in coal, salt, iron, sandstone, and other heavy articles, and more recently with Norway in timber; but all this has, for a considerable time, been at an end. Much facility of communication landward, and to the ferries of the Forth and the Tay, is enjoyed by vicinity to the Leven railway. The population of Lower Largo is 265; of whom 156 are in Drumochy, and 109 are in Temple. The village of Upper Largo, or Kirkton of Largo, stands about ¾ of a mile to the east-north-east of Lower Largo, on the road to Colinsburgh and St. Andrews. Its population is

423, and its houses 77. There are in the parish two factories, the one of small extent for cleaning flax, and the other for spinning it. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,567; in 1861, 2,626. Houses, 518.

This parish contains some interesting antiquities. Within the grounds of Largo-house is a circular tower, which formed part of the old castle inhabited by Sir Andrew Wood, and which, it is alleged, once formed a jointure house of the queens of Scotland. On the banks of Keil burn, to the north of Largo-house, is an old square tower, part of the castle of Baleruvie, anciently also called Pitcravie. In all probability this castle was erected by Sir John Lindsay, as a separate residence during his father's lifetime. The tradition is, that Baleruvie belonged to the family of Crawford; but this is a mistake originating in the fact that the family of Lindsay, at a subsequent period, succeeded to the estates and titles of the Earl of Crawford. In the centre of the present house of Lundin, which is of modern erection, there is a square tower of great antiquity, which formed part of the ancient castle of Lundin, the residence of a family of the name of Lundin, who held property here of great extent so early as the reign of David II. South-east of Lundin-house, between it and the high road, are three upright stones, of red sandstone, commonly called "the standing stones of Lundin." These are of great size, and bear no trace of any sculpture or inscription. Some persons have thought them to be of Roman origin; others have thought them to be memorial stones of Danish chiefs who fell here in battle in the time of Macbeth; but others, with much more probability, suppose them to be part of a Druidical temple. Ancient sepulchres are found near them. A Runic stone stands on a pedestal in the lawn in front of Largo house. It consists of two pieces, which were found, a considerable number of years ago, at places a mile asunder, and were put into their present position by General Durham. This singular monument presents on the one side a Maltese cross, something like that on the cross at Crail; the upper part of the stone presenting a circle, ornamented in the style of a part of Crail cross, and one of the side slabs of the St. Andrews sarcophagus. On the right side of the body of the cross, below the transepts, are two fishes or serpents entwined, having heads like horses; and on the left, something like a figure sitting having an elephant's head, of which the trunk is apparent. The body of the cross has been ornamented with a variety of carving, some of which would appear to have been serpents intertwined. The reverse side of the monument represents the usual hunting-scene which this class of remains almost invariably represents. On an artificial rising-ground or tumulus to the north of Largo-house, called Norrie's law, there were found, about the year 1819, some pieces of silver defensive armour, together with a number of small silver Roman coins of the earlier emperors. Two remarkable natives of this parish were Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe, and Sir John Leslie, the distinguished natural philosopher.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, Durham of Largo. Stipend, £268 16s. 4d.; glebe, £31. Unappropriated teinds, £135 10s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, now £57 15s., with about £20 fees. The parish church comprises part of an old building with a spire erected in 1623, and a new building erected in 1817; and it contains upwards of 800 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £142 2s. 5d. There are in Lower Largo an United Presbyterian church and a

Baptist chapel. There are within the parish four schools, a subscription library, a weekly corn-market, an office of the National bank, a savings' bank, and an institution called Wood's-hospital for the maintenance of indigent persons. This last originated in a bequest of £68,418 Scots, by John Wood in 1659; and, in its present form, was built in 1830, at the cost of £2,000. It is an elegant and ornamental edifice, in the Elizabethan style, containing accommodation for 16 inmates.

LARGO-BAY, an indentation of the frith of Forth on the south coast of Fifeshire. It has a somewhat semicircular outline; is flanked on the east side by Kincaig-point, in the parish of Elie, and on the west side by Methill-point, in the parish of Wemyss; and it measures about 6 miles in width between these points, and penetrates the land to the extent of about 2½ miles. In some parts of it, especially in the east, are very distinct vestiges of a submarine forest.

LARGOWARD. See KILCONQUHAR.

LARGS, a parish, containing the post-town of Largs and the post-office village of Fairley, in the extreme north-west of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, by Renfrewshire, and by the parishes of Kilbirnie, Dalry, and West Kilbride. Its length southward is about 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles. The hills which begin to rise in the parishes of Greenock, Kilmacolm, Lochwinnoch, Kilbirnie, and Dalry, meet in a kind of general summit at the eastern boundary of Largs, and hem it in so curiously from all the cultivated country to the north, east, and south-east, as to have occasioned the proverbial expression, "Out of the world, and into the Largs." The uplands gradually descend as they approach the shore; and they terminate in abrupt declivities, some of which are almost perpendicular, as if part of their base had been forcefully dissevered. Yet, though the hills are high, they have generally a coat of prime pastoral verdure, and, in most instances, exhibit undoubted marks of having once been cropped with grain. For a mile from the northern boundary, the uplands form at their base a bulwark of rock, rising in some places 50 or 60 feet above the road, and seeming to overhang it. South of the point where this terminates, a conical mountain, green to the top, contributes a feature alike bold and beautiful to the landscape. Farther south, the grounds fall off in gentle gradients, and yield in fine slopes to the course of a large indigenous brook, called Noddle or Noddesdale water. Beyond this, and behind the town of Largs, the country opens into a beautiful plain of nearly a mile in breadth from the foot of the mountains to the sea-beach. All this sea-board both exhibits in its flanking hills and commands outwards over the frith a series of beautiful and romantic landscapes. Its coast-line is almost parallel with that of Bute, and looks right across to that beautiful island, to the entrance of the Kyles of Bute, to Toward-Point in Cowal, to a profusion of fine headlands, wooded slopes, and broken surfaces coming down thence, and from the Larger Cumbræ, to kiss the waters of the Clyde, and to the magnificent alpine scenery which rises up in the distance, and makes acquaintance with the clouds. Great improvements have, in recent years, been made in the reclaiming and fertilizing of lands. About 1,145 acres, at present, are in tillage, 3,300 in grass-land and meadow, 5,500 in hill pasture, 600 in woodlands and gardens, and 8,598 in moorish and heathy upland. The predominant rocks are old red sandstone and trap. Sandstone, of good quality for local building, has been extensively quarried. Two burns run on the

boundary with Renfrewshire, one of them westward into the frith of Clyde, the other northward into Renfrewshire; and two other and larger burns, the Noddle and the Gogo, rise on the eastern border and run through the interior into the frith of Clyde, the former a little north of the town of Largs, the latter at the south end of that town. The fisheries along the coast are of considerable value.

The most extensive landowners are the Earl of Glasgow and General Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart.; the landowners next in extent are the Earl of Eglinton and Scott of Hawkhill; and there are 15 other landowners. Kelburn-house, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, 1½ mile south-east of the town of Largs, and ½ a mile from the shore, was originally a square tower, and was modernised by enlargement. Immediately behind it, in the grounds connected with it, is a glen ¼ of a mile long, of remarkably romantic character. At the head of the glen is an abrupt, rough, lofty precipice, over which leaps a brook into a path just wide enough to permit the flow of its waters. From the sides of the path, the ground rapidly ascends, mountain high, forming a chasm which, if naked, would be tremendous, but which is so clothed with trees, and otherwise decorated by art, as to be beautiful. Near the house, the brook leaps over another precipice, 50 feet sheer down, into a vast basin which seems scooped out of both sides of the glen. Brisbane-house, the seat of General Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart., 1½ mile north of the town, is a fine mansion, surrounded with picturesque grounds. Skelmorly-castle, 2 miles farther north, the property of the Earl of Eglinton, was built partly in 1502, and partly in 1636, and is at present being greatly improved and enlarged. Knock-castle, built about 360 years ago by a family of the Frasers, was lately acquired by Robert Steele, Esq., who has repaired it, and has built at a little distance from it a magnificent edifice with a tower. The castle of Fairley, built in 1521, and now belonging to the Earl of Glasgow, was the property of the ancient family of Fairley, said to be descended from a natural son of Robert II., and will be remembered as the scene of the ballad 'Hardiknute.' See FAIRLEY. A small hill called Margaret's-Law, having been opened in 1772, in search of materials for enclosures, was found to be an artificial accumulation of stones, amounting to 15,000 cart-loads, and having in its centre five stone-coffins with human skulls and bones, and earthen urns, which were believed to have been there since the battle of Largs. This battle was fought on the 2d October, 1263, between Haco of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland. Haco, to enforce his claims on the sovereignty of the Hebrides, sailed up the frith of Clyde with a numerous fleet and army, and anchored in the sound between the coast and the Cumbræ. Alexander had used every stratagem to gain time, and at length lay encamped, with about 1,500 well-appointed cavalry, and a numerous host of inferior soldiery, on the heights behind Largs overlooking the sea. On the night preceding the 2d October, Haco suffered vast damage from a storm blowing right up the frith upon his fleet; and, in the morning, he was obliged, while most of his forces were either drowned or struggling for the preservation of his remaining ships, to effect an embarrassed landing with a dispirited band only about 900 in number. Instantly confronted with the fresh and strong force of Alexander, part of the Norwegian little army was driven back into the sea, and part retired sword in hand, fighting all the way, to a place a little below Kelburn. A few more of the Norwegians having landed, the apparently overpowering force of Alexander was resisted in a con-

tinuous fight, till the cloud of night sheltered Haco's little shattered remnant, and allowed them to withdraw to their ships. Haco got leave from the Scottish king peacefully to inter his numerous followers who had fallen; and, in a few days afterwards, he collected the relics of his fleet, and sailed away to Orkney, there to die in December under the pressure of his sorrow. The chief scene of the contest was a plain to the south of the town, immediately below Haylee, still retaining some small memorials of the fight. Within the parish of Dalry, immediately beyond the south-east boundary of Largs, is a farm called Camphill, where the Scottish army are said to have encamped previous to the engagement. Between that place and the town of Largs, is Routdon-burn, having on its bank a cairn in which a stone-coffin was found, and supposed to have received its name of Routdon or Routdane, from having been the place where a detachment of Haco's army were routed. Some way down the burn is Burligate; nearer the sea, in the Earl of Glasgow's plantations, is Killing-craig; and farther to the south is Kepping-burn, where, it is said, a number of the fleeing Norwegians were met by Sir Robert Boyd, ancestor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, afterwards the tried friend of Robert Bruce, and put to the sword. The parish is traversed by the road from Greenock to Ardrossan, and enjoys ample facilities of communication by steamboat. Population in 1831, 2,848; in 1861, 3,620. Houses, 550. Real rental in 1842, £7,500. Assessed property in 1860, £21,316.

This parish is in the presbytery of Greenock, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Earl of Eglinton. Stipend, £296 15s. 7d.; glebe, £36 8s. Unappropriated tithes, £625 9s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £70. The parish church was built in 1812, and enlarged in 1833, and contains 1,268 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Fairley, built in 1833, and containing 300 sittings. There is also a chapel of ease at Skelmorly. There are two Free churches, the one at Largs, with an attendance of 490, the other at Fairley, with an attendance of 150; and the sum raised in connexion with the former in 1865 was £619 10s. 11d.,—in connexion with the latter, £212 12s. 1d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1826, and contains 690 sittings. There is also an Episcopal chapel, called St. Columba's. There are an endowed school, called the Brisbane school, a school of industry for females, a Free church school, a Free church school of industry for females, a Free church infant school, and two private schools. The district of Cunningham appears to have anciently formed two distinct territories,—the southern and larger one called Cunningham, and the northern and smaller one called Largs. On the death of Alan, lord of Galloway, in 1234, the lordship of Largs was inherited by his daughter Devorgilla; from her it passed to her son John Baliol, the competitor for the Scottish crown; and on his forfeiture, it was conferred by Robert Bruce on his son-in-law, Walter, the steward of Scotland. Hitherto the church had been a rectory; but now it was given by Walter to the monks of Paisley, and it continued with them till the Reformation. In 1587, the tithes and patronage, in common with the other property of the monks, were erected into a temporal lordship, with the title of Lord Paisley, in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton. In 1621, they were inherited by James, Earl of Abercorn; and in the reign of Charles I., they passed to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly. The church was dedicated to St. Columba.

The TOWN of LARGS stands on the coast of the parish of Largs, and on the road from Greenock to

Ardrossan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the north end of the Big Cumbrae, 8 miles by water east-south-east of Rothesay, $8\frac{1}{4}$ south of Innerkip, 9 north-west of Kilbirnie, and 30 north-north-west of Ayr. Its site is a large deposit of gravel, which must at one time have formed part of the bottom of the frith. The view from it seaward is that extensive, diversified, and very brilliant one which we have noticed in our account of the parish. Its environs inland are first a rich tract of corn land, in a high state of cultivation and beautifully ornamented, and next a series of glades, glens, and grassy slopes, among the skirts of the enclosing hills. Its atmosphere is comparatively pure and dry; and its general salubrity enables it to compete stoutly with Rothesay, the fame of being the Montpellier of the west of Scotland. The beach in its neighbourhood is broad, gravelly, and good for sea-bathing. A quay in front of the town has sufficient accommodation for the safe and speedy landing of passengers and goods. An esplanade of considerable breadth extends between the quay and the town. A terrace or single-sided street, pleasingly edified, overlooks the esplanade. A main street, of fair character for both airiness and architecture, extends inland thence, and forms the backbone of the town. Villas and other houses of a superior kind stand on the outskirts or look toward the shore. House accommodation of great aggregate extent, and of much variety of character, but generally comfortable or elegant, exists for hire. And altogether the town is well worthy of a repute which it obtained at the very commencement of the era of steamboat navigation, and has continued to possess to the present day, as a favourite summer resort of families from Glasgow and other seats of manufacture on the Clyde.

Largs ranks as a creek of the port of Greenock. Its quay was built in 1834, at the cost of £4,275; and the average revenue from it yields a return of about 6 per cent. The affairs of the harbour are managed by a committee. Six steamers touch daily in summer, and two daily in winter, on their way between Glasgow and intermediate places on the one side, and Millport, Ardrossan, or Arran on the other; and they have access to the pier at all states of the tide, the depth of water almost at the very shore being several fathoms. A large part of the inhabitants depend mainly on rents and profits drawn from summer visitors; a few are maintained by the fisheries; and a considerable number are handloom weavers, in the employment of the Glasgow manufacturers. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and annual fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February, the Tuesday after the 12th day of June, the third Tuesday of July, and the fourth Tuesday of October. The June fair falls on St. Columba's day, vulgarly called Colm's day; and, though now of very diminished importance, it was anciently a grand rendezvous of Highlanders and Lowlanders for the mutual exchange of their commodities, and probably exhibited more grotesque scenes of manners and traffic than any which can now be witnessed in Scotland. The town has offices of the National Bank, the City of Glasgow Bank, and the Royal Bank, eight insurance agencies, a gas-light company, a reading-room, two circulating libraries, and some other institutions. An elegant suite of baths was built in 1816 by public subscription. The parish church is a handsome as well as conspicuous edifice, and has a tower and spire of much more than ordinary pretensions to beauty. In the grave-yard in the town is the burying-place of the Montgomerys of Skelmorly, an aisle of singular character, belonging to the former church, and built in 1636 by Sir Robert Montgomery. It is richly

and tastefully carved, and forms an arch and two compartments, supported by 18 pillars of the Corinthian order, surmounted with cherubim. Above the arch is a small pyramid, finished at top with a globe. On the roof are painted the twelve signs of the zodiac, several views of the mansion of Skelmorly, and the figure of a lady, a member of the Skelmorly family, receiving a mortal kick from a horse. In various parts are also texts of Scripture and escutcheons. Below is a vault, to which Sir Robert usually repaired at night for devotion and meditation,—in a sense burying himself alive. At each end of the town is a moat, supposed to have been the seat of feudal courts of justice. On a small holm at Outerwards, on Noddle-burn, were discovered the foundations of several huts or cottages, said to have been the retreat of numbers of the inhabitants from a visit of the plague which, in 1644, desolated the town. Largs has no charter of any kind to regulate its government, and is under little other control than that of the county authorities. A justice of peace court for small debts is held on the first Monday of every month. Three men of the coast guard are stationed in the town. Population in 1861, 2,638. Houses, 380.

LARKHALL, a post-office village in the parish of Dalserf, Lanarkshire. It stands close to the boundary with Hamilton parish, and on the road leading from Glasgow to Carlisle, midway between the Avon and the Clyde, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the town of Hamilton. It stands chiefly on the Raploch property, but partly also on the Hamilton property. The Lesmahago branch of the Caledonian railway passes adjacent to it. The inhabitants are principally handloom-weavers and miners, the former employed for the manufacturers of Glasgow, and the latter in the collieries, which have been rapidly extending in the neighbourhood. The village was commenced, with slight exceptions, about the year 1776. It did not undergo any great increase for 15 or 20 years; and it afterwards was rapidly enlarged, principally by means of building societies. It has a salubrious air, good water, and abundance of fuel and sandstone. Its neighbourhood is largely studded with hamlets, rows of houses, and separate dwellings, which may be regarded as coalescing with it to form a considerable town. A chapel-of-ease was built here in 1835 as an extension church, at the cost of about £900, and contains 720 sittings. It has recently been endowed by the Duke of Hamilton, and erected into a quoad sacra parish church. An United Presbyterian church, then a Relief church, was built about the same time as the chapel of ease, and contains 700 sittings. There are in the village a side parish school, two other schools, a subscription library, a branch of the City of Glasgow bank, a savings' bank, a mason lodge, and one or two benefit societies. Population of the village in 1861, 2,685. Houses, 424.

LARKHALLBURN. See **JEDBURGH**.

LARO (Loch), a small lake in the parish of Crieich, Sutherlandshire.

LARROCH. See **BALLACHULISH**.

LARRISTON, an estate in the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire. It is situated upon the Liddle, about 6 miles above Newcastleton. It comprises about 5,000 acres, and contains excellent sheep-walk. It was at one time the seat of a chief of the Elliots, whose fame has been commemorated in Hogg's spirited ballad,—

"Lock the door, Larriston, lion of Liddesdale;
Lock the door, Larriston, Lowther comes on;

The Armstrongs are flying,
The widows are crying,
The Castletown's burning, and Oliver's gone!"

LASSWADE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Lasswade, Loanhead, Roslin, and Rosewell, in Edinburghshire. It is bounded by Colinton, Liberton, Dalkeith, Newbattle, Cockpen, Carrington, Penicuik, and Glencross. Its length north-north-eastward is 8 miles; its greatest breadth is 6 miles; but nowhere, except over a very brief distance at its north end, is it broader than 3 miles. A projecting wing at its north-west extremity is occupied by the eastern termination of the Pentland hills, covered partly with heath, and partly with fine pasture. An extensive tract, from the southern boundary to about 2 miles into the interior, is moorish and mossy upland, bleak and unsheltered. The rest of the surface, comprising much the greater part, is a rich and beautiful plain, generally fertile in its soil, primely managed in its husbandry, opulently shaded and adorned with wood, and very picturesquely featured and diversified in its scenery. About 1,000 acres are covered with wood. The North Esk comes down upon a point about a mile from the south-west extremity, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the western boundary, and then, assuming a north-north-easterly direction, cuts the rest of the parish into nearly equal parts. Its bed, while traversing the plain, is a deep, romantic, sinuous, bold ravine; paved in many places, at the bottom, with ledging and variform rocks; often steep, perpendicular, and even overhanging on its sides; and almost everywhere, in tiny plain, or slope, or swell, or precipice, profusely adorned with shrubs and trees. Recesses, contractions, angularities, rapid and circling sinuosities, combine with the remarkably varied surface of its sides to render its scenery equal in mingled picturesqueness and romance to any in Scotland. The river seems all the way to be merrily frolicsome; now rushing along a shelving gradient, now hiding itself behind rocks and weeping wood, and making sudden but always mirthful transitions in its course. The rocks of most of the lowland tracts of the parish belong to the coal formation, and comprise very abundant supplies of coal, limestone, and sandstone. The coal is worked principally in the vicinity of Loanhead and of Rosewell. The estate of Dryden alone was recently computed to contain not less than 30,000,000 tons. A coal-mine on the boundary with Liberton was accidentally set on fire about the year 1770; and it burned upwards of 20 years in spite of every effort to extinguish its fire. The principal landowners are Lord Melville, Sir James W. Drummond, Bart., Sir George Clerk, Bart., Gibson of Pentland, Ramsay of Whitehill, Sir Norman M. Lockhart, Bart., Arbutnot of Mavisbank, Mercer of Dryden, the Earl of Rosslyn, the Earl of Roseberry, and several others.

Along the vale of the North Esk, crowning its precipices, or sitting ensconced in its fairy nooks, are various interesting ancient edifices, and a series of modern mansions and villas. The most remarkable of the former are the castle and the chapel of ROSLIN, and the old mansion and the caves of HAWTHORNDEN: which see. Among the numerous gentlemen's seats which line both sides of the river, Mavisbank, resembling an Italian villa, Dryden and Rosebank, on the left bank, and Springfield, Auchindinny, Polton, Glenesk, Goston, and Eldin, on the right bank, are the chief. Eldin, the last of these, was the seat of John Clerk, Esq., the author of the celebrated work on naval tactics. Many villas and cottages straggle along at intervals, or hang on the outskirts of Lasswade and Roslin; and are occupied chiefly as summer-houses, as scenes of ruralizing.

or as places of convalescence, by the citizens of Edinburgh. One of the cottages near the village of Lasswade was the residence, during some of the happiest years of his life, of Sir Walter Scott. But the grandest modern structure is Melville-castle, situated nearly a mile below the village of Lasswade, on a secluded but charming piece of low ground, on the left margin of the Esk, surrounded by high banks, picturesque, wooded, and adorned. This fine castellated edifice, with circular towers, the seat of Viscount Melville, was built near the end of last century on the site of an ancient edifice of the same name, which tradition incorrectly says belonged to David Rizzio, and was occasionally inhabited by Mary. Melville-castle was visited in 1822, and much admired, by George IV. Near the house of Mavisbank is a supposed Roman station, pointed out in General Roy's maps as the place where the Romans passed the North Esk on their way to Cramond. The chief object is a circular earthen mound of considerable height, begirt with ramparts, now cut into terraces; where have been found antique weapons, bridle bits, surgical instruments, and other relics. In a neighbouring farm is a tumulus, whence have been dug urns filled with burnt bones. Near Roslin is the scene of a battle, or rather of three battles in one day, fought, on the 24th of February, 1303, between the Scotch and the English, conflictively narrated by the historians of the two nations, but painted by those of Scotland in colours not a little flattering to Scottish bravery. During a truce, Ralph Confrey, treasurer to Edward I., invaded Scotland at the head of 30,000 men, well-armed, and mostly horsemen. With a view to plunder, he divided them into three bodies, and, on reaching the neighbourhood of Roslin, encamped them in three stations. Hearing of his invasion, Sir Simon Fraser and Sir John Comyn drew together at Biggar as many men as they could hastily muster, amounting to 8,000, or at most to 10,000; and with these they expeditiously marched in search of the enemy. Falling unexpectedly on the first division of the English, the Scottish forces totally overthrew and routed them, driving those who escaped the sword and capture confusedly back on the second camp. While the Scotch were dividing the spoil, the second English division, suddenly alarmed, and in motion, precipitated themselves to the conflict, and met the same fate as the first division. Scarcely had the Scotch begun to take a refreshment, when a third army appeared in view; and the Scotch, though thinned in numbers and exhausted by fatigue, rushed impetuously on this third army, and overthrew it also. Blundering tactics on the English side, and skill and animation on the side of the Scotch, thus worked out for the latter the boast of conquering in one day three armies, each of which was fully equal to them in numbers, and probably superior in appointments.

Within the parish, chiefly in its central parts along the Esk, are a bleachfield, four paper-mills, two corn-mills, a very extensive gunpowder manufactory, and a manufactory of fine carpets and damasks. The carpet manufactory was established in 1834; and it soon rose into extensive notice, and became famous for its produce. The parish has long been celebrated for its oatmeal. Through the recommendation, as is believed, of the first Lord Melville, its produce in this article, drew the notice of George III., became the breakfast material of his numerous family during their years of childhood, and was regularly furnished to the royal residence by a millar of the village of Lasswade. The parish is traversed by the Peebles railway, and has stations on it for Hawthornden, Roslin, and Penicuik. Its

limits also lie near the railway stations of Bonnyrigg and Eskbank. It is also traversed crosswise by the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, and lengthwise by that from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Howgate. The village of Lasswade stands on the Edinburgh and Peebles road, and on the left bank of the North Esk, 2 miles west-south-west of Dalkeith, and 6 miles south-south-east of Edinburgh. Its site comprises the slopes and bottom of a very romantic part of the dell of the Esk; and is united by a good stone bridge to the village of Westmill, on the right bank of the Esk, and politically comprehended in the parish of Cockpen. The two villages practically coalesce to form one little town, and they can challenge comparison with any other little town in the kingdom for picturesqueness of both interior and environs; but they stand on such exceeding irregularity of ground, as to want most of the ordinary conveniences of street arrangement. The stated population of Lasswade proper is about 300; but, owing to the influx of summer lodgers from Edinburgh and elsewhere, the population in the summer months is much greater. Population of the parish in 1831, 4,252; in 1861, 5,688. Houses, 1,080. Assessed property in 1860, £21,832 11s. 11d.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dalkeith, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir George Clerk, Baronet. Stipend, £180 4s. 1d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated tithes, £15 11s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £60, with £48 fees. The parish church was built in 1793, and contains upwards of 1,000 sittings. It is a handsome edifice, most beautifully situated on a height overlooking the village of Lasswade. There is a chapel of ease at Roslin, built in 1827, and containing 444 sittings; and it is under the patronage of the male communicants. There is a Free church at Roslin; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £126 12s. 4d. There is also a Free church preaching-station at Loanhead; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £198 13s. 11½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Lasswade, built in 1830, and containing 655 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Bridgend, on the south-west border of the parish, popularly, but incorrectly, designated of Penicuik. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Loanhead, built about 68 years ago, and containing 400 sittings. There are in the parish 12 non-parochial schools, and several benefit societies; and there are subscription libraries at Lasswade and Loanhead, and a congregational library at Roslin. The present parish of Lasswade comprehends all the ancient parish of Lasswade, the chief part of the ancient parish of Melville, and a considerable part of the ancient parish of Pentland. Lasswade was anciently the richest parish in Mid-Lothian except St. Cuthberts. The church, with its pertinents, became, in the 12th century, a mensal church of the bishop of St. Andrews; it afterwards was a prebend of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrews; and, in the reign of James III., it was, by the Pope's authority, transferred to the dean of the collegiate church of Restalrig. Long after the large accessions from Pentland on the west, and Melville on the north, were made to the territory, the old parochial place of worship, which had witnessed every change from before the Reformation till the final settlement of the Church of Scotland in her present form, continued to be in use; and it now exists not far from its conspicuous modern successor, in the form of a frail ruin, timidly ensconced from the public gaze amidst a cluster of trees. One of its aisles is the burying-place of the noble family of Melville, and contains the ashes of the first Lord Melville, the distinguished figurant in the ministry of Mr. Pitt.

The name Lasswade is derived by Chalmers from two words, *lassie* and *weyde*, which signify 'a well watered pasture of common use;' and this may be taken as a good description of the site of the village of Lasswade at the time when the original church was built.

LATHALLAN. See KILCONQUHAR.

LATHALMOND. See DUNFERMLINE.

LATHERON, a parish on the south-eastern and southern border of Caithness-shire. It contains the post-office stations of Latheron and Berriedale, the post-office village of Lybster, and the villages of Swiney and Dalbeath. It is bounded by the German ocean, by Sutherlandshire, and by the parishes of Halkirk, Watten, and Wick. Its length north-westward is 27 miles, and its general breadth varies from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 miles. The coast has an extent nearly co-equal with the extreme length of the parish. It everywhere presents to the sea a bold vertical face of rock, from 100 to 300 feet high, but is much indented by inlets at the mouth of streams, forming very convenient, well-sheltered harbours for fishing boats; and it is pierced, at the line of watermark, with numerous caves, some of them from 300 to 360 feet long, and frequented at all seasons by great numbers of seals. The interior surface of the parish is remarkably diversified, presenting a continued succession of hill and valley, sometimes in rapid alternation, and with bold features, strikingly contrasted to the tame flat appearance of most other parts of the county. The boundary-line everywhere with Sutherlandshire, and partly also with Halkirk, amounting altogether to not less than 20 miles, is a lofty mountain watershed; and the interior thence, to the aggregate amount of one-third or so of the entire area of the parish, is lofty upland. The summits in these parts have an altitude of from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; and some of them command a most magnificent prospect, comprising great part of twelve counties, together with a large extent of the Atlantic and the German oceans. The height on the coast part of the boundary projects in so alpine a manner to the sea, that the public road over it, connecting Caithness-shire with the rest of Scotland, passes over it at an altitude of 1,200 feet above sea-level. See ORD OF CAITHNESS. The loftiest interior summit is MORVEN,—which also see.

The glens in some parts of the upland district, particularly along the course of Langwell-water and Berriedale-water, exhibit as romantic and picturesque scenery as any in the Highlands. The principal stream, besides the Langwell and the Berriedale, is the Dunbeath; and all the three rise on the western border and run eastward to the German ocean. But a head-stream of Thurso water, running northward to the North sea, drains the north-west district of the parish, and carries off thence the superfluence of three or four small lakes. The predominant rocks are variously clay flag-stone, the old red sandstone, the red sandstone conglomerate, and granite. The soil of the arable lands is of various quality, but in general shallow, sharp, and gravelly, and in many parts encumbered with detached rocks and large boulders. About 9,000 imperial acres are in tillage; about 9,000 are capable of being cheaply reclaimed; about 720 are under wood, chiefly copsewood; and about 121,000 are pastoral or waste. The principal landowners are Sir George Sinclair, Bart., Sinclair of Freswick, Horne of Langwell, Sutherland of Forse, Gordon of Swiney, Lord Duffus, Sir Ralph A. Anstruther, Bart., Munro of Latheron, and Sinclair of Lybster. No fewer than eight old castles—Berriedale, Achastle, Dunbeath, Knockinnan, Latheron, Forse, Swiney, and Clvth—stand on the coast, chiefly on

the brink of rocky cliffs overhanging the sea, and capable originally of being cut off from connexion with the land by means of fosse and draw-bridge. Most of them are now in ruins, but that of Dunbeath is still inhabited. Seal-catching, in the caves of the coast, is a considerable employment. Sea-fishing, particularly in the herring department, but also in the cod, the salmon, and the lobster departments, is a very extensive employment, engaging the main attention of a large proportion of the inhabitants, but conducted in an exciting manner, and not a little precarious. See the article CAITHNESS. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1840 was £46,870; of which £19,260 was for herring, £250 for cod, and £302 for salmon. Assessed property in 1860, £15,429 0s. 0d. Population in 1831, 7,020; in 1861, 8,571. Houses, 1,607.

This parish is in the presbytery of Caithness, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £253 2s. 11d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated tithes, £191 15s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary is £50 10s., with from £20 to £30 fees. The parish church was built in 1734, and enlarged and repaired in 1822, and contains about 900 sittings. There is a government church at Berriedale, built in 1826, and containing 312 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Lybster, built in 1836, containing 805 sittings, and under the patronage of such male heads of families as are communicants. There are four Free churches, respectively at Latheron, at Berriedale, at Lybster, and at Bruan; and the receipts of the first in 1865 were £113 17s. 11d.,—of the second, £81 5s. 10d.,—of the third, £243 6s. 3d.,—of the fourth, £84 2s. 9d. There are 17 non-parochial schools, some of them supported by public bodies, and the rest conducted by private adventure. The distinguished Sir John Sinclair, so famous in the agricultural and statistical annals of Scotland, was an extensive landowner in Latheron, and resided much on his estate here, and commenced on it some of his earliest georgical improvements. The name Latheron may have been derived either from *Lathair roin* signifying the resort of seals, or from *Lathair shonn* signifying the place of heroes.

LATHONES, a post-office hamlet, in the parish of Cameron, Fifeshire. It stands on the road from St. Andrews to Largo, nearly midway between these towns, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Ceres. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

LATHOCKAR. See FIFESHIRE.

LATHRISK. See KETTLE.

LATRICK. See CAMBUSLANG.

LATTERACH-BURN, a small stream, running along the mutual boundary of the parishes of Birnie and Dallas to the Lossie in Morayshire. See GLENLATTERACH.

LAUCHOPE. See BOTHWELL.

LAUDER, a parish, consisting of a main body and a small detached section, in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire. The main body contains the post-town and royal burgh of Lauder; and is bounded on the north by Haddingtonshire,—on the east by the parishes of Longformacus, Cranshaw, Westruther, and Legerwood,—on the south by Roxburghshire,—and on the west by Edinburghshire, and by the parish of Channellkirk. Its length southward is 11 miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. The detached section lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the nearest part of the main body, is bounded partly by the parishes of Legerwood and Earlsdon, but principally by Roxburghshire; and measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length eastward, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. Leader water rises in the extreme north-west corner of the main body, flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along

the boundary with Channelkirk, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the interior, forms for $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile the boundary with Legerwood, and after traversing the intermediate space, traces the whole eastern boundary of the detached section, and then passes away from the parish. Whaplaw-burn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, Earnscluch-water, $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 miles long, and Blythe-water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 miles long, all rise in various head-waters very near the north-east boundary, and flow south-westward to the Leader. The last of these streams—Blythe-water—jointly with its main tributary, traces for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles the south-east boundary. Perennial springs, both many and copious, well up from sand or gravel, or from whinstone rock, and give an abundant supply of prime water. The boundary line along the north and the north-east, to the extent of 8 miles, is the water-shed of the Lammermoor hills, and includes the summit of Lammerlaw, which gives name to the whole range. The border for some distance from that boundary is bleak, moorish, and highly upland; but the surface afterwards yields to the water courses, becomes verdant and even beautiful, moderates in height, and eventually yields to the dominion of the plough. The vale of the Leader, about third way from the northern boundary, acquires a low open bottom, and retains this to the southern extremity, with a width varying from 1 mile to 2 miles; and all this vale, as well as much of the slopes which form its screens, is beautifully cultivated, and has a fine appearance. Depressions in the hilly ranges form openings from its side, and pleasingly diversify the landscape. The soil of the arable lands is, in general, light and dry,—in many instances clayey,—and over a considerable extent richly loamy, and superincumbent on sand or gravel. The uplands are, for the most part, excellent sheep-walks, and maintain numerous flocks of Cheviots. About 12,060 imperial acres are in tillage; about 25,043 are pastoral or waste; and about 650 are under wood. Rock of excellent kind, both for masonry and for road metal, is abundant. The principal landowners are the Earl of Lauderdale, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Fairholm of Chapel, Scott of Harden, and Allan of Muircleugh. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1833 was £29,270. Assessed property in 1865, £17,531 11s. 3d. Many Pictish and Scottish encampments, either round or oval, are in the parish and its neighbourhood; and many tumuli exist on Lauder-moor, on the old road to Melrose. Fragments of swords, bows, and arrows, found on the moor—the arrows pointed with flint-stone—indicate the place to have been the scene of ancient though unrecorded and forgotten battles. Between the burgh and the Leader stands, on a beautiful lawn, Lauderfort, now called THIRLESTANE CASTLE; which see. Lauder was the birth-place of Sir John Maitland, Lord Thirlestane, who, in the reign of James VI., filled the offices successively of lord-privy-seal, secretary-of-state, and chancellor of Scotland; and it enjoyed, for a brief period, the ministry of the Rev. James Guthrie, the first of the Scottish martyrs after the Restoration. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, but has not access to any nearer railway stations than those of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway in the valley of the Gala. Population in 1831, 2,063; in 1861, 2,198. Houses, 373.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Lauderdale. Stipend, £272 1s. 7d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £181 2s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £56 18s. 9d., £8 for female assistant, and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1673, and repaired in 1820, and contains 773 sittings. There

is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £183 2s. 11d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, containing 432 sittings. There are a Free church school, a voluntary school, and two or three ladies' schools. The ancient parish church appears to have been of considerable value, having been rated in the ancient Taxatio at ninety marks, while that of Channelkirk was rated at only forty. In the reign of David I., the advowson, along with almost the whole of Lauderdale, was given to Sir Hugh Morville, constable of Scotland; and through many a changeable age it continued an appurtenant of the manor, till it passed into the possession of Devorgillar, the wife of the first John Baliol. By this lady, the church, with its pertinents, was given to the monks of Dryburgh; and it continued to be a vicarage under them till the Reformation. The parish church, which preceded the present structure, stood on the north side of the town opposite Thirlestane-castle, and was, in July, 1482, the scene of the meeting of the Scottish nobles which issued in the murder of James III.'s menials on Lauder bridge, and in the capture and imprisonment of the King. Subordinate to the parish church were anciently two chapels. One stood at Redslie in the detached part of the parish, and is commemorated in the name Chapel, borne by a farm in its vicinity; and the other stood on the right bank of the Leader, at the southern extremity of the main body of the parish, and dedicated to St. Leonard's. The former was confirmed by Malcolm IV., and the latter given by Sir Richard Morville, who died in 1189, to the monks of Dryburgh. Contiguous to St. Leonard's chapel stood an hospital, dedicated to the same saint, and founded, during the Scoto-Saxon period, probably by Sir Hugh Morville. Both structures are commemorated in the name St. Leonard's, borne by a mansion near their site. 'St. Leonard's banks' are celebrated in Scottish song.

LAUDER, a post-town, a royal burgh, the capital of Lauderdale, stands in the southern part of the main body of the parish of Lauder, on the west side of the valley of the Leader, along the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, 5 miles east-north-east of Stow, 7 north-north-west of Earlstoun, 12 west by north of Greenlaw, 17 north-west of Kelso, 18 west by south of Dunse, and 25 south-east of Edinburgh. The main part of it is a single street, 700 yards long, of very various width, and not quite straight, stretching from north-west to south-east along the highway. Upwards of 400 yards from its north-west end, the street attains its greatest width, and begins to be split over the distance of about 110 yards into two thoroughfares, by a line of buildings running along its middle. The north-west end of the bisecting line is the town-house. The parish-church stands a little off the street-line, immediately south-west of the town-house; and, though cruciform and pretentious, is a poor unimposing edifice. The site of an ancient cross in front of the town-house is marked by a radiated pavement. Diagonally across the north-west end of the main street, stretching nearly east and west, is another street, partly one-sided, and altogether 350 yards long. Describing the segment of a circle on the south-west side of the main street, and running nearly parallel to it on the north-east side, are two thoroughfares, almost altogether unedified, and bearing the names of the Upper and the Under Backsides. The park wall of Thirlestane-castle screens the whole of the north-eastern side of these thoroughfares, and forms on that side the boundary of the burgh; and the lawn and other grounds of the noble residence occupy all the space thence to the Leader. The whole town is plain and irregular in its houses, and has a dull,

stagnant, desolate appearance. It has been altogether stationary for very many years, and gives no promise of future extension. Yet it is the seat of some local trade, and serves in various ways as a centre of business to the surrounding country. There are two principal inns, the Black Bull, and the Eagle. Communication, both for travelling and for goods, is maintained chiefly through the Stow station of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. There are in the town an office of the Bank of Scotland, an office of the City of Glasgow bank, eight insurance agencies, a subscription library, a mechanics' library, a news room, a free masons' lodge, a gas company, and a water company. There are likewise connected with it an agricultural society, a horticultural society, a curling club, a clothing society, and a total abstinence society.

Lauder is said to have been erected into a royal burgh in the reign of William the Lion. The early charters having been lost amid the anarchy of the Border wars, a charter of *novo damus* was given by James IV. in 1502, and ratified next year by parliament. As defined under the reform act, the burgh excludes the town's common, and a considerable landward district, comprehended in the old royalty, but includes a small portion of formerly uncomprehended kirk-lands to the south-west of the town. The burgh property is of very considerable value, and consists mainly of a common of upwards of 1,700 acres. The common is said to have been possessed for a long period by the burgesses as their private property, and the rights of possession are also said to have been anciently regulated by certain rules, varying as the burgesses were resident or non-resident within the town. The debt of the town having accumulated to an inconvenient amount, the magistrates, about the year 1814, enclosed a part of the common with the view of letting it as an arable farm to the best bidder, and disposing of the rents for the purposes of the burgh. This enclosure was resisted by some of the burgesses, who, in virtue of a clause in the charter of James IV., claimed a feudal title to the common. A long and keen litigation now ensued before the court of session, and in 1825 ended in favour of the magistrates and town-council. In 1833, the revenue of the burgh was £307 7s. 9d.; its expenditure £326, 18s. 11½d.; the revenue from its property included in the total revenue, £264 15s. 3d.; debts due to it, £341 19s. 9½d.; debts due by it, £2,913 19s. 7½d. In 1864-5, the revenue was about £687. The government of the burgh is vested in two bailies and seven councillors. Justice of peace courts are held as often as required. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the third Wednesday of February, the fourth Wednesday of July, and the third Wednesday of October. Lauder unites with Jedburgh, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Haddington, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1861, 51; parliamentary constituency, 56. Population in 1831, 1,075; in 1861, 1,121. Houses, 196.

LAUDER-BURN, a brook of Roxburghshire and Berwickshire. It rises in the parish of Melrose, runs a mile northward to the boundary with Berwickshire, traces that boundary 1½ mile north-westward, and then runs 3 miles across the parish of Lauder, north-eastward and eastward, and past the south end of the burgh of Lauder, to the Leader.

LAUDERDALE, the western one of the three districts of Berwickshire. In geographical distribution and agricultural properties, Berwickshire is all strictly divisible into simply the Lammernmoors and the Merse; the upper and the lower parts of Lauderdale belonging respectively to these just as distinctly as any other part of the county. The

limits of Lauderdale, as regards the usage of calling it a distinct district, cannot be defined, and must probably be understood as including simply the basin of the Leader and its tributaries, so far as the basin is in Berwickshire. Even anciently the limits appear to have been very different in successive periods, and to have marked fluctuations both in the kind and in the extent of the civil jurisdiction within them. Maps of Lauderdale, Merse, and Lammernmoor, were made by Timothy Pont in the reign of Charles I., and inserted in Blaeu's *Atlas Scotiæ*. The author of *Caledonia*—guided apparently by these maps—states the area of Lauderdale to be 105 square miles,—that of Lammernmoor to be 138½,—and that of the Merse to be 202½. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, the Earl of Lauderdale received the same compensation for the regality of Thirlestane as for the bailiary of Lauderdale,—£500. See THIRLESTANE-CASTLE.

LAURANCE (St.). See SLAMANNAN.

LAURENCE (St.). See GREENOCK.

LAURENCE-HOUSE (St.), a hamlet about a mile west of the town of Haddington, in East Lothian.

LAURENCEKIRK, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the How district of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Fordoun, Garvock, and Marykirk. Its length west-south-westward is 4 miles; and its breadth varies from less than a mile near its east end to about 3 miles near its west end. The rivulet Luther comes in upon it from Fordoun, and runs, west-south-westward, nearly through its centre. A small tract at its east end is drained into the Bervie. The general surface consists of flat ground along the Luther, and of gentle acclivities rising thence to the northern and the southern boundaries. The elevation of the bed of the Luther here is about 180 feet above sea-level; the highest ground in the northern section has an elevation of about 220 feet above sea-level; and the highest ground in the southern section, on the boundary with Garvock, being on the northern slope of Garvock hill, has an elevation of about 450 feet above sea-level. The soil on the flat ground contiguous to the Luther is a fertile alluvium; that in the northern tracts is generally cold and moorish; and that in the southern tracts is all a deep clayey loam, incumbent on sandstone or on clay, and generally very productive. About 5,000 imperial acres within the parish are arable; about 120 are pastoral or waste; and about 220 are under wood. The principal land-owners are the Earl of Kintore and Gibbon of Johnstone. The real rental in 1838 was £5,775; the value of assessed property in 1865 was £10,210 4s. 6d.; and the estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £20,046. The only mansion is Johnstone-lodge, a neat modern structure, commanding a fine view of Strathmore and the Grampians. There was, till only a few years ago, a flax spinning mill at Blackiemuir. The weaving of linen is an extensive employment. The parish is traversed by the road from Forfar to Stonehaven, and by the Aberdeen railway; and it has a station on the latter, 26½ miles from Forfar, and 31 miles from Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 1,886; in 1861, 2,110. Houses, 434.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews. Stipend, £241 8s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £34 19s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £55, under the recent act, and a considerable amount of other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1804, and enlarged in 1819, and contains about 766 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 220; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £284 2s. 6d. There

is an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1793, and containing 205 sittings. There is also an Independent chapel. There are two Free church schools, an Episcopalian school, a parochial library, a "public library of Laurencekirk," and a library deposited in the Episcopalian chapel, and belonging to the Episcopalian clergy of the diocese of Brechin. Dr. Beattie, the poet and moral philosopher, and his nephew James Beattie, professor of natural history in Aberdeen, were natives of Laurencekirk. The celebrated Thomas Ruddiman, the grammarian, was parish schoolmaster of Laurencekirk from 1695 to 1700. Dr. George Cooke, the historian of the Church of Scotland, was minister of Laurencekirk from 1795 till 1828. The original church was dedicated to St. Lawrence; and when the predecessor of the present church, built in 1626, was taken down in 1804, there were found in its walls some stones which appeared to have belonged to a prior church, sculptured with the figure of a man on a gridiron, supposed to represent the martyrdom of St. Lawrence. The name Laurencekirk was applied, till some time in last century, only to the Kirktown; and the name of the parish, before that time, was Conveth.

The TOWN OF LAURENCEKIRK stands on the road from Stonehaven to Forfar, in the south-west part of the parish of Laurencekirk, 7 miles west of Bervie, 10 north by west of Montrose, and 14 south-west of Stonehaven. It consists principally of one street, about a mile in length, extending south-westward along the public road. In 1730, the population did not exceed 80 persons; and, in 1762, it had even decreased to 54. At this period the estate of Johnstone was purchased by the talented and eccentric Lord Gardenstone, a judge of the court-of-session, distinguished for his speculative turn of mind, and his successful cultivation of the belles lettres. His lordship having determined on creating a town here, in 1765 laid out a part of his property in building-ground, began to build, and soon attracted settlers. In 1779, he obtained for his new village the status and privileges of a free burgh-of-barony, the Crown charter empowering the inhabitants triennially to choose a baillie and four councillors, and to hold a weekly market and an annual fair, collect dues and customs, &c. The extent and nature of the jurisdiction granted to the magistrates, however, has been a subject of uncertainty. The public-spirited proprietor also built an elegant inn, with a select library and museum adjoining it, chiefly for the amusement of travellers; and he encouraged, and contributed liberally to, the establishment of a bleachfield, and the introduction of the linen manufacture. At the present time a principal employment of the inhabitants is handloom linen weaving; and another employment, which has given the town a rivalry in fame with Cumnock and Mauchline in Ayrshire, is the making of ornamental wooden snuff-boxes. The town has an office of the Aberdeen town and county bank, a branch of the Montrose savings' bank, a news room, a gas-light company, a horticultural society, and a farmers' club. Population in 1841, 1,365; in 1861, 1,519.

LAURIESTON, a small post-town in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It stands on the eastern verge of the parish, on the road from Falkirk to Edinburgh, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the town of Falkirk. It is laid out on a regular plan along the sides of the road, having a square in the centre, with lanes in the same direction on the south and north, and intersected by cross streets. It occupies a comparatively elevated site, and commands a very brilliant view of the carse of Falkirk and the Ochils. It was feued out in 1756, by Francis Lord Napier,

and took from him the name of New Merchiston; but it afterwards became the property of Sir Lawrence Dundas, the ancestor of the Earl of Zetland, and took from him the name of Lawrence-town, which soon became abbreviated into Laurieston. Here is a Reformed Presbyterian church, which was built in 1788, and contains 250 sittings. Here also are two schools. Most of the inhabitants are employed in weaving, nail-making, agriculture, and ordinary handicrafts. Population, 1,265.

LAURIESTON, a post-office village in the parish of Balmaghie, Kirkeudbrightshire. It stands on the road from Kirkeudbright to New Galloway, 6 miles west-north-west of Castle-Douglas. Here is a parochial school. Population, 312.

LAURIESTON, Lanarkshire. See GLASGOW.

LAURIESTON, Kincardineshire. See CYRUS (St.) and KINCARDINESHIRE.

LAURIN. See GLENKENS.

LAVEN. See INNERKIP.

LAVEROCK. See COLDINGHAM.

LAW, an Anglo-Saxon prefix or suffix, signifying an isolated hill or mount, generally of a conical form.

LAW-CASTLE. See KILBRIDE (West).

LAWERS. See KENMORE and MONIVAIRD.

LAWHEAD. See WHITEKIRK.

LAWHILL, any isolated hill or mount of a conical form, or any locality designated from such hill or mount. The name is tautological, seeing the word law itself signifies hill; but it is nevertheless in considerable use. It is applied, in particular, to localities in Blantyre, in Craigie, in Deskford, in Dundee, in West Kilbride, in Kirkcud, in Maryton, in Rayne, in Symington, in Tannadice, and in Tarbolton. The name Lawknow, which is quite similar to Lawhill, is applied also to localities in Carnock, in Errol, and in East Kilbride.

LAWMUIR. See KILBRIDE (East) and KILPATRICK (East).

LAWRENCE (St.). See LAURENCE (St.).

LAWTING. See TINGWALL.

LAWTON. See INVERKEILLOR.

LAXAY, a rivulet and a small island in the parish of Lochs, in the island of Lewis. The rivulet is formed by the superfluence of Loch-Trialvall, on the boundary with Uig, and runs eastward across the parish of Lochs, with a breadth of about 30 feet, and an ordinary depth of about 15 inches.

LAXDALE, a village and a rivulet in the parish of Stornoway, in the island of Lewis. The village is contiguous to the town of Stornoway; and the rivulet runs eastward to Broad bay, a little north of that town.

LAXFIRTH, a bay, about a mile in average width, and penetrating the east side of the parish of Tingwall, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-westward, at a point about 7 miles north of Lerwick, in the mainland of Shetland.

LAXFORD (Loch), a sea-loch, penetrating the parish of Edderachyllis, 5 miles east-south-eastward, with an average breadth of about a mile, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire. The name is a corruption of Lax-fiord, and signifies the Salmon frith. The loch affords excellent anchorage.

LAXFORD (The), a stream, issuing from Loch-Stack, and flowing north-westward to the head of Loch-Laxford, in the parish of Edderachyllis, in Sutherlandshire. It is proverbially an excellent salmon stream, and perhaps affords better angling than any other stream of its size and breadth in Great Britain.

LAY-POINT. See GLASSERTON.

LEACHT (Hill of). See KIRKMICHAEL, Banffshire.

LEACHTON (THE), a rivulet running along the boundary between the parish of Inverary and the parish of Glassary, to Loch-Fyne, in Argyshire.

LEADBURN, a post-office hamlet on the southern verge of the parish of Penicuik and of Edinburghshire. It stands on a head-stream of the North Esk, and on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Penicuik. Contiguous to it is a station of the Peebles railway.

LEADER (THE), a small river traversing the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, and, for some distance, dividing that county from Roxburghshire. After leaving the main body of the parish of LAUDER [which see], it pursues a course of 6 miles almost uniformly due south to the Tweed, at Drygrange, 2 miles above Dryburgh. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile it divides Legerwood in Berwickshire from Melrose in Roxburghshire; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile it divides Legerwood and Earlstoun from the detached part of Lauder; for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile it runs across a small projection of Earlstoun; and thence to the Tweed, it divides Earlstoun from Melrose. It runs with considerable rapidity, is a good trout stream, and boasts some fine scenery on its banks, particularly as it approaches the Tweed. Some of the localities which overlook it are celebrated in the old song of 'Leader haughs and Yarrow.'

LEADHILLS, a small post-town, and the seat of a mining population in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire. It stands on the southern verge of the county, adjacent to the sources of Glengonner water, on a mountain road from Upper Nithsdale to Upper Strathclyde, 1 mile north-east of Wanlockhead, 15 miles south-south-east of Douglas-mill, 16 north-north-east of Thornhill, 44 south-east by south of Glasgow, and 46 south-west by south of Edinburgh. Its site has an elevation of about 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, and is perhaps the highest inhabited land in Scotland. The aspect of the country around is of the most sterile description, consisting of hills above hills of scanty herbage or heather; and elevated though it be, the village occupies a position in a valley, from one side of which a bleak lofty ridge ascends to the height of 2,450 feet. The view from this point is truly magnificent, embracing on the north the Pentland hills; on the south, the Solway frith, the Isle of Man, and the mountains of Cumberland; and on the west, Ailsa Craig, the peaks of Arran, Benlomond, and the Paps of Jura. Lead was probably worked here in the time of the Roman domination. The Romans, at all events, are known to have worked lead mines in Britain; and they had camps and stations in the neighbourhood of Leadhills, while one of their principal military roads traversed the parish of Crawford. One of the recent lead veins, however, was not discovered till 1517, and the records of the mining operations do not reach farther back than to about the year 1600. The mineral field of the place extends across the watershed into Dumfriesshire, and is perhaps the richest lead-mining district in the kingdom. See LANARKSHIRE and WANLOCKHEAD. In the zenith of the trade, in 1810, Leadhills produced about 1,400 tons annually, valued, according to the then current price, at more than £45,000; but of late years both the price and the quantity produced have materially fallen off, the mines only yielding from 700 to 800 tons annually; and, in consequence, the circumstances of the inhabitants are not so comfortable as they were wont to be. The works are managed by the Scots Mining company, who have at all times a responsible agent resident upon the spot; and the rent of the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor, is said to be every sixth bar of lead pro-

duced. The town has a chapel of ease, under the patronage of the Earl of Hopetoun; a preaching station of the Free church, in connexion with Wanlockhead; an endowed school, with a salary of £30 and a house; and a good public library, established so early as 1741, and now containing about 2,000 volumes. Fairs are held on the second Friday of June, and on the last Friday of October. Population, in 1861, 842.

LEADLAW. See LINTON, Peebles-shire.

LEADLOCK-BURN, a headstream of Brieche-water, in the east end of the parish of Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire.

LEAP-HILL, an isolated, pyramidal-looking hill, in the parish of Teviothead, Roxburghshire.

LEARNY-HILL. See KINCARDINE O'NEIL.

LEASTON. See HUMBLE.

LEATHEN-LOCH. See PORTREE.

LEBANON. See CUPAR-FIFE.

LECKIE. See GARGUNNOCK.

LECROFT, a parish on the mutual border of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. It contains part of the post-office village of Bridge of Allan, and approaches within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the town of Stirling. It is bounded by Dunblane, Logie, St. Ninians, Kincardine, and Kilmadock. Its length eastward is about 3 miles; and its breadth is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The Allan traces its eastern boundary to the Forth; the Teith traces part of the southern boundary; and the Forth, after receiving the Teith, traces the rest of that boundary to the influx of the Allan. Through the middle of the parish, almost from end to end, extends a beautiful bank. All the surface south of this is rich carse ground, without a single stone or pebble, tastefully enclosed, and in the most luxuriant cultivation. From the bank northward, the surface rises with a gentle ascent, partakes the character of what, in the vicinity of carse lands, is called dryfield, is all enclosed either with stone walls or with hedge and ditch, and exhibits many opulent results of agricultural improvement. A great variety of thriving planted trees shelter and adorn the dryfield. From the bisecting bank, and from points of upland beyond it, magnificent prospects are obtained of the rich flat basin of the Teith and the Forth, and of the zone now of low heights, now of bold hills, and now of grand mountain-summits, which encinctures it. The principal landowners are Stirling of Keir, the Earl of Moray, and Foggo of Rowspeirs. The old valued rental is £1,536. Assessed property in 1865, £3,086 1s. 2d. Near the mansion of Keir, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north-west of the church, is one of the chain of rude forts, all called Keirs, which run along the north face of the strath of the Teith, and were built by the Caledonians to watch the motions of the troops stationed on the great Roman wall. In the immediate vicinity of the church are those very marked monuments of feudal times and jurisprudence, a Court-hill and a Gallow-hill. The parish is traversed by the road from Stirling to Callander, and has ready access to the Scottish central railway. Population of the Perthshire section in 1831, 189; in 1861, 202. Houses, 28. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 443; in 1861, 538. Houses, 77.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Stirling of Keir. Stipend, £147 13s. 8d.; glebe, £16 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £48, with £52 for retired schoolmaster, and other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome modern Gothic edifice. The ancient church belonged to the monks of Cambuskenneth. The name Lecroft signifies "the half of the hill," and alludes to the configuration of the parochial surface.

LEDAIG, a post-office station subordinate to Bonaw, in Lorn, Argyshire.

LEDNEG. See ASSYNT.

LEDNATHY (THE), a rivulet of the upper district of the parish of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. It rises near the boundary with Lintrathen, and runs south-eastward to the Prosen, a little above where that stream first touches the boundary with King-croft.

LEDNOCK (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire. It rises in the north-west extremity of the parish, and flows south-eastward to the Earn at the village of Comrie, forming, over the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course, the boundary with Monivaird. See GLENLEDNOCK.

LEE (THE). See ESK (THE NORTH), FORFARSHIRE.

LEE-CASTLE. See LANARK.

LEEDS (NEW), a village in the parish of Strichen, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the east border of that parish, on the road from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Mintlaw. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

LEEPEN. See INNERLEITHEN.

LEES. See ECCLES.

LEET (THE), a rivulet of the Merse, Berwickshire. It rises near the extreme north of the parish of Whitsome; flows 5 miles south-westward through that parish and Swinton,—divides, for 2 miles southward, Swinton and Coldstream on the east, from Eccles on the west,—and runs sinuously 5 miles south-eastward through Coldstream parish to the Tweed at the town of Coldstream.

LEETOWN, a village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire. Population, 112. Houses, 24.

LEGERWOOD, a parish on the west border of Berwickshire. Its post-town is Earlstoun, 4 miles south-south-west of its kirktown. It is bounded by Roxburghshire, and by the parishes of Lauder, Westruther, Gordon, and Earlstoun. Its length southward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its average breadth is between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles. Its southern division is wholly occupied by a very broad-based height, called Legerwood-hill, whose summit is geographically from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile within the interior of the parish, and whose sides slope gently to the southern, eastern, and western boundaries. The north corner sends up an imposing elevation, called Boon-hill, 1,090 feet above sea-level. From this height a hilly ridge runs southward near the western boundary till not far from the north base of Legerwood-hill; and thence it sends off a ridge north-eastward to the most easterly point of the parish. The glens or vales among the hills are of considerable width; and, together with the soft slopes of the uplands, surrender very nearly one-half of the entire area, covered generally with a deep dark-coloured mould, to the stated or occasional dominion of the plough. About 300 acres are under wood. The predominant rocks are sandstone conglomerate and greywacke. Blythe-water, or Boon-dreigh, traces all the north-western boundary, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Leader-water, into which the Blythe falls, traces all the western boundary, a distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Several brooks drain the interior, and run along the glens. The chief landed proprietors are the Marquis of Tweeddale and Kerr-Seymour of Morriston; and there are five others. Birkhillside, the seat of one of the landowners, is the principal mansion, and stands on the Leader. The kirktown of Legerwood is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Leader, but is only a small hamlet. Towers or peel-houses are at Corsbie and Whitslaid. Two ancient British camps could, not long ago, be traced on the hill of Birkenside. The estimated value of the raw produce of the parish in 1835 was £11,792.

Assessed property in 1865, £6,920 19s. 3d. There is no access to railway communication nearer than Melrose or Stow. Population in 1831, 565; in 1861, 599. Houses, 97.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Kerr-Seymour of Morriston. Stipend, £228 4s. 10d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated teinds, £66 17s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50 besides fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. There is a parochial library. The parish church is an old building, repaired in 1717 and in 1804, and contains 203 sittings. Walter Steward of Scotland obtained from Malcolm IV. the lands of Legerwood and Birkenside, and gave the church, with its pertinents, to the monks of Paisley.

LEINZIE. See CUMBERNAULD.

LEITH, a district suburban to Edinburgh, lying between it and the frith of Forth, and comprising its principal port, some outskirts of its streets, part of its parliamentary burgh territory, and a considerable portion of its environs. Yet Leith is distinct from Edinburgh both parochially and municipally. In the former capacity, it comprises the two quoad civilia parishes of North Leith and South Leith; and in the latter capacity, exclusive of environs or open tracts, it is a large town of itself, and a parliamentary burgh, with all the ordinary appurtenances of a municipality and a seaport.

The parish of NORTH LEITH is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth; on the east and south-east by the water of Leith, which divides it from the parish of South Leith; and on the south and west by the parish of St. Cuthbert's. It is of an oblong form, lying east and west; measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of extreme breadth; and has an area of only about 270 acres. Its surface is level, or very slightly variegated; and, with the exception of some garden grounds, and a few fields, is all covered by villas, by the villages of Newhaven and Trinity, and by the town of North Leith. Much of the coast has, to a considerable breadth, been washed away by the frith, and has received the aid of a very powerful bulwark of stone to protect it from further loss. In the year 1595, the links of North Leith, lying along the coast, were let at an annual rent of 6 merks, while those of South Leith were let at a rent of 30; so that they must then have been one-fifth of the extent of the latter, or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long, and from 200 to 300 yards in breadth. For many years, however, they have entirely disappeared; and what must formerly have been an expansive and beautiful plain, is now an irreclaimable waste, regularly flooded by the tide, and consisting entirely of sand and boulders. Population in 1831, 7,416; in 1861, 10,903. Houses, 792. There were also, in 1861, 213 military persons in Leith fort.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patrons, the heads of families. Stipend, £285 9s.; glebe, including sums derived from fees and rents, £394 16s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1816, and contains 1,768 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Newhaven, which was built in 1838, and is in the presentation of trustees and of male seat-holders above 18 years of age. There are three Free churches.—the North Leith, the Newhaven, and the Mariners'; and the receipts of the first in 1865 were £1,442 15s. 8d.,—of the second, £533 17s. 9d.,—of the third, £220 15s. 10d. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1819, and contains 1,100 sittings. There is also a small Baptist place of worship. There are a parochial school, conducted by a master and an assistant, and 15 non-parochial schools; and one of the most remarkable of the latter is Leith

nautical school, in connexion with the Board of Trade, which was opened in September 1855. Parochial schoolmaster's salary, £21, with about £8 fees, and £40 other emoluments.

North Leith, previous to the Reformation, belonged partly to the parish of Holyrood-house, and partly to that of St. Cuthbert's. The port of Inverleith, as it was then called, the village of Newhaven and the adjacent fields, which jointly constituted the St. Cuthbert's portion, were, along with one-half of the fishery, given by David I. to the monks of Holyrood. A chapel, in the reign of James IV., was built in North Leith by Robert Bellenden, abbot of Holyrood, endowed by him, and dedicated to St. Ninian. This chapel continued subordinate to the abbey till the Reformation; but, along with the chaplain's house, the tithes, and other pertinents, it was, after that event, purchased by the inhabitants from John Bothwell, the commendator of Holyrood. The spirited purchasers immediately rebuilt both the place of worship and the parsonage; and, in 1606, obtained an act of parliament erecting the district into a parish. In 1630, the commissioners for teinds and plantation of kirks added Newhaven and the rest of the area which had belonged to St. Cuthbert's. In 1633, the parish, thus enlarged, was annexed to the episcopate of Edinburgh. Anciently an hospital and a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stood on the site of the Citadel; and they are commemorated in the name of the alley called St. Nicholas-wynd.

The parish of SOUTH LEITH is bounded on the north-east by the frith of Forth; on the south by Duddingston and Canongate; and on the west by some parishes of the royalty of Edinburgh, and by St. Cuthbert's and North Leith. It is nearly triangular in form; measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north-east side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ on the south side, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ on the west side; and has an area of about 1,200 acres. The boundary is traced for some way with Duddingston by the Fishwives'-causeway; it then passes nearly along the road between Edinburgh and Portobello, till past Jock's Lodge; it next makes a projecting sweep so as to include Parson's-green; and after skirting Arthur's-seat and the Queen's-park, it runs along the north back of Canongate, debouches through Low Calton, goes down Leith-walk till nearly opposite the mansion of Pilrig, and then moves due westward in a zigzag line to the Water of Leith, and follows that stream to the sea. The parish thus includes, besides its landward districts, Calton-hill, parts of Calton and Canongate, Abbey-hill, Norton-place, the east side of Leith-walk, Jock's Lodge, Restalrig, and the whole town of South Leith. Except on Calton-hill, the soil, not occupied by buildings, is all susceptible of high cultivation, and has been worked into a state of utility and ornament in keeping with its close vicinity to the metropolis. Irrigated and very fertile meadows, green and beautiful promenading-grounds, neat and extensive nurseries, and elegant fruit and vegetable gardens, combine, with a few corn-fields, with the little lake of Lochend, and with a profusion of fine enclosures, and a rich sprinkling of villas and parterres, to render the open area eminently attractive. The east corner is part of the lands formerly called the Figgate Whins, notable alike for having been abandoned to barrenness, disposed of for almost a nominal price, and georgically worked into fertility. The built districts, which are compact with the metropolis, have been noticed in the description of EDINBURGH. Separate articles are devoted also to CALTON-HILL, JOCK'S LODGE, LOCHEND, and RESTALRIG. The mansions and villas are so numerous that to notice all would be tedious, and to notice a few

would be invidious. The beach, all the way from South Leith to the eastern boundary, is not a little attractive to sea-bathers; a fine clean sandy bottom, an inclination or slope quite gentle enough to assure the most timid,—and a limpid roll, or ripple, or burnished face of water, the very look of which is luxury on a summer's day. Population in 1831, 18,439; in 1861, 26,170. Houses, 1,893. There were also, in 1861, 331 military persons in Jock's Lodge barracks.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The charge is collegiate. Patron of the first charge, the Crown; of the second charge, the kirk-session and the incorporations. Stipend of the first minister, £395 19s. 11d., with a glebe worth £80, and an allowance of £80 for a manse; of the second minister, £247 1s. 2d. Unappropriated teinds, £636 2s. 4d. The parish church, situated in Kirkgate, is an ancient building, in a high state of repair, and contains 1,347 sittings. St. Thomas' church, situated on Sheriff-brae, contiguous to the water of Leith, is a modern structure, gifted to the Establishment by John Gladstone, Esq., of Fasque; and was accepted by the General Assembly on the stipulation that the election of its ministers should be patronial; and the patronage of it at present is in the hand of Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart. It was constituted a quoad sacra parish church, first by the General Assembly in 1840, and next by the Court of Teinds in 1847. There is also a place of worship in connection with the Establishment at Restalrig. There are three Free churches, called respectively South Leith, St. John's, and Junction-street churches; and the receipts of the first in 1865 were £376 15s. 2d.—of the second, £618 1s. 7d.—of the third, £423 0s. 6d. There are three United Presbyterian churches,—one in Kirkgate, built in 1775, and containing 1,025 sittings,—one in St. Andrew's Place at the Links, built in 1826, and containing 1,254 sittings,—and one in Junction-street, built in 1825, and containing 1,230 sittings. There is an Independent chapel in Constitution-street, built in 1826, at the cost of £2,000, and containing 520 sittings. There is also an Episcopalian church in Constitution-street, called St. James', built in 1862-3, to supersede a previous smaller one built in 1805. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at the foot of Leith Walk, part of a group of houses erected in 1818, at the cost of £5,000, and containing 400 sittings. There is a Morrisonian chapel in St. Andrews-street. And there is a large Roman Catholic chapel, of recent erection, in a court between Kirkgate and Constitution-street. The principal schools are the High school, comprising departments for English, for writing, arithmetic, and mathematics, for classics and French, for dancing and calisthenics, for drawing and painting, for music, and for music and needlework; Dr. Bell's school, for about 700 scholars, on the Madras system of mutual instruction, under a superintendent and assistants; the Leith boys' charity school; the Free church schools; and the Episcopalian school. The total number of schools is about 34; and the maximum attendance of scholars is about 2,370.

The ancient name of the parish of South Leith was Restalrig. In 1214 Thomas de Restalrig, or Restalrig, made a grant of some tenements which he describes as situated "southward of the High-street," probably the present Leith-walk, "between Edinburgh and Leith;" and, in conformity with the usage of the period, he probably had a church on the manor, from which he took his name. A church with parochial jurisdiction, existed at Restalrig, at all events, in 1296; for, in that year, Adam of St.

Edmunds, "pastor of Restalrig," swore fealty to Edward I., and had a precept for the delivery of all his rights. During the reign of Robert I., the Logans obtained possession of the manor and the advowson; and they continued to exercise the power of both barons and patrons till the commencement of the 17th century, when they suffered forfeiture for participation in Gowrie's conspiracy. A collegiate establishment was organized in the church; but it does not seem to have interfered with the patronage. The establishment was set up by James III., and at first included only a dean and canon, supported by the revenue of the parish church of Lasswade; in 1512 it received from James IV. the addition of six prebendaries, supported by the revenues of the parsonage of St. Mary of Rothesay, by a rent of £20 from the King's new works in Leith, and by the chapelry of St. Trednan's isle, which had been erected in Restalrig church; and in 1515 it got from James V., the accession of two singing boys, and the grant of the ten pound lands of the parish of Kirkhill, and some rents and tenements in Canongate. A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated in the town of South Leith, preceded, for probably a century, the origin of the collegiate establishment; and was enriched with many donations and annuities for the support, within it, of altars or chaplainries dedicated to St. Peter, St. Barbara, and probably other saints. To this chapel—the choir of which was destroyed in 1544 by the English invaders under the Earl of Hertford—the General Assembly of 1560 drove the parishioners, by dooming the parish and collegiate church to destruction as a monument of idolatry. The revenues of the chaplainries or altarges were now appropriated for the support of the reformed ministers; and half-a-century later, or in 1609, the chapel of St. Mary was constituted by act of parliament the parish-church, and invested with all the revenues and pertinents of Restalrig. A canonry or preceptory of religious knights, called canons of St. Anthony, and the only establishment of its class in Scotland, was, in 1435, founded in the town by Robert Logan of Restalrig. The canons were brought from St. Anthony of Vienne in France, the seat of their order; and they followed the rule of St. Augustine. They had, on the south-west corner of the alley which was named from them St. Anthony's-s-wynd, a church, a cemetery, a monastery, and gardens; they possessed various lands, tenements, and rents about Edinburgh and Leith; they got a grant of the church of Hales, in East Lothian; and they obtained a right to a Scottish quart of every tun of wine which was imported into Leith. In 1614, the preceptory was suppressed; its right of wine was transferred to the magistrates for the uses of the town; and all its other rights and possessions were given to the kirk-session for endowing a benevolent establishment under the name of King James' hospital. Not a vestige of the buildings now remains, except some old vaults. But the seal of the convent—exhibiting St. Anthony habited in a hermit's mantle, with a book in one hand, a staff in the other, a belled sow at his foot, and a cross over his head, and bearing the legend, "S. Commune Preceptorie Sancti Anthonii Prope Leicht,"—is preserved in the Advocates' library.

The Town of LEITH is intimately related to Edinburgh, both in position and in interests; and might be variously defined. If viewed with reference to parochial limits, it might be regarded as comprising not only its own proper mass of streets, but likewise all those parts of Edinburgh which stand within the parish of South Leith; or if viewed with reference simply to continuance of street-line, it

might be regarded as connected with Edinburgh by the long street called Leith-walk, and as forming a twin-town with the metropolis. Previous to 1827, its limits, as a town, were not legally defined. What popularly bore the name, comprehended the barony of South Leith, part of North Leith connected with the burgh of Canongate, the regality of citadel belonging to the corporation of Edinburgh, and the bailiary of St. Anthony's belonging to the kirk-session of South Leith. In 1827, the boundaries were adjusted by a statute providing for the municipal government of the town and suburbs; and, generally speaking, were, Seafeld toll-bar on the east, the frith of Forth on the north, the stone-bridge at Leith-mills on the west, and the foot of Leith-walk on the south. This territory was to be called 'The Town of Leith.' More extensive boundaries were assigned by the 2d and 3d Will. IV., cap. 65; and, in a general view, these are the frith on the north, a line from the frith to Lochend on the east, the middle of Leith-walk on the south, and Wardie-burn on the west. The burgh, if it filled this territory strictly as a town, would vie with the metropolis in extent; for, in that case, it would be a town of 7 furlongs in breadth from north to south, and of 2½ miles or upwards in length from east to west. The limits include all the parish of North Leith, with, of course, the large suburb and separate harbour of Newhaven,—a portion of St. Cuthbert's, about equal in extent to North Leith parish,—and very nearly one-third of the parish of South Leith. Viewed apart from arbitrary allocations, and regarded simply as a compact field of streets and houses, Leith, with the addition of its portion of Leith-walk and of some small suburban and straggling extensions, measures about ½ of a mile in length, and, at its broadest part, half-a-mile in breadth,—the length being parallel with the frith.

The site of the town is disadvantageous for the purposes at once of the port, the police, and the artist,—affording indifferent accommodations and capacities for a harbour, poor facilities for the drainage and cleaning of the streets, and little scope for the imposing or agreeable intersection of thoroughfares, or location of public buildings. An expanse of low ground, generally as level as a bowling-green, receding from a flat sandy beach, which is left dry by the ebbing tide over a mile's breadth from high-water mark, could not, by even surpassing skill, be made the arena of either a picturesque town, or a very prosperous and facile port. The water of Leith, indeed, bisects the dreary level, or the insensibly descending slope; but it is here a sluggish stream, generally of small volume, having scarcely power enough to carry its own freight of alluvium into the sea, and no capacity for sweeping well away the drainings of a large town, or of bringing boldly up into its recess a deep flood, or a sufficient sea-room of ship-bearing tide. The town, like its cognominal parochial territory, is cut by this rivulet into the divisions of North Leith and South Leith. A stone-bridge, built by Robert Ballendean, abbot of Holyrood, to afford the inhabitants on the east side access to the chapel which he erected in North Leith, was, for a long period, the only medium of connexion between the two divisions. This venerable bridge having been at length removed, its place was supplied by two wooden drawbridges, which, besides doubling the facility of communication, admit the entrance and the egress of vessels on the bosom of the tide. On the southern outskirts of the town, too, a handsome stone-bridge was, a number of years ago, erected over the river, to carry a thoroughfare from the foot of Leith-walk direct into North Leith.

Seen from any of the high grounds of Edinburgh, or even closely examined in a walk round its own immediate environs, the town appears to be, if not picturesque, at least neat, showy, in some places beautiful, and in others eminently elegant. A large portion of it, however, particularly of South Leith, is really a confused arena of filthy alleys, squalid lanes, and dingy streets,—encinctured with a broad belt of pleasant buildings. North Leith, which contains the docks, and anciently comprehended the citadel and the chief seat of traffic, was of old a congeries of low houses, huddled into groups or irregular lines, and straddling their way among nuisance in front and in rear, very much in the style of a Portuguese or Spanish town of the present day. But within the last sixty years, particularly since about 1818, it has undergone great changes; and now, besides being disencumbered of the ungainly citadel and a crowd of pauper tenements in the vicinity, it presents toward the south and the west some entirely new streets, which vie in elegance with those of the second-rate parts of the New Town of Edinburgh; and altogether it may be pronounced at once airy, modern, and comparatively well edified and regular. Leith-walk, which, in consequence of its connecting thoroughfare along the new bridge with North Leith, may be viewed as common to the two divisions of the town, though in its own direct northward course it leads right into the principal thoroughfares of South Leith,—this spacious and beautiful street, so far as it belongs to Leith, is well lined on both sides with good houses, rises with regular and almost imperceptible ascent, and commands over all its length a good view of some of the most characteristic parts of the Calton-hill. Diverging a little eastward from the foot of Leith-walk, a brief thoroughfare leads the way into Leith-links. This is a beautiful grassy plain of nearly a mile in length from west to east, and of very considerable breadth, used as a place for athletic sports, and as a bleaching-ground and public promenade. On its north side, it is partly closed up by a wing of the town, and partly looks across the beach to the sea; on its east side, it is skirted by some fine fields, villas, and pleasure-grounds; and on its south and west sides, it is edified with rows of private houses, and in two or three instances mottled with public edifices, which would be as harmonious with the immediate outskirts of Edinburgh, as they are highly ornamental to those of Leith. Immediately behind the west side of the Links, but with the intervention of some brief streets and places, modern in structure, and of fair appearance, Constitution-street leads down northward from Leith-walk to the sea; and from its west side, near the foot, Bernard-street goes off westward to communicate with the quay at the lower drawbridge. Both of these streets are modern and spacious, generally well-edified, and in some places handsome. Somewhat parallel with Constitution-street, going off, like it, in continuation of Leith-walk, and forming with it at the point of plunging into the town a very acute angle, is Kirkgate,—a street containing many modern houses, and displaying much wealth, but, in general, orientally narrow, and presenting curious mixtures of the ancient and the modern. From the foot of Kirkgate, a thoroughfare, narrower and more disagreeable still, bearing the dismal but not unsuitable name of Tolbooth-wynd, goes off westward to the quay at the upper drawbridge. This wynd and Kirkgate are noticeable chiefly from their having anciently formed the outlet from the quay to the country, and the path of communication between the harbour and the metropolis. The quay is the most ancient part of the

town; and, apart from its accommodation for vessels, consists of a terrace or one-sided street, curiously varied in the appearance of its houses, and winding parallel with the river for about half-a-mile to the commencement of the pier. From this terrace, alleys and lanes diverge eastward, to be crossed and chequered with narrow thoroughfares connecting them, and to form with these the great body of the town, or at least the seat of by far the greater part of its population. But one broad daub with the brush will give a picture of them all,—“they are, for the most part, irregularly and confusedly built,”—and are “extremely filthy, crowded, and inelegant.”

The public buildings of Leith are both numerous and interesting. The custom-house, situated at the North Leith or west end of the lower drawbridge, was built in 1812, at the cost of £12,000. It is a large, massive, Grecian edifice, adorned in the centre of its chief front with pillars and pediment, and having in the tympanum of its pediment a showy sculpture of the royal arms.—Leith-fort stands adjacent to the shore, on ground abruptly overlooking the beach, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of the custom-house. Originally it was merely a battery of nine guns, hastily constructed in an emergency for defending the harbour toward the close of the American war; but it was afterwards converted into a spacious artillery barrack, which became the head-quarters of the royal artillery in Scotland, and is kept in excellent order.—The Exchange buildings, situated on the east side of Constitution-street, opposite Bernard-street, were erected at the cost of £16,000. They exhibit an elegant façade, three stories high, with rusticated basement, surmounted in the centre by a massive, attached, Ionic portico; and they contain a hotel, a spacious assembly-room, and a commodious public news-room.—The court-house or town-hall, situated in the angle of Constitution-street and Charlotte-street, was built in 1827, at the cost of £3,300. It displays an elegant Ionic front, on the side of Constitution-street, and has a Doric porch on the side of Charlotte-street. It is far superior, in both size and ornament, to what might have been expected from its cost; and it contains accommodation both for the sheriff-court and for the police establishment.—The corn exchange, at a corner of Baltic street, was built in 1860–2, at a cost of about £7,000; is in the Roman style; has a large octagonal tower, with a dome; and includes a rear corn-hall, 110 feet long and 70 feet wide, with a one-span roof.—The office of the National bank, formerly the office of the Leith bank, was built in 1806. It stands on the south side of Bernard-street, and is ornamental to that locality, having a semicircular projecting front, ribbed with Ionic columns, and crowned with a dome.—The markets of Leith, occupying the site of the old custom-house and excise-office, east of the quondam jail in Tolbooth-wynd, were erected in 1818, partly by voluntary subscription, and partly by a loan of £2,000 from the Merchant Company of Leith. They are commodious, and of creditable appearance.—The slaughter-house, in Salamander-street, was built in 1862, at a cost of about £4,000; has a frontage of 105 feet, comprising centre and wings; and extends backward 132 feet, in two lines of building, with wide intermediate roadway.—The Edinburgh and Leith gas-works, near the shore, adjacent on the east to the corn-exchange, are a large unsightly mass of building.

The Seafield baths, situated at the eastern extremity of the Links, overlooking one of the finest parts of the beach, were built in 1813, at the cost of £8,000, raised in shares of £50. The edifice is

large and handsome. Its lower floors contain 17 hot, cold, and tepid baths, besides a large plunge-bath; and the rest of it is occupied as a hotel and lodgings, for the accommodation of visitors to the baths.—The Trinity-house, erected in 1817, at the cost of £2,500, and occupying a confined site on the west side of Kirkgate, is a handsome Grecian edifice, the successor of a venerable building which stood on the same spot, and was erected in 1555. It contains several remarkable pictures, particularly a curious old view of Leith, a portrait of Mary of Lorraine by Mytens, a fine portrait of Admiral Lord Duncan, and David Scott's grand painting of Vasco de Gama passing the Cape of Good Hope. From time immemorial the shipmasters and mariners of Leith received from all the vessels of the port, and all Scottish vessels visiting it, certain duties called 'prime gilt,' which were expended in aiding poor sailors; and near the middle of the 16th century, they acquired a legal right to levy the prime gilt dues, and apply them in maintaining an hospital, and sustaining 'poor, old, infirm, and weak mariners.' Previous to 1797, the association, though calling itself 'The Corporation of Shipmasters of the Trinity-house of Leith,' were a corporation only by the courtesy of popular language, and possessed the powers of only a charitable body; but in that year they were regularly erected by charter into a corporate body, whose office-bearers were to be a master, an assistant-master, a deputy-master, a manager, a treasurer, and a clerk, and were vested with powers to examine and under their common seal to license persons to be pilots, and to exact admission fees from the licentiates. Their income, from all sources, inclusive of the proceeds of realized property, amounts to about £2,200 a-year.—The grammar-school, or High-school, stands on the south-west corner of the Links, and was built in 1806. It is a spacious, oblong edifice, of two stories, with neat front, consisting of one of its longer sides, surmounted in the centre by a small cupola-covered square lantern, with public clock. The predecessor of it was an old building opposite Trinity-house, in Kirkgate, originally used for other purposes than tuition, and called King James' hospital.—Dr. Bell's school, situated on the south side of Junction-street, was built in 1839. It is a large oblong edifice, extending backwards from the street, with handsome gable façade in the collegiate style of architecture, flanked by low, small, battlemented towers, and having in its centre a beautiful canopied niche, with full-length statue.—The Episcopal school, on the north side of Junction-street, is a large, double-roofed, high-ridged, plain, Gothic edifice, erected in 1856.—The Poor-house, also on the north side of Junction-street, is a long, three-storied building, with dormer windows and cruciform centre, airily situated within a high stone enclosure. It was erected in 1850, and contains accommodation for 280 persons.—The Leith hospital and Gladstone's female asylum are good recent buildings on the Sheriff-brae, adjacent to St. Thomas' church. The former is under the management of a committee, with a full staff of medical officers; and the latter contains means for the residence and support of ten females labouring under incurable diseases.

The parish church of North Leith, situated at the western extremity of the town, not far from Leithfort, was built in 1816, at the cost of £12,000. It is of an oblong form, having one of the ends as its front, adorned with a tetrastyle Ionic portico, surmounted by a tower of three stages, and an octangular spire. The first and second stages of the tower are quadrangular, the third is octangular,

and all the three have columns at the angles,—the first Doric columns, the second Ionic, and the third Corinthian. The top of the spire is only 158 feet from the ground; but, in consequence of the site being comparatively elevated, the whole steeple figures conspicuously in most exterior views of the town. The predecessor of this church, re-erected immediately after the Reformation, still stands in a by-street near the end of the upper drawbridge, abandoned to secular purposes, and represented by a miserable spire.—The parish church of South Leith, situated in an open space occupied as a cemetery between Kirkgate and Constitution-street, is the representative of the ancient chapel of St. Mary. It was formerly cruciform, in cathedral Gothic fashion, but underwent several great additions and dilapidations; and it consists at present of central and side aisles, which are very ancient, and of western front and tower, which were erected within the last few years. The edifice, as a whole, is harmonious and substantial; and the new parts of it display a tasteful mixture of Gothic and Saxon, while the tower terminates in a very elegant Gothic balustrade. David Lindsay, who baptized Charles I., and became bishop of Ross, was a minister of this church; Logan the poet also was a minister of it; and John Home, the author of 'Douglas,' was interred in the surrounding cemetery.—St. Thomas' church, on the Sheriff-brae, was erected, after a design by Henderson of Edinburgh, at a cost of £10,000. It is built in the Norman style, with chevrons round the doorway, and is surmounted by a heavy square tower and octangular spire.—The North Leith Free church, in the north-western outskirts, is a heavy Gothic structure, with lofty steeple, built in 1858–9. The Junction-street Free church is comparatively plain. The Free mariners' church, situated in an angle of streets near the docks, is a conspicuous building, in the early Gothic style, with handsome doorway and main window, flanked by two small octagonal towers and spires. The South Leith Free church presents to the Links a treble-gabled Saxon façade. St. John's Free church is an imposing edifice, in early Gothic, with a massive tower of two stages, the first stage quadrangular, and surmounted by pinnacles at the angles, the second stage octangular, and surmounted by balustrade and numerous pinnacles. Adjoining the façade, in the form of wings to it, and in a style harmonious with it, are suites of schoolrooms.—The North Leith United Presbyterian church has a Gothic front, with central pediment and balustrade, and with flanking embrasured turrets. The Junction-street United Presbyterian church has a Roman front, with Doric pilasters. The St. Andrew's Place United Presbyterian church has a tetrastyle Ionic portico. The Kirkgate United Presbyterian church is a plain building.—St. James' Episcopal church is in fine early Gothic style, and has a handsome tower, intended to be surmounted by a spire.—The Independent chapel has a Roman front with Ionic pilasters.—The Roman Catholic chapel is a cruciform high-roofed building, in coarse early Gothic.

The extinct public edifices of Leith, and its remarkable localities, compete in interest with its modern public structures. Not the least noticeable were its fortifications. Those which rendered it a walled town were raised in 1549, amid the hurricane which swept over Scotland during the infancy of Mary. They were built by d'Essé, the French general, to give Mary of Lorraine's party a footing against Edinburgh castle, which held out for the Protestants; and were strong enough to offer successful defiance to all the besieging efforts of the Protestant forces. The rampart was octagonal.

with a bastion at each of the eight angles. The first bastion, called Ramsay's fort, was situated on the east side of the river between the beach and the west end of the present Bernard-street, and was designed to protect the harbour. The wall ran from this in a south-east direction; and the second bastion stood on the site of the present Exchange buildings, and long survived in some remains which were ascended by a flight of stone steps, and used as a promenade under the name of the Ladies'-walk. The site of the third bastion was opposite the point where Coatfield-lane now joins Constitution-street; that of the fourth was at the top of Kirkgate; that of the fifth is not accurately known. The wall came down on the river exactly 115 yards below the site of the new stone bridge at the saw-mills, and was connected with its continuation on the west side of the stream by means of a wooden bridge. The sixth bastion, though its site, like that of the fifth, is not precisely ascertained, must have stood on the west side of the river, and in its immediate vicinity; the seventh stood near the site of the citadel; and the eighth stood at the Sandport, overlooking the harbour, and corresponding with Ramsay's fort on the opposite side of the stream. Of the various forts, one was called St. Anthony's, from the vicinity to it of St. Anthony's preceptory; and another, and the chief, was called the Block-house, and formed the grand outlet for sallies upon besiegers. The wall was constructed wholly of stone, and seems to have been a line of stout masonry; and the bastions were of great strength. The fortifications, after the triumph of the Protestant party in 1560, were so far destroyed as to be rendered useless; they were temporarily re-edified in 1571, by the Earl of Morton, during the regency of the Earl of Lennox; but they have long since been so entirely razed as to betray an occasional and small vestige only during the yawn of some ephemeral excavation.—On the Links are still some moundish, though inconsiderable, memorials of works thrown up by the besieging Protestant forces, either to cover their advance toward the rampart, or to mount their artillery for playing upon it and its defenders.—The citadel of Leith was greatly enlarged, and, in fact, chiefly constructed, by the army of Oliver Cromwell. It stood on the North Leith side of the river, and covered a considerable area. It was pentagonal in outline, or in its exterior defence, with a bastion at each of the five angles; and it had a principal gate opening to the east. In the interior it had a ledgy ascent of fortification, excellent magazines, stores, and houses for the garrison, a suitable place of worship, and a spacious court-yard. After the Restoration, these erections were in a great measure destroyed, and the site of them granted to the Duke of Lauderdale, then prime minister for Scotland to Charles II. No vestige of the defence now remains, except a Saxon archway, and a few yards of the wall, the archway now surmounted by a modern house.

Lord Balmerino's house, a stately old mansion, stood a little off the line of Kirkgate, between Charlotte-street and Coatfield-lane, and was entered by a low arched close from Kirkgate, and through a garden from Constitution-street. Charles II., when invited, in 1650, to Scotland by the Scottish parliament, slept in this house on the night after his arrival at the port. The house was taken down about 20 years ago.—Various fabrics compete for the notoriety of having been the residence, during the period of her military quarrel with the Protestants, of Mary of Lorraine, the Queen-regent, and the mother of Queen Mary. What seems to have been the real house, and that also which received for a season

Oliver Cromwell, was a building of rather elegant exterior, situated in Queen-street, formerly called the Paunch-market. The house was taken down about 18 years ago. Its window-frames were all formed of oak, richly carved; and the panellings of the doors were of the same wood, and beautifully embellished.—A fine old mansion, spacious, of imposing aspect, sculptured with crowns, sceptres, and other decorations, and said to have been the residence of the Regent Lennox, stands between the end of Tolbooth-wynd and St. Andrew's-street, in a filthy court pompously called Parliament-square, and entered by a small lane leading off from the north side of St. Andrew's-street, nearly opposite the end of the Sheep's-head-wynd. The King's-work, a cluster of very ancient buildings, occupying a large area, and occasionally graced with the presence of majesty, stood between Bernard-street and the Broad-wynd.—The house inhabited by the parents of John Home, the author of 'The Tragedy of Douglas,' and in which he was born in 1722, stood at the corner of Quality-street, and was pulled down 30 or 35 years ago, to make room for new buildings.—The locality formerly called Little London is between Bernard-street and Quality-street.—The Timber-bourse is in the vicinity, and though entirely changed in appearance, it retains its ancient name, slightly disguised in the corrupted form of Timber-bush.—The spot on which George IV. landed, on occasion of his visit to Scotland in 1822, is in front of the Ship-tavern, and is indicated by an iron plate with an inscription.

The original harbour of Leith was nothing more than the mere gut formed by the discharge of the water of Leith. It was narrow and curved, and entirely tidal. Except for the gut being traversed by the small shallow stream, it was quite dry at low water, or at least contained nothing but mud and nuisance. And as the stream had to make its way to the sea across the very broad flat beach called Leith sands, and alternately flooded by the tide and left entirely dry, the channel there was subject to much fluctuation, according to the different direction of the wind and set of the tides. A bar, too—such as is naturally throw up at the entrance of every river harbour—lay across its mouth, at the point where the antagonistic currents of the river and the tide balanced each other, so as to let down in deposit whatever silt they contained. The river also, being the main drain of a tract of hill country which is much subject to droughts and to heavy rains, constantly altered both the depth of the harbour and the height and position of the bar, according to the fluctuations which occurred in the volume of its water, or in the rapidity of its discharge; for, in a season of drought, it made no resistance to a filling up of the channel and the harbour by sediment from the tides, and in a season of rain, it scoured the harbour, diminished the bar and drove it seaward, and deepened the channel toward the side-streams of the frith. All attempts, therefore, to obtain a good or practicable harbour at Leith, were necessarily limited to the erection of broad piers far seaward at points not touched by the river, or the construction of long pier-lines fitted to divert the current of the tides and give the river a mastery over them, and enable it to sweep away or diminish the bar, and to the cutting of docks for the reception of vessels on the bosom of high water, and the maintaining of accommodation for them beyond the ruthless mercy of the receding tide.

A wooden pier was constructed, or a previously existing one renovated, by the Earl of Hertford, when he visited the port in 1544; but it was destroyed on his departure, and has left no relic to in-

dicate its exact site. Another wooden pier was erected early in the 17th century, resting on strong pillars in a compact bed of whinstone and clay, and, till only about 27 years ago, when it disappeared before the progress of extensive improvement, it firmly withstood the rough contacts of shipping and the weather. Between the years 1720 and 1730 a stone-pier, in continuation of this wooden one, which very trivially assisted the poor natural facilities of the harbour, was carried 100 yards seaward, constructed partly of stones from the ruins of a curious coal-pit at Culross; and this, in some degree, remedied the difficulty and hazardousness of the navigation inward, but still left the entrance of the harbour encumbered with a bar, shifting and unsafe. Contemporaneous in origin with this improvement was the oldest dock, commenced in 1720, and situated on the west side of the river, behind a house not far from Bridge-street, and bearing the date 1622. During the remainder of the 18th century, various surveys and reports were made with a view to further improvement; but they led to nothing except the construction in 1777 of a short pier, afterwards known as the custom-house quay. The accommodation for shipping was insufficient and unendurable, the common quays being the chief landing-places, and the channel of the river offering to vessels only a seat of uncovered and adhesive mud at the recess of the tides; and as the trade of the port rapidly increased toward the close of the century, the accommodation loudly demanded both enlargement and amelioration.

The distinguished John Rennie, civil engineer, was now employed, in 1799, to examine the ground, and to form designs of docks and extended piers on a scale somewhat proportioned to the amount of the emergency. The gravamen of his report was, that no permanent and uniform depth of water along the harbour or gut of the river could be obtained, and no achievement toward the extinction of a shifting bar could be effected, except by carrying a pier or weir on the east side of the channel quite across the sands into low water, but that by this means 3 or possibly 4 feet of additional depth of water might be obtained; yet, though the soundness of his principle has been vindicated by the result of subsequent operations which were undertaken by its guidance, little or nothing was done at his suggestion, nor for many years afterwards, with regard to the piers or entrance. An immediate result, however, was the construction of a splendid suite of docks, at the cost of about £285,000. Two wet docks, each 250 yards long and 100 wide, were, with three graving docks on their north side, commenced in 1800 and completed in 1817, and were protected from the sea by a strong retaining wall. A third and larger dock on the west, designed to reach nearly to Newhaven, was projected; but this and all kindred matters which accorded with the magnificence of Mr. Rennie's designs and of the intentions of his employers, the town-council of Edinburgh, were thrown into abeyance during that eminent engineer's life by a total failure of funds. In 1824, in response to renewed and aroused demand, Mr. W. Chapman of Newcastle was employed to make surveys and plans; and as the result of his report, and of subsequent voluminous correspondence with government on the subject of a naval and store-yard, the eastern pier was extended about 1,500 feet so as to have an entire length of 2,550 feet, or more than half-a-mile, a western pier and breakwater was erected to the extent of 1,500 feet, terminating within 200 feet of the other, and a part of the western end of the western dock was set apart as a store-yard for the naval service. After many and agitating movements to find some remedy

for the great existing evils, Mr. Walker and Mr. Cubbitt, two eminent engineers in London, were sent down in the winter of 1838-9, by the Lords of the Treasury, to undertake jointly the duty of providing their lordships "with such a plan as will secure to the port of Leith the additional accommodation required by its shipping and commercial interests, including the provision of a low-water pier," the cost being limited to £125,000. These gentlemen, after inspecting the ground, and considering the previous plans of various engineers, differed from each other in opinion, and formed and recommended three different designs. Renewed perplexity and indecision followed; and though one of the designs, by Mr. Walker, which adopted all the previous works as parts or bases of its whole scheme, seemed to recommend itself to the special approbation of the Lords of the Treasury, yet not till after another survey and plan were made by another engineer, Mr. Kindell, with the effect of a further delay of several years, could anything effective be commenced toward the remedying of the existing evils.

"It is fully admitted," said the Tidal Harbours Commission, in 1848, "that a long, flat, foreshore, half-a-mile in extent, drifting sand, and other difficulties which had to be encountered in improving the harbour, were great, but not such that unanimity on the part of those who had the management, skilful engineering, and perseverance in carrying out the plan recommended, might not have overcome. The great principle of improvement at Leith, namely, to get a deep-water entrance to the harbour channel, whether to the westward or to the eastward, has been recognised by all the eminent engineers who have been consulted; yet, although more than a quarter of a million of public money has been laid out in its docks and other works (an advantage not enjoyed by any other harbour in Scotland), and its income latterly has exceeded £25,000 a-year, still there is so great a want of accommodation that vessels are obliged to lie four and five a-breast alongside the quays; there is no patent-slip nor graving-dock that can take in steamers, so that they have to be sent to Dundee or to London for repair; no low-water jetty for landing passengers and light goods; and the entrance to the harbour at low tides is all but dry. Indecision or half-measures seem to have been the bane of the port. It was obvious some twelve years since that nothing but a good low-water landing-place, to accommodate the passenger traffic between London and Edinburgh, could retain the large steamers at Leith. Instead of boldly grappling with the difficulty, taking the best advice, and at once deciding upon carrying out a wide substantial pier to the westward or to the eastward, as might have been found expedient, into 10 feet depth of water, an eastern pier, too slight and narrow, and too exposed to bear the traffic, or to lay a line of rails upon, has taken 16 years to complete, and has just reached low-water mark. The consequence is, as might have been anticipated, that most of the steam-boat traffic has been transferred to a neighbouring pier, and the loss to the harbour revenue is stated at £5,000 a-year. Complaints are made that the table of shore-dues has not been revised for the last 60 years; that it is full of anomalies; that the dues are levied in Scottish money; and that dock dues are exacted of vessels that cannot possibly pass the dock gates; that rubbish and filth, without check or control, is thrown into the water of Leith and washed down into the harbour; and that the fine steamers that trade between London, Hull, and Leith, are daily subjected to lie a-ground, with the

risk of strain to their hulls and to their machinery, in a dry harbour."

In 1848, a bill passed parliament both for revising the schedule of rates, and for empowering the execution of Mr. Rendall's plan of improvements. The principal features of that plan were, that the eastern pier be extended 1,000 feet, to a point where there would be 8 feet of depth at low water of spring tides; that the western breakwater be converted into a pier, and extended 1,750 feet in a direction north by west, and be made substantial enough to bear a railway; that a low-water landing-place be formed at the extremity of the west pier, 350 feet in length, well-sheltered, provided with every accommodation, having around it 9 feet of depth at low water of spring tides; that the channel or fairway be so deepened by dredging as to have 20 feet of depth at high water of neap tides, and 25 feet at high water of spring tides; that a new dock be formed contiguous to the existing east dock, 700 feet in length, 300 feet in width, thus comprising an area of $4\frac{1}{4}$ acres, with 1,900 feet of lineal wharfage, averaging 100 feet in width; that this dock be so excavated as to have fully 21 feet of water at the lowest neap tides,—that its gates be 60 feet wide so as to afford ample scope for the passage of the largest sea-going steamers,—and that its walls be formed of substantial masonry, except on the outside to the north and the west, to admit of the construction of graving docks at a future period. The estimated cost, for the piers and the channel, was £79,000; and for the new dock, £56,000,—altogether, £135,000. The works were begun and carried forward with all possible expedition; and they became fully available in the course of 1855. The quays then had an aggregate length of 8,400 feet, and were well furnished with cranes and sheds. There were then five graving docks; and the construction of another, on a great scale for vessels of the largest class, was effected in 1859–62. The cost of this, and of the works connected with it, is said to have been £100,000. The outer bulwark is 1,200 feet long, and 20 feet high; the entrance required about 400 feet of the east pier to be taken down; and the dock itself is 400 feet long, and has an iron caisson in lieu of flood-gates. The commencement of another great extension of the harbour works was contracted for in 1863. This extension will cover 62 acres of the east sands over which the tide flows; will require five years for completion; and is estimated to cost £341,000. A sea-wall, on the north, will begin at the east breakwater, about 650 feet seaward of the entrance to the graving dock, and run 3,800 feet eastward; and a bank will begin at the eastern extremity of this, and run 1,100 feet southward to the shore. Within the enclosed space will be a basin of rather more than two acres, a lock, 350 feet by 60; and two docks, each 450 feet wide, averaging 1,000 feet long, and jointly comprising an area of 21 acres, and possessing an aggregate lineal wharfage of about 5,600 feet. Other features of the works will be of corresponding character.

The general anchoring-ground of vessels is two miles from land; and, in the case of large steamers, is westward of Leith, or nearly opposite Newhaven. During the European war, the roadstead was the station of an Admiral's guard-ship and several cruisers; and during the recent war with Russia, it was the winter station of some ships of the Baltic fleet. A round martello tower was constructed adjacent to the entrance of the harbour, during the European war, by the government, at a cost of nearly £17,000. A lighthouse, for the guidance of vessels entering the harbour, was constructed on the end of the old east pier, having a stationary

light, for exhibition during the period of there being not less than 9 feet of water on the bar; and some distance landward of it, on the pier, was erected a signal-tower for displaying during the day a series of signals indicative of the progress or retrogress of the tide. After the pier was extended to the length of 2,500 feet, and while doubts still existed whether the grand recent improvements would be undertaken, a second lighthouse was erected at a distance of 1,500 feet from the former one, exhibiting a brilliant red gas light, and serving, with the inner light, to guide vessels safely from the frith to the channel of the harbour fair-way. Since the execution of the recent improvements, the guiding-lights into the fair-way are that of the outer lighthouse on the east pier, and that of a new lighthouse erected at the extremity of the west pier. In the early years of the present century, there was erected contiguous to the new wet docks, and parallel with them, a long line of lofty spacious warehouses, to serve for the bonding of goods and for other purposes connected with the general business of a great harbour. This line of edifices is on an uniform plan, and of great extent, forming nearly the whole of the north side of Commercial-street. The aggregate extent of warehouses in other parts of the town, particularly in the vicinity of the harbour, is also great. Some years ago, the whole line of the wet docks was lighted with gas, and a chain of water-pipes was laid down in such a manner as to enable all vessels to take in their supplies of water at their berths. Lines of railway communicate from the low-water landing-place, and from the sides of the docks, to a branch terminus of the North British railway in Commercial street; that terminus, besides presenting to the street a frontage of building pleasingly ornamental, is both conveniently situated, and internally commodious; and merchandise of any description can be taken direct from ships into trucks on the quays, and conveyed without change of carriage to any important railway station in any part of Scotland or England.

The right of property over the harbour of Leith formerly belonged to the city of Edinburgh. The deeds in which that right originated, and by which it was modified and confirmed, will be afterwards mentioned. The district comprehended by the right included the whole shore, beach, sands, and links, between Seafeld toll-bar on the east and Wardie-burn on the west. All the shore-dues levied within these limits went into the city's general coffers, excepting a merk per ton which was appropriated toward the stipends of the city clergy. In 1788, the magistrates and council of Edinburgh obtained an act of parliament authorizing them to borrow £30,000 for the purpose of improving the harbour, and of opening up the streets in its vicinity; and at subsequent periods, they obtained several other acts of kindred character, with extended powers of borrowing. Previous to 1825, exclusive of sums borrowed and repaid, they owed £25,000 to government, and £240,000 to other parties, for loans obtained for harbour improvements; and in that year they received from government an advance of £240,000 out of the consolidated fund, to enable them to take up the bonds which they had issued. Three per cent. of interest was to be paid to government for this advance, and two per cent. was to go to a sinking fund; but for twelve years, one per cent. of the interest was to be abated, in consideration of an agreement to extend the eastern pier, and to improve its works. The considerations given to government, in lieu of the entire debt to them, were the cession of part of the west dock and shore-ground for the uses of the Admiralty, a pre-

ferable claim over the whole of the dock and harbour property, and a concurrent claim with other creditors over the entire property of the city of Edinburgh. At the bankruptcy of the city in 1833, the harbour of Leith shared largely in the city's embarrassments. The operation of the sinking-fund, against that time, had cleared off the £25,000 due to the government previous to 1825; so that the amount of debt then due to the government was £240,000. Various and protracted negotiations were carried on with the government and with the other city creditors, before any satisfactory arrangement could be reached. But at length, in 1838, an act of parliament was passed, providing that the management of Leith harbour should be committed to eleven commissioners, appointed variously by the town of Leith, the city of Edinburgh, and the Lords of the Treasury; that the interest on the debt to government should be postponed; that a sum of £7,680 a-year, from the proceeds of the harbour-dues, should be paid to the city of Edinburgh; and that power should be possessed by the commissioners to borrow additional sums on the security of the docks, not exceeding £125,000, to be expended in effecting additional harbour improvements.

Both the coasting trade and the foreign and colonial trade of Leith are of great extent. The whole Baltic trade with the east of Scotland was at one time concentrated here; but this has been mainly drawn off to Kirkcaldy, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, and especially Dundee. In connexion with the naval station in the roads, the port enjoyed much prosperity during the war as a place for the condemnation and sale of prize-vessels; and, in consequence of Buonaparte's notable continental scheme of prevention, it was the seat of an extensive traffic for smuggling British goods into the continent by way of Heligoland, which employed many vessels, crowded its harbour, and greatly enriched not a few of its inhabitants. The Greenland whale-trade also, for a considerable time, engaged a large tonnage of the Leith shipping. The present foreign trade of the port is very discursive, being carried on variously with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, the south-western countries of Europe, the Levant, America, the West Indies, the East Indies, Australia, and China. The shipping belonging to the port in 1692, comprised 29 vessels, of aggregately 1,702 tons; in 1740, it comprised 47 vessels, of aggregately 2,628 tons; and in 1752, it comprised 68 vessels, of aggregately 6,935 tons. It steadily and rapidly increased in tonnage, from the last of these dates till the close of the century; it increased slowly from the beginning of the present century till 1826; and it decreased, to the amount of 3,601 tons, between 1826 and 1835. Its average amount in the years 1840-1844 was 26,600 tons; and in the years 1845-1849, 24,536 tons; but these last figures are exclusive of steam-vessels. In 1854, the number of sailing vessels was 181, of aggregately 24,357 tons,—of steam vessels, 28, of aggregately 3,946 tons; in 1860, the number of sailing vessels was 129, of aggregately 22,439 tons,—of steam vessels, 48, of aggregately 10,864 tons. In 1830, the gross receipt of the customs was £444,411; in the average of the years 1840-1844, £606,625; in the average of the years 1845-1849, £552,036; in the year 1864, £431,610. The port, in its custom-house relations, extends from the west side of Cramond-water, eastward to St. Abb's Head, and comprehends the creeks of Cramond, Granton, Fisherrow, Morison's haven, Cockenzie, Aberlady, North Berwick, and Dunbar. But, of the total of £24,534 reported for shore and harbour dues in the year 1852, so much as £23,991 was levied at the

harbour—proper or town of Leith; three of the creeks, however, Granton, Cockenzie, and North Berwick not having made any report.

The principal imports at Leith are grain, hemp, hides, tallow, timber, wine, and tobacco; and the principal exports are linens, cottons, silks, woollens, haberdashery, iron, hardware, machinery, fish, coals, and miscellaneous goods. The declared value of exports in 1831, was £197,040; in 1836, £200,496; in 1841, £153,371; in 1846, £92,474; in 1851, £389,293; in 1852, £491,293; in 1853, £575,067; in 1854, £527,697. The maximum in any year between 1831 and 1850, was £273,488, which was in 1833; and the minimum was £88,349, which was in 1845. The items, as reported for 1851, were coals, £5,128; cottons, by the yard, £47,746; cottons, by value, £2,528; cotton yarn, £25,232; fish, £7,145; haberdashery and millinery, £7,921; hardware and cutlery, £197; iron and steel, £49,249; linens, by the yard, £67,090; linens, by value, £770; linen yarn, £68,960; machinery and mill-work, £5,319; silk manufactures, £3,561; woollens, by the piece, £4,471; woollens, by the yard, £8,278; woollens, by value, £151; woollen yarn, £25,177; all other articles, £60,370. In the average of the years 1840-1844, the shipping trade of the port comprised a tonnage of 71,401 in the foreign trade in British vessels, 53,316 in the foreign trade in foreign vessels, and 537,523 in the coasting-trade; and in the average of the years 1845-1849 it comprised a tonnage of 93,703 in the foreign trade in British vessels, 64,814 in the foreign trade in foreign vessels, and 567,084 in the coasting trade. In 1853 it comprised a tonnage of 59,683 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 87,869 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 249,427 inwards in the coasting trade, 42,959 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 28,929 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 239,446 outwards in the coasting trade; and in 1860, it comprised a tonnage of 108,840 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 125,096 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 243,273 inwards in the coasting trade in British vessels, 1,838 inwards in the coasting trade in foreign vessels, 76,570 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 29,609 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 235,697 outwards in the coasting trade in British vessels, and 1,671 outwards in the coasting trade in foreign vessels.

Trade by steam with distant ports has lately been much increased, partly in consequence of the increase of telegraphic communication. Steam vessels, either from Leith or from Granton, now ply to Hamburg twice a-week; to Stettin once a-week; to Dunkirk, to Pillau, and to Danzig every ten days; to Rotterdam and to Copenhagen once a fortnight; to Newcastle every Wednesday and Saturday; to Hull every Wednesday; to London every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; to Aberdeen twice a-week; to the Moray frith, Wick, Thurso, Kirkwall, and Lerwick, once a-week; to Pittenweem and Anstruther, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; to Alloa and Stirling, once or twice every day; and to Burntisland, in communication with the railway trains of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, several times a-day. Packet vessels sail from Leith to London every Saturday and Wednesday; to Liverpool, once in three weeks; to Peterhead, once a-week; to Fraserburgh, once a fortnight; to Kirkwall, every Thursday; to Lerwick, every three weeks; to Greenock and Glasgow, twice a-week; to Stirling, every

Wednesday and Saturday; to Charleston, the port of Dunfermline, every Thursday; to Burntisland, every two days; to Elie, every Friday; to Kirkcaldy, daily; and to Leven, every Friday. Railway trains run from Commercial-street in North Leith, to the general terminus in Edinburgh, every thirty minutes; and omnibuses run from the head of Bernard-street, opposite the Exchange buildings, to the middle of the High-street of Edinburgh, every six minutes during the greater part of each day. A branch railway for goods and passengers commences at the foot of Constitution-street and extends along the shore into communication with the main trunk of the North-British line near Portobello.

Leith, though not in a strict sense a manufacturing town, or the seat of any staple produce, possesses a great variety of productive establishments,—some of them of considerable or even great magnitude. Ship-building is carried on in several yards, and has produced many large steamers and bulky sailing-vessels. The *Fury*, the first line-of-battle ship constructed in Scotland after the Union, was built on the site of the present custom-house. A government steamer, larger than any steam-ship ever previously built in Leith, and a merchant-ship larger than any sailing-vessel ever previously constructed in the place, were both commenced in 1840.—The manufacture of glass has long been conspicuous in Leith, and is supposed to have been introduced by English settlers in the time of Cromwell. Seven huge brick conical chimneys, situated along the shore of South Leith, and forming a marked feature of the burghal landscape, are devoted to this manufacture. One of these cones was built, immediately after the rebellion of 1745, by the soldiers then stationed in Edinburgh castle, who were the only brick-builders that could be found.—An extensive suite of saw-mills is situated on the right bank of the water of Leith, immediately above the stone bridge. A very extensive engineering establishment occupies the same bank of the river, immediately below that bridge. A very large establishment for the refining of sugar, employing upwards of 80 persons, and consuming nearly 4,000 tons of coals in the year, is situated a little further down, on the opposite side of the river. A large establishment for the preservation of all kinds of fresh meat and vegetables, for consumption at sea, was established in 1838. The making of sail-cloth and ropes is carried on to a great extent, in eight establishments. A paint and colour work on a more extensive scale than any other in Britain, was commenced about 1833; and now there are in the town five colour-manufacturers. There are also 5 master-coopers, 4 iron-founders, 3 machine-makers, 2 ship-carvers, 2 candle-makers, 2 soap-makers, 5 skimmers and wool dealers, 3 tanners, 6 tobaccoists, 3 basket-makers, 1 pipe-maker, and a large variety and full complement of masters and men in all the ordinary departments of handicraft, as well as in such as have any special connexion with the wants of a great port.—A very large unsightly mass of building, in the southern environs of the town, in the vicinity of Bonnington, was long known as Leith distillery, but has been recently converted into a grain mill. A chemical work stands adjacent to it. A very large corn mill, propelled by steam, was commenced in 1830, in the centre of the town; but it suffered severe damage by fire, and was converted to other purposes. A large grain mill was erected about eight years ago at Swanfield, opposite Silverfield, and is still in operation. Another very large one, looking to the eye like an extensive factory, situated between the foot of Leith-walk and the Easter-road, was finished in 1856.

The banking offices in Leith are those of the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank, the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank, the National Bank, the Union Bank, and the Clydesdale Bank. There is also a National Security savings' bank. The institutions of the town, additional to some which have already been incidentally mentioned, and exclusive of those connected with municipal affairs, are the incorporation of traffickers or merchant company, the Leith chamber of commerce, the Leith mercantile marine board, the Exchange buildings association, the Exchange reading-room, the Leith public library, the Leith mechanics' subscription library, the shipwrecked fishermen and mariners' royal benevolent society, the Edinburgh and Leith humane society, the Leith society for relief of the destitute sick, the Leith auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible society, the Leith religious tract society, the Leith local Sabbath school society, the parochial board of managers of the poor, and various other minor institutions. Three newspapers are published in the town.—the Leith Commercial List on every Tuesday and Friday, and the other two on every Saturday. The Leith races, commenced in the time of Charles II., and annually held on Leith sands in July or August, were long the occasion of a carnival-week of dissipation and folly to the inhabitants of Leith and Edinburgh, deplored by all the reflecting classes of the community, and severely satirized by some public writers.

The ancient government of Leith was very anomalous, inefficient, and changeful, comprising a variety of jurisdictions, separate from one another or in some degree conflicting, but all enthralled to Edinburgh. In 1832, the parliamentary reform bill bestowed on Leith, within limits of perfect separation from Edinburgh, the privileges of a parliamentary burgh, empowering it, along with Portobello and Musselburgh, to send a member to parliament; in 1833, the burgh reform act further conferred upon it a separate and independent magistracy, consisting of a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and councillors; and in 1838, the act, separating the property-relations of Edinburgh from those of Leith, transferred to the provost and magistrates of Leith, and vested in them, the common good of the burgh, comprising all customs, rates, imposts, and market-dues, together with the jail buildings. The amount of the corporation revenue in 1865 was £625 odds. The provost bears also the title of admiral of Leith; and the courts held by the magistrates are called the admiral and bailie courts of Leith. There is a society of solicitors for practising in these courts. A sheriff's small debt court is held every Tuesday in the court room. Matters of police are managed by a commission, consisting of the provost, the bailies, the town clerk, and a superintendent. An assessment, for police purposes, not exceeding 1s. 6d. per pound, is imposed on the occupiers of all houses of upwards of £3 yearly rent. The supplies of water are from the same works as Edinburgh. The constituency of the burgh in 1862, both municipal and parliamentary, was 1,759. Real property in 1862, £150,642 0s. Population in 1841, 26,808; in 1861, 33,628. Houses, 2,575.

On the 20th of May, 1329, the city of Edinburgh obtained from Robert I. a grant by charter of "the harbour and mills of Leith with their appurtenances, for the payment of fifty-two merks yearly." The town-council of the city, not content with this privilege, took possession of the ground adjacent to the harbour, along the banks of the river. Toward the close of the century, Sir Robert Logan of Res-

talrig, the baronial superior of the grounds, and a man of rapacious character, contested their assumed claims, and obliged them to take a concession of them from him by purchase and charter. On the 31st May, 1398, he granted them by charter a right to waste lands in the vicinity of the harbour for the erection of quays and wharfs, and a liberty to have shops and granaries on these lands, and to break the grounds of his barony with roads for the service of navigation. Sir Robert afterwards teased the town-council with points of litigation, and eventually roused them to adopt a strong measure for satiating at once his avarice and their own ambition. Bought over by them with a large sum of money, the unprincipled baron, in February 1413, granted them an extraordinary charter, "an exclusive, ruinous, and enslaving bond," restraining the inhabitants of Leith from carrying on any sort of trade, from possessing warehouses or shops, and from keeping houses of entertainment for strangers, and thus flinging the place, in the guise of a manacled slave, at the feet of the metropolitan purchasers. But the town-council of Edinburgh, not even yet content with the power accorded them over Leith, ordained, in the year 1485, that no merchant of Edinburgh should become partner in business with an inhabitant of Leith, under penalty of 40 shillings, and of a year's deprivation of the freedom of the city; and on future occasions, they enacted that no revenue of the city should be farmed by an inhabitant of Leith, or by any person in partnership with a Leithian,—and that no staple goods should, except under a severe penalty, be either sold in Leith, or deposited in any of its warehouses.

Edinburgh's extraordinary rights thus acquired over Leith, were confirmed by royal charters. James I., by a charter dated 4th November, 1454, granted to Edinburgh "the haven-silver, customs, and duty of ships, vessels, and merchandize coming to the road and harbour of Leith." And James III., on 16th November, 1482, granted to them a charter, containing a detail of the customs, profits, exactions, commodities, and revenues of the port and road of Leith. By a grant of James IV., dated 9th March, 1510, a right was given to the city of Edinburgh to the new port, denominated Newhaven, lately made by the said King on the sea-coast, with the lands thereunto belonging, lying between the chapel of St. Nicholas and the lands of Wardie brae, with certain faculties and privileges. By a charter bearing the same date, James IV. confirmed the charter by Logan of Restalrig, formerly mentioned. On 8th October, 1550, Mary ratified an act and decree of the Lords-of-session against the inhabitants of North Leith, "adjudging the provost and bailiffs of our said town of Edinburgh to be proper judges for the said inhabitants in the petty customs of Leith, belonging to our foresaid town of Edinburgh." The Queen-regent, Mary of Lorraine, indeed, in 1555, granted the inhabitants of Leith a contract to erect the town into a burgh-of-barony, to continue valid till she should erect it into a royal burgh; and as a preparatory measure, she purchased, overtly for their use and with money which they themselves furnished, the superiority of the town from Logan of Restalrig. But she did not fulfil her engagements, and is generally alleged to have been bribed with 20,000 merks from the city of Edinburgh to break them. Mary, her daughter, among other shifts to raise money in her difficulties, mortgaged, in 1565, to Edinburgh the superiority of Leith, redeemable for 1,000 merks; she requested the town-council by letter, in 1566, to delay the assumption of the superiority; but she obtained short indulgence, and could not prevent the conse-

quences of her hasty act from falling on the devoted town. On the 2d of July, 1567, the citizens of Edinburgh marched in military order to Leith, went through some evolutions designed to represent a capture or conquest, and formally trampled the independence of the town in the dust. Many severe laws, in years succeeding this epoch, were enacted relative to the public and the private trade of Leith. James VI. was plied by the inhabitants with appeals and efforts designed to draw from him some deliverance from their thralldom; but he accepted some private arrangement with the town-council of Edinburgh, and placed the powers and supremacy of that body on higher vantage-ground than before. On the 25th March, 1596, he empowered, by a letter of gift under the privy-seal, the corporation of Edinburgh to levy a certain tax during a certain period, towards supporting, erecting, and repairing the bulwark, pier, and port of Leith; and on the 15th March, 1603, he, by a charter of confirmation and *novo damus*, confirmed all the grants which had been made to them from the commencement of their ascendancy. In 1636 also, another charter of confirmation and *novo damus*, rivetting firmly on Leith all the chains of bondage which had been forged for it, was granted by Charles I.

The earliest mention of Leith which has been traced occurs in the charter of the abbey of Holyrood, founded by David I., in which it is called Inverleith. In 1313, and again in 1410, all the vessels in the harbour were burnt by the English. In 1488, it was seized by the insurgent nobles who rose against James III., and was the scene of an interview between James IV. and the celebrated Sir Andrew Wood, who kept the mastery of the frith of Forth. In 1511, either in Leith or at Newhaven, "ane varie monstrous great schip called the Michael," was built, and, according to Pitscottie, required such a mass of timber for her construction, "that she waisted all the woodis in Fyfe, except Falkland wood, besides the timber that came out of Norway." In 1544, the Earl of Hertford, at the head of 10,000 men, took possession of Leith, seized all the vessels in the harbour, left the place in keeping of 1,500 soldiers till he burned Edinburgh and wasted the circumjacent country, and then, on taking leave with his army and booty, committed the whole port to the flames. Three years afterwards, the same general, who had now become Duke of Somerset, and was fresh from the fatal battle of Pinkie, again set Leith on fire, though not with such an amount of injurious effect as before; and, on this occasion, carried off 35 vessels from the harbour. From 1548 to 1560, Leith, by becoming the fortified seat of the court and head-quarters of the Queen-regent's army and of her French auxiliaries, figured prominently in the greater part of the stirring events which occurred during the civil war between Mary of Lorraine and the Lords of the congregation. Its port received the shipping and the supplies which were designed for the Queen-regent's service; its fortifications enclosed alternately a garrison and an army, whose accoutrements had no opportunity of becoming rusted; and its gates poured forth detachments and sallying parties, who fought many a skirmish with portions of the Protestant forces on the plain between Leith and Edinburgh. In October 1559, the Lords of the congregation regularly invested the town with an army, and attempted to enter it by means of scaling-ladders; but they could make no impression, and were eventually, and with great slaughter, driven back by a desperate sally of the besieged. In April of the next year, the forces of the congregation, now aided by an army of 6,000 men under Lord Grey of

Wilton, despatched to their assistance by Elizabeth, again invested the town, and, on this occasion, inflicted upon it a protracted, disastrous, and sanguinary contest. Leith, though suffering dreadfully from famine, kept the besiegers, during two months, fully at bay, yet without acquiring any advantage. Both parties being at length heartily tired of the contest, and willingly entering into a treaty which stipulated that the French forces in the town should leave the kingdom, and be allowed to retire unmolested, Leith was immediately dismantled and restored to tranquillity. In August, 1561, Queen Mary landed at Leith to take possession of the throne of her ancestors, and was welcomed by the inhabitants with great demonstrations of joy. No vestige now remains of the pier which received her, and which must have been constructed subsequently to the destruction of the original one by the Earl of Hertford. During the minority of James VI., Leith figured in various transactions which belong strictly to the general history of the kingdom. From November 1571 till August of next year, and again in 1596-7, the town was the seat of the High Court of Justiciary; and in 1572, it was the meeting-place of a General Assembly which made some important enactments. In 1578, an act of parliament was passed to prevent "the taking away great quantities of victual-flesh, from Leith, under the pretence of victualling ships." A reconciliation having, in the same year, been effected between the Earl of Morton and the Scottish nobles opposed to him, the Earls of Morton, Argyle, Montrose, Athole, and Buchan, Lord Boyd, and several other persons of distinction, dined together in an hostelry of Leith. In 1584, the town was appointed the chief fish-market for herrings and the other produce of the Forth. On the 6th May, 1590, James VI., after lying six days in the roads, landed at the pier with his queen, Anne of Denmark. In 1610, thirty-eight English sailors were hanged within high-water mark on the sands for piracies in the Western Islands,—thirty of them in July, and eight in December. In October, 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn and subscribed with great solemnity, and with many grave demonstrations of thorough zeal by the inhabitants. Four years afterwards 2,430 persons, constituting about one-half of the entire population, were, in the course of six or eight months, swept away by the plague. The churchyards being utterly deficient in accommodation for their bodies, many of them were buried in the Links, near the site of Wellington-street, and on the north side of the road leading to Hermitage-hill. So fearful were the ravages of the plague and of an accompanying famine, that parliament, believing the number of the dead to exceed that of the living, empowered the magistrates to seize, for the use of survivors, whatever grain they could find in warehouses and cellars, and allowed them to make payment at their leisure, and to find means of making it by appeals to the humanity of their landward countrymen.

In 1650, after Cromwell's defeat of the Scottish forces at Dunbar, Lambert, his major-general, while he himself proceeded to Edinburgh, took possession of Leith. A monthly assessment of about £22 sterling was now imposed on the town, and, after so very recent and terrible devastations from pestilence and famine, was felt to be a grievous exaction. On General Monk's appointment to be commander-in-chief, he adopted Leith as his head-quarters and his home; and, while residing in the town, he induced many English families of considerable wealth and of great mercantile enterprise to become settlers. The incomers gave a grand

impulse to the mercantile spirit of the port, and established some manufactures. In 1691, Viscount Tarbet, afterwards second Earl of Cromarty, and two other persons, raised a tavern brawl of great notoriety in an hostelry in Kirkgate, and were concerned, while the brawl lasted, in the murder of a French Protestant refugee and military officer. In 1705, Captain Green of the Worcester, and three of his crew, were hanged within flood-mark on the sands, for a very curiously discovered piracy and murder, committed in 1703 on the crew of a Scottish vessel off the coast of Malabar. During the rebellion of 1715, Brigadier Macintosh of Borlaim, and a party of Highlanders who followed his banner, briefly occupied the citadel, and, being menaced by the Duke of Argyle who was at the time in Edinburgh, hastily plundered the custom-house, flung open the doors of the prison, and made a night retreat over the sands at low water. In 1778 the revolted Seaforth regiment of Highlanders [see EDINBURGH], made Leith the scene of some of their movements. Next year, 50 Highlanders, who had been recruited for the 42d and 71st regiments, mutinied at Leith, whither they were brought for embarkation, and firmly refused to go on board the transports. A party of fencibles having been sent from Edinburgh-castle to apprehend them, a conflict occurred on the quay, which was fatal to two of the fencibles and twelve of the Highlanders, as well as severely damaging to many more. In 1779, the noted Paul Jones appeared in the frith, and struck such a panic into the inhabitants that a battery, the embryo of the present fort, was hastily constructed to dispute his entering the harbour; but he was driven away by a storm, and providentially hindered from inflicting damage on the town. In 1822, Leith had all the eclat of being the scene of George IV.'s arrival to visit his Scottish metropolis; and in 1842, it was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

LEITH (WATER OF), a small river of Edinburghshire, entering the frith of Forth at Leith harbour. It rises at the south-east extremity of the parish of Mid-Calder, from three springs, at a place called Leith-head, within a mile of one of the sources of a tributary of the Tweed. It runs 3 miles northward through Mid-Calder; 3 miles between Kirknewton on its left bank, and Mid-Calder and Currie on its right; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Currie, receiving on the right the waters of Bevilaw burn; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Colinton; 1 mile circuitously, partly across a tiny wing of Colinton, and partly between that parish and Corstorphine on its left bank, and St. Cuthbert's on its right; 4 miles through St. Cuthbert's; and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile between North and South Leith. Its general direction, after leaving Mid-Calder, is north-east; and its entire length of course in a straight line is about 19 miles, and including windings about 25 or 26. During a drought, or even in weather but moderately dry, the Water of Leith is a trivial stream, not greater than many a short-coursed brook; but, in a season of rain, it becomes swollen and impetuous, and combines the characteristics of a river and a mountain torrent. It, in general, has a large share of the picturesqueness and romance which distinguish so many of the rivers of Scotland. At one time it runs along deep narrow glens, amid rocks and hanging woods; and at another it glides among beautiful haughs, fertile in corn and grass. On its banks are extensive plantations, many elegant mansions, several fine rural villages, one of the most superb suburban districts of Edinburgh, and the most densely peopled portion of the town of Leith. Its bed through the suburbs of Edinburgh, and thence toward Leith, was formerly, in dry

weather, little better than a large, open, common-sewer; but, by means of skilful artificial improvement, this nuisance has recently been, in a great degree, abated. The Water of Leith is probably the most useful stream of its size in Scotland; for even a good number of years ago, it drove, in the course of 10 miles, 14 corn-mills, 12 barley-mills, 24 flour-mills, 7 saw-mills, 5 fulling-mills, 5 snuff-mills, 4 paper-mills, 2 lint-mills, and 2 leather-mills, —the rent of some of which, in the vicinity of the metropolis, was then upwards of £20 sterling per foot of waterfall.

LEITH (WATER OF), an old large village, now a suburb of Edinburgh. It stands on the water of Leith stream, on the old road by the Dean from Edinburgh to Queensferry, and immediately above the stupendous Dean-bridge which carries along the new road. Its site is partly the bottom of a ravine, and partly rapid slopes descending thither. The village is irregularly built, and has an appearance which contrasts very disadvantageously with the superb urban architecture in its vicinity; but it contains some extensive flour-mills and granaries, and would look well enough in another situation. The upper end of its west side is nearly adjacent to the village of Dean and the Dean cemetery. Population, 1,024.

LEITHEN (THE), a rivulet of Peebles-shire, rising in the extreme north-west angle of the parish of Innerleithen, and falling into the Tweed a mile after passing Innerleithen church. See INNERLEITHEN.

LEITH-HEAD. See LEITH (WATER OF).

LEITH-LUMSDEN, a post-office village in the parish of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. It stands in the upper part of Strathbogie, 12 miles south by west of Huntly. It is of modern origin, and contains a few traders and handicraftsmen. Here is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1803, and contains 203 sittings. Population, 478.

LEITHOLM, a post-office village in the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire. It stands on the north road from Kelso to Berwick, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Greenlaw, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Kelso. Here is an United Presbyterian church; and here anciently was a Roman Catholic chapel, the site of which still bears the name of Chapelknowe. Population, 305.

LEMNO. See ABERLENNO.

LEMPITLAW, a village in the parish of Sprouston, Roxburghshire. It stands on the south-east border of the parish, 4 miles east-south-east of Kelso. It consists of cottages and three small farmsteads. Population, 119. Houses, 28. An elevated ground extending along the southern extremity of the parish of Sprouston, also bears the name of Lempitlaw, and probably gave that name to the village. There was likewise an ancient parish of Lempitlaw, which is now annexed to Sprouston.

LENDAL-BURN. See GIRVAN.

LENEY. See LENEY.

LENNEL, the ancient name of the parish of Coldstream, also an existing village in that parish, Berwickshire. See COLDSTREAM. The ancient village, or kirktown, stood on the steep bank of the Tweed, a mile below Coldstream, and was destroyed by predatory incursion during the Border wars. The ruins of the church still exist; but great part of the cemetery has been swept away by the Tweed. The modern village bears the name of New Lennel, and is inconsiderable in size. The mansion-house of Lennel is in the vicinity.

LENNOCK (THE), a small stream tributary to the Lossie, in the parish of Birnie, Morayshire.

LENNOX, the ancient county of Dumbarton,

comprehending the whole of the modern county of Dumbarton, a large part of Stirlingshire, and part of the counties of Perth and Renfrew. The original name was *Leven-ach*, 'the field of the Leven,' and very appropriately designated the basin, not only of the river Leven, but also of Loch-Lomond, anciently called Loch-Leven. Levenachs, in the plural number, came to be the name of all the extensive and contiguous possessions of the powerful Earls of the soil; and, being spelt and written Levenax, was easily and naturally corrupted into Lennox. In the 13th century, Lennox and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appear to have been co-extensive; but afterwards, in consequence of great alterations and considerable curtailments upon the sheriffdom, they ceased to be identical.

The origin of the earldom of Lennox is obscure. Arkil, a Saxon, and a baron of Northumbria, who took refuge from the vengeance of the Norman William, under the protection of Malcolm Canmore, appears to have been the founder of the original Lennox family. His son Alwyn seems to have been the first Earl. But dying, when his son and heir was a minor, early in the reign of William the Lion, David, Earl of Huntingdon, received from the King the earldom in ward, and appears to have held it during a considerable period. Alwyn, the second Earl, recovered possession some time before 1199. Maldwen, the third Earl, obtained from Alexander II., in 1238, a confirmatory charter of the earldom as held by his father; but was not allowed the castle of Dumbarton, nor the lands, port, and fisheries of Murrach. In 1284, Earl Malcolm concurred with the 'Magnates Scotie,' in swearing to acknowledge Margaret of Norway as heir-apparent to Alexander III.'s throne; and, in 1290, he appeared in the assembly of the states at Birgham, and consented to the marriage of Margaret with the son of Edward I. Next year, when Margaret's death opened the competition for the Crown, Malcolm was one of the nominees of Robert Bruce; and resistance to England becoming necessary, he, in 1296, assembled his followers, and, with other Scottish leaders, invaded Cumberland and assaulted Carlisle. While Sir John Menteith, the inglorious betrayer of the patriot Wallace, prostituted his power as governor of Dumbarton-castle, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire, in favour of Edward I., Malcolm went boldly out, and achieved feats as a supporter of Robert Bruce; and he continued, after Bruce's death, to maintain the independence of the kingdom, till, in 1333, he fell with hoary locks, but fighting like a youthful warrior, at Halidon-hill.

In 1424, after the restoration of James I., Earl Duncan became involved in the fate of his son-in-law, Murdoch, Duke of Albany, the Regent; and for some real or merely imputed crime, which no known history specifies, he was, in May next year, along with the Duke and two of the Duke's sons, beheaded at Stirling. Though Duncan left, by his second marriage, a legitimate son, called Donald of Lennox; yet his daughter Isabella, Duchess of Albany, while obtaining no regular entry to the earldom as heiress, appears to have enjoyed it during the reign of James II.; and she resided in the castle of Inchmurrin in Loch-Lomond, the chief messuage of the earldom, and there granted charters to vassals, as Countess of Lennox, and made gifts of portions of the property to religious establishments. After this lady's death in 1459, a long contest took place for the earldom between the heirs of her sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret, the second and third daughters of Duncan, whose priority of age was not ascertained by evidence, or admitted of keen and plausible dispute. The vast landed property of

Lennox was dismembered between the disputants; but the honours, the superiority, and the principal message of the earldom—the grand object of dispute—could be awarded to only one party, and were not finally adjudged till 1493. Sir John Stewart of Darnley had married Elizabeth; and their grandson, besides being declared heir to half the Lennox estate, became Lord Darnley and Earl of Lennox. Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky had married Margaret; and their moiety of the Lennox estate, came, with the estate of Rusky, to be divided, in the persons of their great-granddaughters, the co-heiresses, between Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, who had married the elder, and Sir John Napier of Merchiston, who had married the younger. In 1471, the earldom being in the King's hands by the non-entry of any heir, was given, during his life, to Andrew, Lord Avondale, the chancellor. After the fall of James III., John Lord Darnley appears to have been awarded the Lennox honours by the new government; and, in 1488, he sat as Earl of Lennox in the first parliament, and received for himself and his son Matthew Stewart, the ward and revenues of Dumbarton-castle, which had been held by Lord Avondale. But only next year he took arms against the young King, drew besieging forces upon his fortresses both of Crookston and Dumbarton, suffered a defeat or rather a night surprise and rout at Tilly-moss, on the south side of the Forth above Stirling, saw the castle of Dumbarton, which was maintained by four of his sons, yield to a vigorous siege of six weeks, headed by the King and the ministers of state, and, after all, succeeded in making his peace with government, and obtaining a full pardon for himself and his followers.

Matthew, the next Earl, whose accession took place in 1494, led the men of Lennox to the fatal field of Flodden, where he and the Earl of Argyle commanded the right wing of the Scottish army, and, with many of their followers, were hewn down amid vain efforts of valour. John, the son and successor of Matthew, played an active part during the turbulent minority of James V. In 1514, he, along with the Earl of Glencairn, assailed the castle of Dumbarton during a tempestuous night, and, breaking open the lower gate, succeeded in taking it; in 1516, he was imprisoned by the Regent Albany, to compel him to surrender the fortress as the key of the west, and was obliged to comply; and, in 1526, he assembled a force of 10,000 men, and marched toward Edinburgh to the rescue of the young King from the power of the Douglasses. Matthew, the next Earl, a very conspicuous figurant in history, obtained, in 1531, for 19 years, the tenure of the governorship and revenues of Dumbarton-castle. Early in the reign of Mary, some French ships arriving in the Clyde with supplies for the Queen, he, by artful persuasion, got the captains to land 30,000 crowns of silver and a quantity of arms and ammunition in the castle; and he immediately joined with other malcontents in an abortive but pardoned attempt to overthrow the government. In May and June 1544, he secretly entered the service of Henry VIII., engaging every effort to seize and deliver to England the Scottish Queen, the isle of Bute, and the castle and territories of Dumbarton, and obtaining from the King the Lady Margaret Douglas in marriage, and lands in England to the annual value of 6,800 marks Scots. Sent soon afterwards to the Clyde with 18 English ships and 600 soldiers, he was civilly received by George Stirling of Glorat, whom he had left in charge of Dumbarton-castle as his deputy; but he no sooner hinted to that official his design, and offered him a pension from Henry, than he and his Englishmen were turned out of the

fortress and compelled to return to their ships. The Earl and his party now ravaged and wasted, with fire and sword, the islands of Arran and Bute, and other places in the west; and in October, 1545, he was declared by parliament to have incurred forfeiture. He continued an active partizan in the hostilities against Scotland of Henry VIII. and his successor, received from the former a grant of the manor of Temple-Newsom in Yorkshire, and during 20 years remained in England an exile from his native land. Father of the ill-fated Lord Darnley, the husband of Mary, and grandfather of James VI., he eventually rose in the revolving politics of the period to the uppermost side of the wheel, and for a period filled the office of Regent, and vice-regally swayed the sceptre of his grandson. Holding at Stirling-castle, in September 1571, what the opposite party in politics called 'the black parliament,' he was mortally wounded in an attack made upon the town by a small force who designed to take the fortress by surprise.

The earldom of Lennox now devolved on James VI. as the next heir; and in April, 1572, it and the lordship of Darnley, with the whole of the family property and heritable jurisdictions, were given to Lord Charles Stewart, the King's uncle, and Lord Darnley's younger brother. But he dying in 1576 without male issue, they again devolved to the King, and were given, in 1578, to the King's grand-uncle, Lord Robert Stewart, bishop of Caithness,—resigned by him in 1579, in exchange for the earldom of March,—and given, in 1579–80, to Esme Stewart, Lord D'Aubigny. In August, 1581, Esme, this last favourite among the royal kinsmen, and the holder of the office of chamberlain of Scotland, was raised to the dignity of the Duke of Lennox and Earl of Darnley; and his son Ludovic, the second Duke, received from the King additional offices and grants of property, and, among other preferments, was made custodian of Dumbarton-castle, and the owner of its pertinents and revenues. In 1672, Charles the sixth Duke, dying without issue, the peerage, with all its accumulated honours and possessions, went once more to the Crown, devolving on Charles II., as the nearest collateral heir-male; and the revenues of the estates were settled for life on the dowager Duchess. In 1680, Charles II. granted to his illegitimate son, Charles, born of Louise Renée de Penancoet de Keranalle, Duchess of Portsmouth, and D'Aubigny, the dukedom of Lennox and earldom of Darnley in Scotland, and the dukedom of Richmond and earldom of March in the peerage of England. After the death of the dowager Duchess in 1702, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox sold the whole of his property in Scotland, the Marquis of Montrose purchasing most of it, as well as many of its jurisdictions. In 1836, Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond and Lennox, succeeded to the Gordon estates.

In the reign of James IV. the sheriffdom of Dumbartonshire was made hereditary in the family of Lennox, Earl Matthew obtaining, in 1503, a grant which united the office to the earldom. The office continued a pertinent of the Earls and Dukes for two centuries, and was usually executed by deputy-sheriffs of their appointment. The Marquis of Montrose, who was created Duke in 1707, purchased at once the sheriffdom of the county, the custodianship of Dumbarton castle, and the jurisdiction of the regality of Lennox, along with the large part of the Lennox property bought from the first Duke of Richmond and Lennox. The Earls and Dukes of Lennox had a very ample jurisdiction over all their estates, both in and beyond Dumbartonshire, comprehended in the regality of Lennox:

and their vassals also had powers of jurisdiction within the lands held by them, subject to the remarkable condition that all the criminals condemned in their court should be executed on the Earl's gallows. At the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, the Duke of Montrose claimed for the regality of Lennox £4,000, but was allowed only £578 18s. 4d.

LENNOX-CASTLE. See CAMPSIE and LENNOX-TOWN.

LENNOX-HILLS, a range of heights extending east-north-eastward from Dumbarton to Stirling, along the middle of the ancient district of Lennox. The range is interrupted by the valley of the Blane, and, from Dumbarton thither, is called the Kilpatrick hills. The name Lennox-hills is more strictly applied to the heights between the valley of the Blane and Stirling, which, in their various parts are called the Killearn, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, the Dundaff, the Fintry, and the Gargunnock hills. A continuation of the range commencing immediately north of the Forth, passes on, under the name of the Ochil-hills, to the vicinity of the Tay. Throughout the whole of the strictly Lennox-hills, and in a less degree in the Kilpatrick-hills, are grand colonnades and precipices of basalt. In the parishes of Killearn, Strathblane, and Fintry, in particular, the arrays of basaltic columns are magnificent. The hills are composed chiefly of various kinds of trap, and offer many features of interest to the mineralogist; nor do they less challenge the attention of the agriculturist and the grazier. In the Dundaff section, indeed, a stunted heath occupies a considerable space, though not to the exclusion of excellent pasturage; but everywhere else, the hills, with very trivial exceptions, are carpeted with fine grass, unsurpassed for pasturage in Scotland. The summits rise in Campsie to the height of 1,500 feet, and in Kilsyth to the height of 1,300; but in many places they ascend no higher than to be inconsiderable hills. See article CAMPSIE-FELLS.

LENNOX-LOVE. See HADDINGTON and HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LENNOX-TOWER. See CURRIE and EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LENNOX-TOWN, a small post-town in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. It stands on Glazert water, at the terminus of the Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, about a mile from the south base of the Campsie fells, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Kirkintilloch, $6\frac{1}{2}$ west of Kilsyth, and 9 by road, but $11\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, north by east of Glasgow. It stands on the grounds, and is under the superiority, of Lennox of Woodhead, who claims to be the direct descendant, and nearest heir in the male line, of the original noble family of Lennox. A mile west of it, on a conspicuous site, stands that gentleman's seat of Lennox-castle, one of the most spacious and superb mansions in Scotland. The town contains some of the manufacturing establishments of the parish, and is the centre of traffic for them all. The Campsie alum-work is at the east end of it; contributing, in its group of tall brick chimney stacks, and in its great red mounds of burnt alum schist, a grotesque feature to the surrounding landscape. The town contains the parish church, an United Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institute, and a savings' bank. Several trains run daily to Glasgow, and a coach to Balfron. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the fourth Thursday of the months of February, May, August, and November. Population in 1841, 2,821; in 1861, 3,209. Houses, 248. See CAMPSIE.

LENTRAM. See KIRKILL.

LENTRATHEN. See LINTATHEN.

LENTRON. See HIGHLANDS (THE).

LENTURK. See LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

LENY (THE PASS OF), a romantic mountain-gorge, in the parish of Callendar, Perthshire. Its bottom is partly occupied by Loch-Lubnaig, and partly traversed by the impetuous stream which rushes thence as a head-water of the Teith. The gorge commences 2 miles north-west of the village of Callendar, and carries up a road, now much frequented by tourists, to Balquhider and Loch-Earnhead. It is described as follows by Sir Walter Scott, in the opening scene of the Legend of Montrose: "Their course had been, for some time, along the banks of a lake, whose deep waters reflected the crimson beams of the western sun. The broken path, which they pursued with some difficulty, was in some places shaded by ancient birches and oak-trees, and in others overhung by fragments of huge rock. Elsewhere the hill which formed the northern side of this beautiful sheet of water, arose in steep but less precipitous acclivity, and was arrayed in heath of the darkest purple." Its beauties have also been immortalized in the poem of 'The Lady of the Lake.'

LENY-HILL, a low hill, of trap-rock formation, on the west side of the parish of Cramond, Edinburghshire.

LENZIE. See KIRKINTILLOCH and CUMBERNAULD.

LEOCHDAN. See GLASSARY.

LEOCHEL (THE), an affluent of the river Don, in Aberdeenshire. It rises in a cleft of the hill of Cushnie, at the south-west angle of the parish of Leochel-Cushnie, runs 3 miles eastward through that parish, 3 miles northward partly through the same parish, and partly on its boundary, then 4 miles north-westward and northward, through the parish of Alford, to the Don.

LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE, an united parish in the Alford district of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Alford, 6 miles to the north; but other post-office stations equally accessible are Whitehouse on the east, and Tarland on the south. The parish is bounded by Kildrummie, Alford, Tough, Lumphanan, Coull, Tarland, and Towie. Its length eastward is about 6 miles; and its breadth is from 3 to 6 miles. Soccoch, or the Hill of Cushnie, rises on the western boundary to an altitude of about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very brilliant panoramic prospect. Four mountainous ridges extend from the base of Soccoch eastward, through the whole length of the parish, and are separated from one another by valleys, each of which is watered by a brook of its own. The crests of the ridges are barren; but the slopes of the hills and the bottoms of the valleys are cultivated. The lowest parts of the valleys have an elevation of about 500 feet above the level of the sea; and the highest parts of the cultivated acclivities have an elevation of about 500 feet above the bed of the streams. The predominant rock is granite. The soil in general is clayey; in some parts, on the hill slopes, a rich loam; and, in some of the lower parts of the valleys, a fine alluvium. The principal stream is the Leochel, and most of the others are tributaries to it. All are liable to sudden freshets, and have at times done great damage to the haugh lands along their banks. About 5,455 imperial acres are in tillage; about 963 are in green pasture; about 3,790 are moorish or waste; and about 1,000 are under wood. Upwards of one-half of the parish belongs to Sir William Forbes of Craigievar, Bart.; and the rest belongs principally to Lumsden of Cushnie, McCombie of Lenturk, and Ferguson of Hallhead. The yearly value of raw produce was

estimated in 1843 at £12,000. Assessed property in 1860, £4,919. The most conspicuous edifice is Craigievar-castle. See CRAIGIEVAR. The mansion of Cushnie was built in 1707; and that of Hallhead, in 1688. The castle of Corse was built in 1581, but has long been a ruin. There was formerly a castle of Lenturk; but its site is now occupied by a farmhouse. There were formerly numerous cairns; but only one of them, a large one, now remains. Several Picts houses occur on the farm of Cairncoullie. Some military entrenchments, which tradition associates with the closing scenes in the career of Macbeth, occur on the hill of Corse. See CORSE. The principal manufactures are the making of some woollen goods at a small carding-mill, and the knitting of worsted stockings. The parish is traversed by the government road from Donside to Deeside. Population in 1831, 1,077; in 1861, 1,173. Houses, 212.

This parish is in the presbytery of Alford, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, Sir William Forbes, Bart., and Lumsden of Cushnie. Stipend, £196 10s. 5d.; glebe, £18. The parish church was built in 1798, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station of Leochel-Cushnie; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865, jointly with another station in the conterminous parish of Towie, was £76 1s. There is an United Presbyterian church on the eastern border of Leochel-Cushnie, which is usually designated as if it were within Tough. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with £49 4s. 4½d. for retired schoolmaster, together with a share of the Dick bequest, and about £12 or £15 fees. There are three other schools, one of them supported by the General Assembly, and the other two endowed. There are two small parochial libraries. The present parish of Leochel-Cushnie comprehends the ancient parish of Leochel, the ancient parish of Cushnie, and quoad sacra the lands of Corse, which belong quoad civilia to the parish of Coull. The parishes of Leochel and Cushnie were united temporarily in 1618, and permanently in 1795. The ancient church of Leochel was dedicated to St. Marnan, and that of Cushnie to St. Bride. Portions of the walls of both are still standing. There were anciently chapels at Lenturk, at Corbanchory, and at Newton of Corse. Among distinguished natives of the parish may be mentioned Patrick Forbes, who was bishop of Aberdeen, several other members of the Forbes family, who were celebrated in various ways, Andrew Irving of Lenturk, who was an eminent lawyer and law writer of the 17th century, Andrew Lumsden, who was private secretary to Prince Charles Edward, and author of a work on the antiquities of Rome, and Dr. Matthew Lumsden, a famous oriental scholar, who died in 1835.

LEOGH, a hamlet on Fair-Isle between Orkney and Shetland.

LEONARDS (St.). See ANDREWS (St.), LANARK, LAUDER, and EDINBURGH.

LERWICK, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, in the mainland of Shetland. It is bounded on the north by Tingwall; on the east by the sea; and on the south by Cunningburgh. Its length southward is about 6 miles; but its breadth is nowhere more than one mile. The portion of the sea washing the greater part of its coast is Bressay sound, comprising the harbour of Lerwick, and one of the finest anchoring grounds in the kingdom. See BRESSAY. The interior of the parish is predominantly rocky and hilly, yet does not anywhere rise to a higher altitude than about 300 feet above the level of the sea. Peat or moss generally covers the hills, and is deep to their very summit. The arable

land consists of patches on the sea-board, and has a light, sandy, fertile soil. The principal landowners are Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., the Earl of Zetland, Hay of Laxfirth, Greig of Sandsound, Ogilvie of Seafield, and Heddle of Helerness. Sir A. Nicolson is the most extensive of the landowners, and has a mansion at Gremista. There are several fine villas in the neighbourhood of the town. There are remains of a Pictish castle on an islet in a lake adjacent to the town. There lately were remains of several chapels at Gulberwick. The predominant rocks are the old red sandstone and its conglomerate. The sandstone is quarried. The real rental in 1841 was £4,200. Population in 1831, 3,194; in 1861, 3,631. Houses, 438.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Shetland. Patron, Earl of Zetland. Stipend, £158 5s. 9½d., with £50 in lieu of manse and glebe. Schoolmaster's salary is now £40, with about £34 fees. The places of worship are the parish church, the Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Independent chapel, and a Methodist chapel. There are four non-parochial schools.

The TOWN of LERWICK is situated about the middle of the coast of Bressay sound, 21 miles north by east of Sumburgh-head. It is the capital of Shetland, and the seat of the custom-house for all the Shetland isles. It derives consequence from being the focus of trade for Shetland, the seat of the courts of law, the resort of whaling ships on their way to Greenland, the rendezvous of busses employed in the herring fishery, and the residence of a considerable number of respectable families. It consists of one principal street ranged along the shore, and of several lanes branching off. The principal street is exceedingly irregular, having been formed with an utter disregard of every convenience, except that of being as near as possible to the shore. Its houses individually are good structures, mostly two or three stories high, and roofed with a blue, rough, schistose sandstone; but they stand in every imaginable kind of dislocation from one another, and some of them projecting almost quite across the street. The Messrs. Anderson remark, in reference to them,—“The salient and re-entering angles of fortification may be studied by observing the houses in Lerwick; or, in the more peaceful thoughts of Gray's description of Kendal, we may say—‘They seem as if they had been dancing a country dance, and were out. There they stand back to back, corner to corner, some up-hill, some down.’” The street is laid with flags, but knows nothing of cart or carriage, and is seldom trodden by anything heavier than a shelly laden with turf. The number of shops is comparatively large; and the bustle of traffic is sometimes great. The only public building, except the churches and the schools, is one which serves the various purposes of town-house, court-house, prison, and masonic lodge. The town was founded about the beginning of the 17th century, but has a much older appearance than many towns of thrice its age; yet it has, of late years, been much modernized and smartened; and, at the same time, its environs have been reclaimed from a dull waste condition to a state of pleasantness and beauty.

The principal manufactures are the making of herring nets and the knitting of articles of hosiery. The fishery district of Lerwick comprehends eleven creeks; and, in the year 1854, the number of herring-boats employed in it was 665,—the number of barrels of herring cured, 9,009,—the number of persons employed in its fisheries, 4,268,—and the value of boats, nets, and lines employed in its fisheries, £15,305. In 1861, the number of sailing vessels registered at the port of Lerwick was 74, with an

aggregate tonnage of 2,722. The trade of the port in 1860 comprised a tonnage of 639 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 1,400 inwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, 23,885 inwards in the coasting trade in British vessels, 81 inwards in the coasting trade in foreign vessels, 1,407 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in British vessels, 1,412 outwards in the foreign and colonial trade in foreign vessels, and 21,846 outwards in the coasting trade in British vessels. The customs revenue, in the average of 1845-1849 was £333; and in 1864, £86. A steamer communicates weekly with Kirkwall, Aberdeen, and Leith. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts for Shetland are held at Lerwick on every Thursday during session. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Tuesday of May, and on the first Wednesday of every other month. The town is a burgh of barony. Population in 1831, 2,750; in 1861, 3,061. Houses, 342.

LESLIE, a parish, containing a small post-town of its own name, at the middle of the western border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the county of Kinross, and by the parishes of Falkland, Markinch, and Kinglassie. Its length eastward is between 4 and 5 miles; and its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles. The river Leven traces all the southern boundary; and two brooks drain the interior, the one southward and the other eastward to the Leven, a short way below Leslie-house. The north-western and the northern borders are on the declivities of the Lomond hills; the surface thence to the Leven is generally an undulating descent; and the whole landscape is pleasingly diversified and very beautiful. About 4,324 imperial acres are in tillage; about 992 are pastoral or uncultivated; and about 350 are under wood. Coal occurs in the eastern district, but is not extensively worked. Limestone also occurs there, and is quarried. Trap, of a very hard kind, abounds in the west and north, and has been quarried to a considerable extent for building. The principal landowners are the Earl of Rothes, Douglas of Strathendry, and Balfour of Balbirnie. Leslie-house, the seat of the Earl of Rothes, stands amid magnificently wooded grounds, in the south-east of the parish. This house was built, and great additions made to the plantations, by the celebrated Duke of Rothes, Lord-chancellor of Scotland during the reign of Charles II. It originally formed a quadrangle, enclosing in the centre an extensive court-yard, but three of the sides were burnt down in December 1763. The fourth side was repaired, and forms the present house. The picture-gallery in this part of the building, which is hung with portraits of connections of the family, is three feet longer than the gallery at Holyroodhouse. Strathendry-house is a handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style. The yearly value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £7,750. Assessed property in 1865, £14,386 18s. 2d. There are in the parish six mills for spinning flax; the largest of them at Prinlaws, moved partly by steam-power, and partly by the water-power of the Leven. There are also three bleachfields, and a paper-mill. And nearly 300 persons are employed in hand-loom weaving, chiefly for the manufacturers of Glasgow. Population in 1831, 3,749; in 1861, 4,332. Houses, 540.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Rothes. Stipend, £257 8s. 6d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary is £65, with about £18 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1820, and is a handsome structure, containing 850 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 390; and the amount of its receipts in 1855

was £201 10s. 7d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the First, with an attendance of about 330,—and the West, with an attendance of about 400. There is also a small Baptist place of worship. There are five non-parochial schools, a circulating library, and a total abstinence society. The parish took its name of Leslie from the family name of the Earls of Rothes; but it was previously called Fetkill. The celebrated Dr. Pitcairn was a native of it. The Rev. E. Erskine, one of the fathers of the Secession church, was for some time tutor or chaplain at Leslie-house. Lord Reston, one of the senators of the college of justice, belonged to the family of the Douglasses of Strathendry.

The Town of LESLIE stands on the south-east border of the parish of Leslie, on the road from Markinch to Kinross, and on one from Cupar to Dunfermline, 3 miles west of Markinch, 9 north by west of Kirkcaldy, and 12 south-west of Cupar. Its site is a ridge or small tableau of sand and gravel, adjacent to the Leven, and rising about 100 feet above that stream's level. At the east end of it is a fine triangular common called the Green; and there also are the plantations of Leslie-house pleasure-grounds. The town is ancient and irregularly built; and the gables of many of its houses are toward the street. Its records extend back about 300 years, but do not contain anything remarkable. It contests with various places the claim of being the locality of King James' poem of Christ's Kirk on the Green; and is supposed to have been anciently a periodical scene of royal and noble games, a place of pastimes much frequented by the princes and nobles of Scotland. Packmen always in great numbers attended such assemblies; and packmen on horseback kept up the relics of the ancient games on the Green till quite recent times. A society of packmen also treated Leslie as their headquarters, and held here their annual meeting. The town is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Rothes. It is governed by two bailies and sixteen councillors, and is a station of the county police. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of April, old style, and on the 10th day of October. Population in 1841, 1,207; in 1861, 2,264. Houses, 318.

LESLIE, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Kinnethmont, Insch, Bretnay, Keig, Tullynessle, and Clatt. Its greatest length southward is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A ridge of hills, part of the range extending westward from Benochie to Cabrach, lifts its watershed along the southern boundary. An elevated ground, rising in some parts into hills, and extending from east to west, divides the rest of the parish into two nearly equal parts. Round the base of this elevated ground, north, east, south, and west, lie the arable grounds of the parish; and the parts of these on the south, intervening between the central elevated ground, and the southern ridge of hills, form part of the valley of the Gadie, whose beauties have been celebrated in song. See GADIE (THE). Serpentine, of a greenish tinge, variegated with grey streaks, abounds in the southern district, and has been extensively used by the country people for making snuff-boxes and trinkets. Steatite, manganese, abestus, schorl, albite, and beryl, as well as more common minerals, also are found. About 2,000 acres are in tillage. About two-thirds of the land belong to Hay of Rannes; and the other third belongs to Leith of Whitehall. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £7,070. Assessed property in 1860, £2,693. Leslie-house, formerly the seat of the barons of Leslie, and afterwards the residence of the Forbeses of Mony.

musk, is a ruinous castellated mansion, built about the middle of the 17th century. The remains of a Druidical temple were removed a few years ago as materials for building a stone fence. The centre of the parish is nearly equidistant from Inverury and Huntly. Population in 1831, 473; in 1861, 577. Houses, 102.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Hay of Rannes. Stipend, £158 14s. 6d.; glebe, £11 5s. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with about £13 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1815, and contains nearly 300 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 140; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £94 17s. 4d. There is an Independent chapel at the north-west extremity of the parish, built in 1818. There was anciently a Roman Catholic chapel, at a place still called Chapelton, south-west of the parish church. Part of the lands of the parish anciently belonged to the abbey of Lindores. A few cairns and some vestiges of an encampment occur at a place which tradition asserts to have been the scene of a battle.

LESMAHAGO, a parish in the north-west of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. It contains the post-office station of Lesmahago, at the village of Abbeygreen, the post-office village of Crossford, and the villages of Turfholm, Boghead, Hazelbank, Kirkfieldbank, Kirkmuirhill, and New Trows. It is bounded on the south-west by Ayrshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Avondale, Stonehouse, Dalserf, Carluke, Lanark, Carmichael, and Douglas. Its length north-eastward is about 14 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 12 miles. Upwards of three-fourths of the surface have an average elevation of probably about 500 feet above the level of the sea; and the remainder, in the upper part of the parish toward Ayrshire and Avondale, rises into considerable hills, some of which have an altitude of about 1,200 feet. The landscape, in general, is picturesquely diversified. The beautiful little river Nethan rises near the boundary with Ayrshire, and runs in a northerly direction through the centre of the parish to the Clyde. The Logan and some other streamlets rise also within the limits, and serve as feeders to the Nethan. The Kype runs on the boundary with Avondale. The Peniel traces most of the boundary with Douglas, falling into Douglas-water; Douglas-water thence traces all the boundary with Carmichael, falling into the Clyde; and the Clyde thence traces all the boundary with Lanark and Carluke, performing there the whole of its celebrated falls. "The banks of the Clyde within Lesmahago are very bold, rising in many places abruptly into hills of considerable height, everywhere divided into deep gulleys, formed by the numerous brooks and torrents which fall into the river. The intermixture of coppice-woods, plantations of forest trees, and sloping open glades, of swelling eminences, deep ravines, and towering hills on both sides of the river, added to the windings of its copious stream, and the magnificent falls above-mentioned, exhibit to the eye of the passenger, at every change of situation, new landscapes strikingly sublime and beautiful." On the south side of the parish is a fissure in the rocks called Wallace's Cave. The predominant rocks are either upbursts of trap or members of the carboniferous formation. Pit-coal is plentiful; and a fine kind of cannel-coal is extensively worked. Sandstone abounds, of various qualities, inclining in some places to slate. Limestone is worked. Ironstone occurs both in balls and in strata; and lead has been frequently sought for, but vainly, in suffi-

cient quantities for mining. The soil, for the most part, is either moss, or a sandy gravel, or a light friable mould, resting on trap, or a yellow clay, resting in some places on white sandstone. About 21,300 Scotch acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; about 1,650 are under wood; about 50 are disposed in village gardens and orchards; and about 11,000 are pastoral or waste. The most extensive landowners are the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Douglas, and W. E. Hope Vere, Esq. of Blackwood; but there are a number of other landowners, several of whom are resident, and whose mansions have been erected within the last fifty years. The yearly value of raw produce, exclusive of pasture lands and of mines and quarries, was estimated in 1834 at £38,950. Assessed property in 1860, £44,982 odds. The parish is traversed by the great road from Glasgow to Lanark and Carlisle, and has a branch-railway communicating with the Caledonian railway at Motherwell. Population in 1831, 6,409; in 1861, 9,266. Houses, 1,396.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The charge is collegiate. The Duke of Hamilton is patron of both charges. Each of the ministers has a stipend of £324 8s. 2d.; and the first has a glebe worth £40 a-year,—the second, a garden worth £5. Unappropriated teinds, £999 3s. 3d. The parish church is situated at Abbeygreen, and was built in 1804, and contains 1,500 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of from 800 to 1,000; and the sum raised in connexion with it, in 1865, was £382 19s. 9d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, the one bearing the designation of Lesmahago, the other at the village of Crossford. There is also a Reformed Presbyterian church. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is now £52 10s. with about £45 fees, and £22 other emoluments. A few other schools receive some small assistance from the heritors. There is a subscription school for girls at Abbeygreen. There is also a subscription library.—The ancient parish church was dedicated to a Saint Machute or Mahago, who is said to have settled here in the sixth century. The word Les or Lis, in the old British language, signifies a green or garden; and this, with the name of the Saint, forms the name Lesmachute, which was the ancient designation of the parish, or Lesmahago, its more modern designation. In the reign of David I. the church and lands of Lesmahago, with all their pertinents, were granted to the abbot and monks of Kelso, that they might hold the church as a cell of Kelso. At the same time, the King granted to the church of Lesmahago the privilege of a sanctuary, to which all persons might flee for protection, with the exception of those who were guilty of murder or dismembering. The abbot and monks of Kelso accordingly erected buildings here, and transferred to them a number of their own order, dedicating the new monastery to the Virgin Mary and St. Machute. Being less liable than Kelso to be annoyed by the invasions of the English, Lesmahago frequently formed a safe retreat to the monks of the former place; but still it was not altogether exempt from the effects of these hostile incursions. About 1336, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and brother of Edward III., ravaged Clydesdale with a body of English troops, and took up his residence for a time at the abbey of Lesmahago; and before leaving it, he burned the monastery and church, and sacrificed a number of people who had taken shelter within the walls. The monks of Lesmahago were enriched by bequests or donations, or by the purchase of lands; and at various times they received charters of pro-

tection and immunity from the Scottish kings, by whom also their territory was erected into a barony, with the usual jurisdiction. At the Reformation, their rental was as follows:—£1,214 4s. 6d. Scots; 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firiot, and 2 pecks of bear; 41 chalders, 8 bolls, and 3 firlots of meal; and 4 chalders, 3 bolls of oats. The property of the monastery passed in succession into the hands of several great families until it was finally purchased, in the early part of the 17th century, from the Earl of Roxburgh, by James, Marquis of Hamilton. During the ferment of the Reformation, the fine monastic buildings fell a sacrifice to the fury of the Reformers, with the exception of the tower which supported the spire of the church. The precincts of the monastery were long celebrated for their beautiful gardens; and the present village of Abbeygreen is built upon a part of the olden lawn.

The parish retains, from the old charters of the monastery, the privilege of holding a weekly market, and several annual fairs. The weekly market has gone into disuse; and, though fairs are still held in March, August, and December, they are not regarded as of much importance. The most interesting ancient secular object in the parish is the ruin of Craignethan-castle, situated on a bold, rugged spot, overhanging the Nethan, a short way above its influx to the Clyde. Queen Mary, after her escape from Loch-Leven, lodged a few days in this castle; and the room in which she slept, before she passed on to the fatal field of Langside, is still pointed out amongst the ruins. This was anciently the residence of Sir James Hamilton, a bastard son of the Earl of Hamilton, who in the reign of James V. acquired an unenviable notoriety from his fierce disposition and cruel actions. In recent times, the ruins of Craignethan have become still more famous, from their identification with the Tillietudlem of 'Old Mortality.' See CRAIGNETHAN. The inhabitants of Lesmahago acted a prominent part in the struggle against the imposition of 'black prelacy' in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Many of the Covenanters who fell at Bothwell bridge were natives of it; and several of the pious heroes of that time were buried in its churchyard, where their monuments still exist. It was in Lesmahago that Colonel Rumbold, one of the chief movers in the Rye-house plot, was apprehended by Hamilton of Raploch in 1685, after the dispersion of the army of Argyle. At a later period, Macdonald of Kinloch-Moydart, aide-de-camp to Charles Edward Stuart, was apprehended here, while on his way to join the Prince during his march in England, by a young clergyman named Linning, and a joiner named Meikle. For this service, Linning was afterwards rewarded by being appointed one of the ministers of the parish; but the Highlanders, on their return north, burned Meikle's house in revenge. The unfortunate Macdonald was conveyed from Lesmahago to Edinburgh castle, and thence to Carlisle, where he was tried and executed. A Roman road is known to have passed through a part of the parish; but it has long since been obliterated by the operations of husbandry. A Roman vase, some Roman coins, and an old British stone battle-axe, have been dug up. There were formerly many large sepulchral cairns; but all have been used up as materials for roads and fences.

LESMAHAGO RAILWAY, a branch railway, extending southward from the Caledonian railway at Motherwell-bank, in the parish of Dalziel, to Bankend, in the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. It was commenced in 1853, and completed in 1856. It traverses a district rich in minerals, and will draw a valuable traffic to the Caledonian. The

funds with which it was constructed were a distinct stock from the Caledonian funds. A very fine viaduct takes it across the river Clyde; and one very remarkable for both height and beauty, visible at a considerable distance to the north-east, takes it across the ravine of the Nethan.

LESMORE. See RHYNIE.

LESMURDIE. See CABRACH.

LESSUDDEN. See BOSWELL'S (ST.).

LESUNDRUL. See DRUMBLADE.

LESWALT, a parish in the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtownshire. It contains part of the post-town of Stranraer; also a post-office station of its own name, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of that town. It is bounded on the north by Kirkholm; on the east by Loch-Ryan; on the south-east by Stranraer and Inch; on the south by Port-Patrick; and on the west by the Irish channel. Its greatest length southward is 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is 7 miles. Its surface, except along Loch-Ryan, where it becomes level, is very hilly and broken. Large tracts of moss in some quarters compete for prominence with fine meadows, pasture grounds, and arable lands. The soil, over a great part of the eastern division, is rich and fertile; but, toward the Irish channel and along the south, it is, in general, sandy, gravelly, or otherwise thin and poor. A considerable part of the land is devoted to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The coast line, on the west, about 8 miles in extent, is bold, rocky, broken, and contorted, abounding in awful cliffs, cavernous openings, and precipitous chasms. Except in a creek, called Saltpan, where salt used to be manufactured, and where a small harbour might be constructed, about midway between the two extremes of the parish, access is nowhere possible to a vessel on the west. But in Soleburn-bay in Loch-Ryan, 3 miles north of Stranraer, vessels lie in great safety, and discharge manurial cargoes for the use of the farmer. A number of brooks rise in the interior, some running to the Irish channel, and some to Loch-Ryan, while one is the head-stream of Piltanton-burn, which has a comparatively long course to the head of Luce bay. Red sandstone and greywacke—the latter often of a very fine appearance—are quarried as building material. The principal landowners are Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., the Earl of Stair, and Agnew of Sheuchan; and there are five others. Lochnaw-castle, the seat of Sir Andrew Agnew, the only considerable mansion, stands on an eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stranraer, is a very ancient edifice, and bears marks, in the remains of a very deep fosse, and in other particulars, of having once been strongly fortified. On its west side is a very beautiful lake, nearly half a mile long, once drained, and its bed turned into meadow-land, but reinstated in its watery honours and decorations by the father of the present proprietor. The estate of Lochnaw, especially in the vicinity of the castle, has been richly improved and tastefully decorated. A monument, 70 feet high, has been erected, by public subscription, on a conspicuous site, to the memory of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, and is visible at a great distance. Good roads run along Loch-Ryan, past Lochnaw, and along the Irish channel. Population in 1831, 2,636; in 1861, 2,701. Houses, 452. Assessed property in 1860, £6,942.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £142 13s. 7d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary, is now £40, with from £10 to £20 fees, and from £5 to £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1828, and contains 550 sittings. There is a chapel of ease, built in 1841, in Sheuchan, within the burgh boundaries of Stranraer; and

is under the patronage of Agnew of Sheuchan. There are two Free churches, the one of Leswalt, the other of Sheuchan; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were £207 10s. 3d., — of the latter, £110 7s. 1½d. There are three non-parochial schools, and a parochial library. The ancient parish church was a vicarage under the monks of Tongueland.

LETHAM, a post-office village in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire. It stands on the west border of the parish, 4 miles west by north of Cupar, and 5 east-north-east of Auchtermuchty. A fair is held here on the second Wednesday of May. Population, 316.

LETHAM, a post-office village in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire. It stands on the swell or summit of a table-land, 5 miles east-south-east of Forfar, and 11 west-north-west of Arbroath, and commands a somewhat extensive prospect. Attached to it, in a hollow on the south, traversed by Vinney-water, is a minor village called the Den of Letham; and to the north is the long straggling village of Drummieterton. Letham is a place of modern date, founded by the late Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen, on a plan of such fine regularity and great extent as indicated alike refined taste and overheated expectation. The earliest settlers delighted in their old age to chaperone a stranger through corn-fields, and along rugged paths, pointing out to him, far away from the village, street lines and sites of city greatness, which his most heated fancy failed to see either in the rough spots before him, or in the visions of futurity. Yet the place, viewed simply as a village, has not wanted prosperity. A spinning-mill, in the Den of Letham, employs a number of persons; but a large proportion of the inhabitants, women and youths as well as men, are weavers in the employ of the manufacturers of Dundee. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the 22d day of January, on the 15th day of May, on the Monday after the 21st day of July, and on the 23d day of November. The village is a station of the county police, and it has a town hall, a public school taught in that hall, a Free church school, a public library, a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel, an United Presbyterian church, and a Free church. Population, 1,231.

LETHAM-HILL, a hill of greenstone rock, crowned by a few loose blocks of greenstone, which have been regarded by some observers as the remains of a Druidical temple, in the parish of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire.

LETHAM-HOUSE. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LETHAN. See DUNFERMLINE.

LETHEN BURN, a rivulet of Nairnshire and Morayshire. It rises in the south-west of the parish of Ardclach, and runs about 12 miles north-eastward to a confluence with the Findhorn at the south-west extremity of Findhorn-loch, in the parish of Dyke and Mov.

LETHENDY, a parish in the Stormont district of Perthshire. It is bounded by Clunie, Blairgowrie, and Capnth. Its post-town is Blairgowrie, situated to the east. Its length from east to west is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is 1½ mile. Its eastern boundary is traced by Lunan water. Its surface rises gently westward through all its length till within half-a-mile of the western boundary, and then it falls suddenly. The soil, in the western half, is a black mould inclining to reddish clay, exceedingly rich, and adapted to every kind of crop; but, towards the east, it becomes blacker, wetter, and less productive. About 1,486 imperial acres are in tillage; about 16 are pastoral or waste; and about 128 are under wood. There are three land-

owners. The real rental in 1842 was £1,797. Assessed property in 1865, £2,352 5s. 10d. Lethendy-tower, the property of Mr. Gemmel of Lethendy, is a very old building, supposed to have been a fortalice in times preceding the invention of gunpowder. A pot, about 3½ feet in circumference, supposed to have been a Roman camp pot, was dug up a few years ago in the peat-moss of Blackloch. Population of Lethendy in 1831, 306. Houses, 68. Population of Lethendy and Kinloch in 1831, 708; in 1861, 542. Houses, 105.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling; and it is united to KINLOCH: which see. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £211 1s. 1d.; glebe, £4 10s. There is one parish church jointly for Lethendy and Kinloch. There is also a Free church: attendance, 150; sum raised in 1865, £38 1s. 4d. There is likewise an United Presbyterian church. There is a parochial school for each parish. Salary of the Lethendy schoolmaster £50, with about £12 fees, and about £3 other emoluments; of the Kinloch schoolmaster £45, with about the same fees and other emoluments as the other master. The united parish acquired notoriety, inferior only to that of Auchterarder and that of Marnoch, from the working of the General Assembly's Veto Act. See AUCHTERARDER.

LETHINGTON. See HADDINGTON.

LETHNOT, a parish in the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It contains the village of Balfield; but its post-town is Brechin, 6 miles south-east of its nearest limit. It is bounded by Lochlee, Edzell, Strickathrow, Menmuir, Fearn, Tannadyce, and Cortachie. Its length south-eastward is 13 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5½ miles. Except over 5½ miles in the east, the boundaries are all lofty watersheds, comprising some of the loftiest summits of the Forfarshire Grampians, and enclosing the basin of all the upper streams of West-water. That stream, under the name of the water of Saugh, rises close on the western extremity, and flowing generally south-eastward, but making one large detour, cuts the parish lengthways into two nearly equal parts; and it then, suddenly debouching, runs 2½ miles north-eastward along its south-east boundary. About a dozen considerable brooks, besides smaller ones, cleave down the congeries of hill and mountain which occupies the main area of the parish, and run slantingly to West-water. Pelfhrie-burn, approaching from the south-west, runs 2½ miles along the south-east boundary, till it meets West-water, and falls into it. Inward from this water boundary-line — altogether 5 miles in length — is a belt of arable ground, averaging, even up to the ploughable limit of the hills, not more than ¾ of a mile in breadth. Nearly all the rest of the parish, except some haugh-ground in the glen of West-water, is either strictly pastoral or wildly waste. The soil of the arable land is, in some places, clayey, and, in others, a rich loam on a till bottom. There are a few mineral springs. The predominant rocks are clay slate and mica slate. A vein of roofing slate was for a short time worked. Some limestone occurs, but is of no practical use. There are two landowners. The real rental, according to the new valuation in 1855, is £2,762. Assessed property in 1865, £3,789 0s. There are remains of two or three small Druidical temples. There are also several small cairns, said by tradition to be memorials of a skirmish between the Bruce's forces and the English. Population in 1831, 414; in 1861, 446. Houses, 89.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 11d.; glebe, £5. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £10 fees. The parish church was

built in 1827, and contains about 250 sittings. A non-parochial school, 5 miles from the church, aided by endowment and subscription, is taught in winter. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Lethnot and Navar, lying respectively on the left and the right sides of West-water, and united in 1723. Lethnot, previous to that date, formed one charge with the very spacious adjacent parish of Lochlee. Navar gave the title of Baron to the Earls of Panmure.

LETTER. See KATRINE (LOCH).

LETTEREWE. See GAILLOCH.

LETTERFEARN. See GLENSHIEL.

LETTERFINDLAY. See KILMONIVAIG.

LETTER (LOCH). See MONTEITH (PORT).

LEUCHAR-BURN, a tributary of the Dee in Aberdeenshire. It rises in the parish of Midmar, and runs 3 miles northward to the boundary with Cluny. It then runs 7 miles eastward and south-eastward, between Midmar and Echt on its right bank, and Cluny and Skene on its left bank, expanding in one part into the loch of Skene. And it then runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, through the parish of Peterculter, to the Dee, cutting that parish into nearly equal parts. It has considerable water-power, and drives some mills. The part of it below Loch Skene also bears the name of the Culter.

LEUCHARS, a parish, containing the post-office village of Leuchars and the village of Balmullo, on the north-east border of Fifeshire. It is bounded by the German ocean, by the estuary of the Eden, and by the parishes of St. Andrews, Kemback, Dairsie, Logie, Forgan, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig. Its length north-eastward is 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The river Eden and its estuary form all the southern boundary. The rivulet Moultrie flows southward through the interior, to the head of the Eden's estuary, dividing the parish into two not very unequal parts; and is joined near its mouth by the Monzie burn, flowing to it from the west. The tide retires from the shore about half-a-mile at low water. The shore itself is flat and sandy; and a considerable breadth of seaboard called Tentsmoor is a flat sandy tract, abandoned at some comparatively recent period by the ocean, and long a swarming ground for rabbits, but now reclaimed and under culture, though even yet of a poor arenaceous soil. The general aspect of the parish, not only over the Tentsmoor, but over an aggregate extent of many square miles, is that of an extensive flat, rather bare of wood, and not having an average elevation of more than 15 feet above the level of the sea. But to the west of this tract, the ground rises gradually till it reaches the summit line of a range of hills, on the boundary with Logie, at an elevation of about 250 or 300 feet above the level of the sea. Various points on these heights command a map-like view of the whole sea-board of the bay of St. Andrews. The soil of the flat parts of the parish comprises every variety from the poorest sand to the richest clayey loam; and that of the higher grounds in the west is variously gravel, soft loam, and clay. About 6,310 Scotch acres are in constant cultivation, about 3,060 are either pastoral or but occasionally in tillage, and about 360 are under wood. A sandstone, of the new red formation, occurs near the Eden, but is little suited for building. Trap rocks prevail on the high grounds, and are extensively quarried. There are ten landowners; and four of them are resident. The old valued rental is £10,541 Scotch. The value of assessed property in 1865 was £18,247 17s. 1d. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836 was £37,300. There are in the parish a saw-mill, a lint-mill, and several grain-mills. An extensive distillery was

erected about 46 years ago, at Seggie on the Eden. An extensive employment is the handloom weaving of coarse linens. Sea-borne communication is enjoyed through the small harbour of Guard-bridge on the Eden. The parish is traversed by the road from St. Andrews to Newport, and by the Dundee fork of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The village of Leuchars stands on the St. Andrews and Newport road, nearly midway between these places, and about a mile north of the head of the estuary of the Eden. Two fairs for cattle and small wares were formerly held here, but have almost gone into disuse. There is a railway station for Leuchars, 5 miles south of Tayport and 9 north-east of Cupar; and in the vicinity of this is the junction of the St. Andrews railway. Population of the village, 592. Houses, 162. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,869; in 1861, 1,903. Houses, 443.

An interesting object in the parish is EARLSHALL; which see. North of Earls Hall, and north-east of the village of Leuchars, is the mansion of Pitlithie. Here, it is said, there was anciently a royal hunting seat frequented by one or more of the Kings of Scotland for the old sport of hawking. Pitcullo and Airdit are old castellated mansions, kept in partial repair. The ancient castle of Leuchars was situated a short way north of the village of Leuchars, but has entirely disappeared. It stood upon a bank of earth, on the edge of a swamp, and was surrounded by a deep broad ditch, which enclosed about three acres of ground, and must have been a place of great strength. It was the residence of the Celtic chief, Ness, the son of William, whose daughter was married to Robert de Quinci; and appears to have been the principal residence also of their son, Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, where he held his baronial court, as many of his charters are dated thence; and in a dispute with Duncan, the son of Hamelin, about the lands of Duglin, in the Ochils, he brought Duncan to acknowledge a release of his claims, in his court, "in plena curia mea apud Locres." In 1327, the castle was taken and demolished by the English, under the Earl of Pembroke; but no doubt it was afterwards rebuilt. On Craigie hill there was found, in 1808, an earthen vase containing nearly an hundred Roman coins in excellent preservation, stamped with the heads of Severus, Antoninus, and other Roman emperors.

The parish church, situated in the village of Leuchars, is a very interesting object. The eastern portion of it, which is supposed to have formed the original church, is obviously of great antiquity, and is a beautiful specimen of Norman architecture. It consists of two parts, a rectangular portion which formed the chancel, and a semicircular apse at the east end, of less breadth and height, in which the altar was placed. Its extreme length within the walls, from what had formed the western entrance to the east end of the apse is 33 feet; the breadth of the chancel about 18 feet, and of the apse 12 feet. The height of the walls of the chancel is 22 feet, and of those of the apse about 18 feet. The thickness of the walls is about 3 feet. The walls of the chancel on the outside, both on the south and north, present two stages or stories. The lower stage is ornamented with four double columns, and two single columns at each end, with ornamented capitals, from which spring semicircular arches, which interlace each other, forming pointed arches at their intersection. Above these arches there is a band or fillet forming the base of the second story, and supporting four double and two single columns as on the lower stage. From these spring five

semicircular arches, ornamented with a double moulding, the inner being a zigzag or chevron moulding, and the outer a billet moulding. Above these arches is a range of corbels carved into grotesque heads, supporting the upper part of the wall which slightly projects, and from which springs the roof. The wall of the chancel is pierced in the second story with two windows on the south side and one on the north; they are narrow and semicircular at top, and are ornamented on the inside with pillars, and rich mouldings from the soffets of the arches. The apse also presents two stories. They are both decorated with pillars and arches with chevron and billet mouldings, and surmounted by a range of grotesque corbel heads, as on the chancel; but the arches of the lower stage do not interlace each other as in the lower stage of the chancel. The upper stage of the apse is also pierced with three windows similar to the chancel, and similarly ornamented in the inside; one of these fronts the east, one the south-east, and the other the north-east. A lofty arch opened from the apse into the chancel, and another appears to have formed the western entrance, both of which are ornamented with three slender pillars. The portion of the church immediately west of this seems to have been erected at a subsequent period, and to have formed a nave, whilst the chancel then formed the choir of the church. This nave, together with an addition erected about the time of the Reformation, and another addition erected some time in last century, forms the present place of worship. These additions and other alterations have greatly damaged the appearance of the original pile. The windows on the south side of the chancel, and one in the apse, have been built up, and square windows inserted, divided by a single stone mullion. The roof of the apse, too, has been destroyed by the erection of an ugly belfry over it; and the other two windows are partially blocked up by a rude arch thrown across the building to support it. Nothing is known as to the exact period when this portion of the church was built; but from the style of the architecture, it must have been in the 12th, or early in the 13th century. Robert de Quinci obtained the lordship of Leuchars by marriage with the daughter of Ness during the reign of William the Lion; and his son Seyer de Quinci, Earl of Winchester, succeeded him in 1190, and died in 1219. As he resided at Leuchars-castle, and had his principal court there, it seems extremely probable that it was erected by him, some time between these two periods, as a place of worship for himself and his family.

This parish is in the presbytery of St. Andrews, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £253 3s. 4d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £452 5s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £60, with about £20 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church contains 850 sittings. There are two Free churches, the one at Leuchars, the other at Balmullo; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were £163 9s. 3½d.,—of the latter, £61. There are three private schools, and a parochial library. There were anciently three chapels in the parish, one of them at Easter Tron, another near the house of Airdit, and the third on the spot now occupied by the parochial school. The famous Alexander Henderson was minister of Leuchars for more than twenty years.

LEUCOPHIBIA. See WHITHORN.

LEUTHER. See LUTHER.

LEVEN, a post-town and sea-port in the parish of Scoonie, Fifeshire. It stands at the mouth of the river Leven, on the west side of Largo-bay, 2 miles

east-south-east of Kennoway, 2½ west-south-west of Lower Largo, and 9 north-east of Kirkcaldy. It is a burgh of barony, under the family of Durie, and includes the hamlet of Scoonie burn. It lies on the shore, on the left side of the mouth of the river, and is connected with Dubbieside or Inverleven, on the right bank, by a handsome suspension bridge, which was erected at the cost of about £530. The town consists principally of two streets extending parallel to each other, and of a number of bye-lanes. A chief employment of its inhabitants is hand-loom linen weaving; but there are other considerable employments both in the town itself and in its near neighbourhood. At Kirkland, on the right bank of the river, about ½ a mile above the town, are extensive works for the preparing and spinning of flax; and on the left bank of the river, in the town and its vicinity, are five flax-mills, an iron foundry, a saw-mill and wood-yard, a brick and tile work, and a bone-mill. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday of April, old style, on the second Wednesday of June, on the first and last Wednesday of July, and on the third Wednesday of August, of September, and of October. There are two principal inns, Crawford's hotel and the Star inn. The town has offices of the Commercial, the Royal, and the City of Glasgow banks, a savings' bank, a gas company, a golf club, and a curling club. Its harbour is entirely a natural one, formed by a creek at the mouth of the river; and, at spring tides, it admits vessels of about 300 tons burden, but is rather difficult of access. A small quay was built about 23 years ago. The harbour ranks as a creek of the port of Kirkcaldy; and the amount of dues levied at it in the year 1822 was £185. Several vessels belong to it, and nearly 300 enter it in the year. The principal imports are flax, timber, ashes, pig-iron, bones, and malt; and the principal exports are linen yarn, linen cloth, whisky, bone-dust, cast-iron, and potatoes. A packet sails every Tuesday to Leith; and ample communication is enjoyed landward by means of the Leven railway. In the town are a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and an Independent chapel; and in the near neighbourhood is the parish church of Scoonie. Sheriff small debt courts are held on the second Friday of March, on the first Friday of June, and on the last Friday of August and of November. A board of police was established above 20 years ago. The town gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Melville, created Barons of Balgonie and Earls of Leven in 1641, whose seat of Melville-house is in the parish of Monimail. Population in 1841, 1,827; in 1861, 2,723. Houses, 448.

LEVEN-BANK. See BONHILL.

LEVEN-CASTLE. See INNERKIP.

LEVENFIELD. See BONHILL.

LEVEN (Lochn), a beautiful sheet of water in Kinross-shire. It lies in the south-eastern part of that small county, receiving all its drainage on the north, the west, and the south, and discharging its superfluency by the river Leven on the east. It has an elevation of about 360 feet above the level of the sea; and its annual average fluctuation in height is about 3 feet. Its outline is somewhat oval, with the longer axis extending east-south-eastward; its circumference is between 8 and 9 miles; and its area is about 4,000 acres. A partial drainage of it was effected about 20 years ago, under an act of parliament, at the cost of about £40,000; and this reduced its area to the amount of about 1,000 acres, chiefly on the eastern side, yielding up land which was mostly all of a whitish, arenaceous kind, and of small value. The surrounding scenery is predominantly soft and gentle, yet has bold features

on the east and south, and is altogether a piece of fine landscape. See KINROSS-SHIRE. The medium depth of the lake, since the draining took place, is about 14 feet. Its trout have always been famed for fine flavour and a peculiar high colour; but they have decreased both in number and in quality since the draining.

There are several islets in the lake; but only two of them challenge notice,—the one called St. Serf's island, in the south-east, belonging to the parish of Portmoak; and the other called Castle island, containing the famous castle of Loch-Leven, once the prison of Queen Mary, within a short distance of the town of Kinross on the west. The island of St. Serf has an area of about 80 acres, and lies 5 furlongs from Portmoak-proper on the eastern shore. On this island anciently stood a priory, dedicated to St. Serf or St. Servanus; and at Portmoak were the site of its church, and the landing-place of its monks. The first superior of the priory, or of a Culdee establishment which preceded it, is said to have borne the name of Moak or St. Moak; and, from him, the landing-place, and afterwards the kirktown and the parish, are supposed to have been called Portmoak. The parish, however, appears to have originally borne the same name as the islet. Some small ruins of the priory still exist. The establishment is said to have been founded by a Pictish king, and given to the Culdees; and it afterwards became a dependency of the Augustinian abbey of St. Andrews. Its revenues in 1561 were £111 13s. 4d. in money, 1 chalders and 12 bolls of bear, and 4 chalders and 8 bolls of oats. Andrew Wyntoun, the famous old chronicler, was one of its priors. The islet is now inhabited by only a few sheep and cattle, which feed upon its sward; but, at a recent period, its appearance was improved by the transporting of soil to it, and the planting of a few trees.

The Castle island has an area of about 5 acres. It was much increased in size, and looked to the eye to rise much from the water, by the draining. An apprehension was even entertained, at that time, that, by the subsiding of the water, it would become joined to the mainland, and lose its classic associations. This seemed the more likely to happen that an ancient causeway extends from it, under water, to the shore. When, or for what purpose, the causeway was formed, is not known; but so continuous and high is it that, in a dry season, when the depth of the lake is at the lowest, a man can wade along it from end to end. The original castle on this island, or a fortalice out of which the castle sprang, is said to have been built by Congal, the son of Dongart, king of the Picts. "In the wars which harassed Scotland, during the minority of David II., the castle of Loch-Leven was held in the patriotic interest by Allen de Vipont, against the troops of Edward III., who acted in behalf of Edward Baliol. John de Strivilin blockaded it, erected a fortress in the churchyard of Kinross, which occupies the point of a neighbouring promontory; and, at the lower end of the lake, where the water of Leven issues out of it, it is said, that he raised a strong and lofty bulwark, by means of which he hoped to lay the castle under water, and constrain Vipont to surrender. The water continued to rise daily, and the besiegers thought themselves certain of success, when, the English general and most of his troops having left the camp to celebrate the festival of St. Margaret at Dunfermline, the besieged, seizing the favourable opportunity, (June 19, 1335,) after much labour and perseverance, broke through the barrier, when the water rushed out with such impetuosity, as to over-

whelm the English encamped on that side." But Loch-Leven castle derives its chief historical interest from having been the prison of Queen Mary, after her surrender to the confederated Lords at Carberry hill. In the reign of Robert III., a branch of the family of Douglas had obtained a grant of the castle, with lands on the shore of the lake. In the middle of the 16th century, Sir Robert Douglas of Loch-Leven, the near kinsman of the famous James Earl of Morton, and stepfather to the equally well-known James Earl of Moray, natural brother to the Queen, was, in consequence of his connexion with the leaders of her disaffected subjects, selected as her jailer; so that she was imprisoned here on the 16th June, 1567. Here, on the 4th July following, she was visited by Lord Ruthven, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and Sir Robert Melville, in name of the confederated lords, by whom she was forced to sign an instrument, resigning the crown to her infant son, who, a few days thereafter, was inaugurated at Stirling under the title of James VI. The scene which then occurred, as well as the subsequent escape of the Queen, were made leading incidents, by Sir Walter Scott, in his novel of 'The Abbot;' and few descriptions in fictitious narrative can be compared, for graphic delineation and intense pathos, with his account of the unhappy lady's resignation of the crown of her fathers. On the 2d of May, 1568, after an imprisonment of about eleven months, Mary effected her escape from the castle, by the aid of a young relation of the family. A previous attempt, made on the 25th of April preceding, had been discovered, and George Douglas, the younger son of Sir Robert, was expelled the castle for being concerned in it. Nothing daunted, however, she still meditated her escape; and George Douglas, continuing to hover in the neighbourhood, was enabled to keep up a correspondence with her. There was in the castle, a lad, named William Douglas, some relation probably of the baron, and about eighteen years old, who stole the keys of the castle from the table where they lay, while his lord was at supper. "He let the Queen and a waiting-woman out of the apartment where they were secured, and out of the door itself, embarked with them in a small skiff, and rowed them to the shore. To prevent instant pursuit, he, for precaution's sake, locked the iron grated door of the tower, and threw the keys into the lake. They found George Douglas and the Queen's servant, Beaton, waiting for them, and Lord Seyton and James Hamilton of Orbieston in attendance, at the head of a party of faithful followers, with whom they fled to Niddrie castle, and from thence to Hamilton." The Earl of Northumberland also, after his rebellion in England and capture in Scotland, was confined in Loch-Leven castle from 1569 to 1572, when he was delivered up to Elizabeth, who condemned him to death.

The castle of Loch-Leven, with its court-yard, occupied a considerable portion of the old area of the island; and the garden occupied most of the remainder. In 1840, the court-yard was cleared from a rank growth of weeds, and the different parts of the building swept clean of rubbish. The great tower, or keep, of the castle, stood in the north-west corner of the court-yard, on the side of the island next Kinross. It is of a square form, four stories in height, the walls being upwards of six feet thick. The entrance is in the second story, and must have been ascended to by an outside stair, having probably a drawbridge at top; but all vestiges of this stair have disappeared. The door opened at once into the great hall of the castle, which occupied the whole of the second flat of the building. Imme-

diately within the door-way, and at the entrance to the hall, is a square opening into the vaults below, which must have been covered with wood. The intention of this seems obviously to have been an additional means of defence; because, though after all the outworks had been gained by the enemy, and the defences to the door of the keep forced, the garrison, occupying the hall, could have thrown down this opening any of the assailants who might attempt to cross it. The two upper stories of the keep appear to have been occupied as bedchambers. The court-yard, which was of considerable extent, and surrounded by high walls flanked at the corners by towers, contained a variety of buildings for the accommodation of the family and the garrison. Among these, not the least important was the chapel, which stood west of the great tower, and on the west side of the court-yard. At the south-east corner is a round tower which flanks and must have defended the south and east walls, in which it is said Queen Mary was confined. The entire appearance of the castle, as seen from the shore, is gloomily picturesque.

"No more its arches echo to the noise
Of joy and festive mirth; no more the glance
Of blazing taper through its windows beams,
And quivers on the undulating wave;
But naked stand the melancholy walls,
Lash'd by the wintry tempests, cold and bleak,
That whistle mournfully through the empty hall,
And piecemeal crumble down the tower to dust."

LEVEN (LOCH), an arm of the sea projecting eastward from the head of Loch-Linnhe, and extending in a straight line between Argyshire and Inverness-shire. It has a length of 12 miles, but is comparatively narrow, and contracts at two points to a strait, the one at Ballachulish-ferry in its lower part, the other at Dogs-ferry, about 3 miles from its head. A glen in continuation of it eastward is occupied by the rivulet Leven and a chain of small fresh-water lakes. The whole glen, both in this part of it and in the Loch-Leven part, is grandly picturesque. Macculloch says—"It is with justice that Glencoe is celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery; but those who have written about Glencoe, forget to write about Loch-Leven, and those who occupy a day in wandering from the inns at Ballachulish through its strange and rocky valley, forget to open their eyes upon those beautiful landscapes which surround them on all sides, and which render Loch-Leven a spot that Scotland does not often exceed, either in its interior lakes or its maritime inlets. From its mouth to its further extremity this loch is one continued succession of landscapes on both sides, the northern shore being accessible by the ancient road which crosses the Devil's Staircase, but the southern one turning away from the water near to the quarries. The chief beauties, however, lie at the lower half; the interest of the scenes diminishing after passing the contraction which takes place near the entrance of Glencoe, and the furthest extremity being rather wild than beautiful."

LEVEN RAILWAY, a railway in Fifeshire, forming a junction with the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Its junction is at Thornton, in the parish of Markinch; and it extends thence eastward to Burnmill, in the parish of Scoonie, with branches to Kirkland works and Leven harbour. Its length is about 6 miles. It was completed in 1854. The authorized capital for it was £28,000. It has a station at Cameron-bridge, a little south of Kennoway.

LEVEN (THE), a river of Kinross-shire and Fife-

shire. It issues from the southern part of the east side of Loch-Leven, in the parish of Portmoak, and runs 12 miles eastward to the west side of Largo-bay, at the town of Leven. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Portmoak, Leslie, Kinglassie, Markinch, Kennoway, and Scoonie. Its principal tributaries are the Lothry on its left bank, and the Orr on its right. The Leven has a rapid current, falling 360 feet between the loch and the sea. Its waters are pure and limpid, and peculiarly well adapted to the purposes of bleaching and paper-making.

LEVEN (THE), a river of Dumbartonshire. It issues from the foot of Loch-Lomond at Balloch, and runs southward, through the parish of Bonhill, and between the parish of Dumbarton and the parish of Cardross, to the Clyde at Dumbarton-castle. Its length of course, measured in a straight line, is little more than 5 miles; but, measured along the windings, is about 10 miles. It is still the "transparent" stream so beautifully sung by Smollett; and its banks, though no longer possessing the Arcadian character which he so sweetly celebrates, but dotted with manufactories, and teeming with population, continue to be pleasingly picturesque. Its vale is nearly 2 miles broad, with luxuriant bottom, and well-featured hill-flanks. The river is remarkably limpid, pure, and soft, admirably suited for bleachfields and printfields. Its fall from the loch to the Clyde is only 22 feet; and its discharge, at times when it is rather below its average height, has been computed at 59,939 cubic feet per minute. It is stemmed by the tide for 3 miles; and even the upper part of it, for nearly half of the year, is navigable in the manner of a boat-canal.

LEVEN (THE), a rivulet, rising near the point where the counties of Perth, Argyle, and Inverness meet, and running 13 miles westward, along the boundary between Argyshire and Inverness-shire, to the head of the marine Loch-Leven. See **LEVEN (LOCH)**.

LEVEN (THE), a rivulet having in its course the picturesque cascade of Essemunhan, in the parish of Kilmorie, in the island of Arran.

LEVEN VALLEY RAILWAY. See **DUMBARTONSHIRE RAILWAY**.

LEVERN (THE), a stream of Renfrewshire. It issues from Long-Loch, on the boundary between the parish of Neilston and the parish of Mearns, near the boundary with Ayrshire, and runs through the parish of Neilston, and along the boundary between the Abbey parish of Paisley and the parish of Eastwood, to a junction with the White Cart, near Crookston-castle, about 3 miles east of Paisley. Its course for the first 2 miles is north-westerly, but afterwards is, for the most part, north-easterly. Its length of run, exclusive of windings, is about 10 miles. Its principal affluents are the Kirkton and the Brock burns. It exhibits various scenes of sequestered and even romantic beauty. Before reaching the level ground, its velocity is very considerable, and there are several waterfalls which may justify the derivation of the name from the Celtic words *laver-an*, signifying 'the noisy stream.' The cascades in Killoch-glen form a miniature resemblance of the three celebrated falls on the Clyde. The greater part of its valley is thickly inhabited by a manufacturing population, with centres at the villages of Neilston, Barrhead, and Hurler; and is greatly aided in its communication by the Glasgow and Neilston railway. A chapel of ease within the Abbey of Paisley part of it bears the name of Lavern church.

LEWES OF FYVIE. See **FYVIE**.

LEWIS, the northern part of the Long-Island or

Outer Hebrides. It comprises one large island and a great number of isles or islets. The large island consists of two parts, Lewis-proper on the north and Harris on the south, which are united to each other by an isthmus of about 9 miles in breadth. Harris and the isles connected with it belong to Inverness-shire, and have been fully described in our article HARRIS. Lewis-proper and the islets connected with it belong to Ross-shire. The islets, excepting only the small group called the Shiant isles, lie quite close to the coast, and are all very small, and for the most part uninhabited, so that they do not need to be separately noticed. The main body of Lewis-proper, in all its statistics, and in many of its principal features, as well as in most of its minor ones, will be found described in our articles on its four parishes of BARRAS, LOCHS, STORNOWAY, and Uig. We require in the present article, therefore, to make only a few general statements.

Lewis-proper has somewhat the outline of an equilateral triangle, its base 30 miles broad, each of its sides 50 miles long, and its apex pointing to the north-east. But the angles at the base are rounded off, and the apex makes a twist to the north, terminating there in a promontory called the Butt of Lewis. The general surface of Lewis-proper is not so mountainous and rugged as that of Harris; but its low grounds are very extensively mottled with lakes, swamps, and bogs. About one-fourth of the whole is mountainous; and the rest is predominantly moorish or mossy, with here and there an undulating tract of blue clay upon a rocky bottom. On some parts of the coast the soil is of a sandy nature, tolerably fertile. The rocky cliffs which form the Butt, rise to the height of 60 or 80 feet, and are broken into very rugged and picturesque forms. The loftiest mountain is that of Suaneval, which Dr. Macculloch supposes to be nearly equal in height to Clisveval in Harris, or about 2,700 feet. A group of hills, on the north side of Loch Bernera, attain a height of about 800 feet. Gneiss is the predominant rock. Numerous sea-lochs or elongated bays project far into the interior on both sides of the southern district, and in some instances are much ramified, insomuch that they, and the fresh-water lakes, produce, in many parts, a watery labyrinth with the land. But these sea-lochs afford great quantities of shell-fish; and the whole coast is very favourable for the white fish and herring-fisheries. The streams also abound with trout and salmon. Large roots of trees have been abundantly dug up in the bogs, indicating the ancient existence of an extensive forest; but in later times, excepting a small patch in the neighbourhood of Stornoway, the whole country became utterly destitute of wood, exhibiting as bleak and almost as hyperborean an appearance as the most desolate inhabited tract in the Arctic seas. Its agriculture and its arts also, till only a few years ago, were in a very rude state. It belonged then to the Mackenzies of Seaforth; but it was purchased for £190,000 by Sir James Matheson of Achany, Bart.; and, immediately after coming into that gentleman's possession, it began to undergo a series of sweeping improvements, which have greatly changed its character. Within seven years a sum as great as the amount of the purchase-money was spent on these improvements, all in a judicious way, and with admirable effect. No instance of improvement, in recent times, within the united kingdom, has been more striking to the eye of an observer, more compensating to the proprietor, or more beneficial to the population. Its details have comprised draining, planting, road-making, the reforming of husbandry, the improving

of live stock, the introduction of manufactures, and the encouraging of fisheries, all on a great scale and with good results. The focus of the improvements has been Stornoway and its neighbourhood; so that a fuller account of them will fall to be given in our article on Stornoway. Population in 1831, 14,541; in 1861, 20,546. Houses, 3,603.

LEWIS-RONA. See RONA-LEWIS.

LEWISTON (EAST and WEST), two villages in the parish of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire. Population, 183. Houses, 38.

LEY OF HALLYBURTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kettins, Forfarshire. Population, 48. Houses, 11.

LEYS. See BANCHORY-TERNAN, and ERROL.

LEYS-CASTLE. See CROY.

LEYSMILL, a village in the parish of Inverkeilor, Forfarshire. It has a station on the Aberdeen railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Frickheim, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Arbroath. Adjacent to it is a quarry for paving flags, which are dressed here by steam-propelled machinery. Population, 173.

LHANBRIDE, or St. ANDREWS LHANBRIDE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, and a small part of the parliamentary burgh of Elgin, in Morayshire. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Urquhart, Elgin, and Drainie. Its length northward is upwards of 4 miles, and its breadth is about 3 miles. Its western boundary is traced by the Lossie. Its surface is a plain, diversified with low hills. The soil is sandy, but in general fertile. About 4,000 acres are in tillage, and about 700 are under wood. A fine druidical monument was destroyed a number of years ago for the purpose of road making; but another, nearly entire, remains. There are a distillery at Linkwood, a cast-iron foundry at Newmill, and two woollen manufactories on the Lossie adjacent to the town of Elgin. The parish is traversed by the road from Inverness to Aberdeen; and the village of Lhanbride stands on that road, 4 miles east-south-east of Elgin. Population in 1831, 1,087; in 1861, 1,402. Houses, 255. Assessed property in 1860, £6,654.

This parish is in the presbytery of Elgin, and synod of Moray. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Moray. Stipend, £257 13s. 4d. Unappropriated teinds, £418 7s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with £10 fees, and a share of the Dick bequest. The parish church is sufficiently commodious. The present parish comprehends the two ancient parishes of Lhanbride on the south, and St. Andrews on the north, which were united in 1782. The name Lhanbride is Gaelic, and signifies the church of St. Bridget.

LIBBERTON, a parish, comprehending the ancient parishes of Libberton and Quothquan, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. Its post-town is Carnwath. It is bounded by the parishes of Carnwath, Walston, Biggar, Symington, Covington, and Pettinain. Its length northward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Clyde traces the whole of its western boundary; and the South Medwin traces the whole of its northern boundary, into junction with the Clyde. The parish is thus a peninsula between the Clyde and the South Medwin; and it ascends on the south-east to a line of watershed between the river-system of the Clyde and the river-system of the Tweed, along the boundary with Biggar. A large extent of haugh-land, with a strong clay soil, extends along the Clyde; the tract inward thence rises in some places gently, in other places suddenly, to the height of 50 or 60 feet above the level of the stream, and extends, with a fine, early, fertile soil, to the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$

a-mile or more; and the land further back becomes more elevated, later, and less productive in its arable parts, till it includes also a large extent of uncultivated surface. The banks of the Medwin comprise some early fertile spots, but, in general, are poor and moorish. About 5,703 imperial acres in the parish are arable; about 2,500 are pastoral or waste; and about 500 are under wood. The principal hill is Quothquan-law. See QUOTHQUAN. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £13,004. Assessed property in 1860, £6,324 odds. The most extensive landowner is Sir N. M'D. Lockhart, Bart.; and the next most extensive is Chancellor of Quothquan and Shieldhill. This portion of the Lockhart estates was sold by the fourth Earl of Carnwath, in 1676, to Sir George Lockhart, afterwards President of the Court-of-session, who was assassinated in March 1689; and they have remained in the family ever since. The lands of Quothquan and Shieldhill have, however, been in possession of the Chancellor family for more than 400 years, a charter being still extant, containing a grant of them by Lord Somerville to the ancestor of the Chancellor family. The proprietor of the estate in the time of Queen Mary took part with that princess, and was engaged at the battle of Langside; in consequence of which his mansion at Quothquan was soon afterwards burnt down by the adherents of the victorious Regent Moray. The residence was then removed to Shieldhill, its present site. A short distance south of it is Huntfield, the mansion of another landowner. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Peebles, and has ready access to the Thankerton and Carnwath stations of the Caledonian railway. There are two small villages of the same names as the two ancient parishes.—Liberton on the Glasgow and Peebles road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Carnwath; and Quothquan in the south-west, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Thankerton. Population of the parish in 1831, 773; in 1861, 836. Houses, 150.

This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, Sir N. M'D. Lockhart, Bart. Stipend, £226 3s. 1d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with £20 fees. There is also a school at Quothquan. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 450 sittings. The parishes of Liberton and Quothquan were united in 1669.

LIBERTON, a parish in Edinburghshire. It extends from near the eastern termination of the Pentland hills to within a few yards of the frith of Forth at Magdalene bridge, and from the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh to within a mile of Dalkeith. It contains the post-office station of Liberton, the villages of Gilmerton, Greenend, Niddry, and Kirk-Liberton, part of the village of New Craighall, the hamlets of Burdiehouse and Nether-Liberton, and about fifteen other hamlets. It is bounded by the parishes of St. Cuthbert's, Duddingstone, Inveresk, Newton, Dalkeith, Lasswade, and Colinton. Its length north-eastward is nearly 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 4 miles; but its north-eastern extremity, to the extent of about 2 miles, has an average breadth of considerably less than 1 mile. It is one of the richest and most beautiful parishes in the Lothians. Its surface is exquisitely diversified, with low broad ridges, gentle rising grounds, undulating swells, and intermediate plains, nowhere attaining sufficient elevation to be called a hill, nor anywhere subsiding long from the constant and ever-varying curve of beauty. The Braid hills and the Blackford hills send down their cultivated eastern slopes within the western limits. Numerous vantage-grounds command splendid views of the profile of Edinburgh, the basin of the Forth, and the distant

hills of Fifeshire and the Ochils. Two brooks, Burdiehouse-burn and the Braid-burn, run north-eastward through the interior, and drive a number of mills. The soil, in some parts, is a wet clay or a dry gravel, but, in general, is a very fertile loam. Hardly an acre of waste ground exists; and where the soil continues to be inferior, skill and labour are rapidly enriching it. Nearly six-sevenths of the whole area are constantly subjected to the plough, and the rest is disposed in gardens, shrubberies, wood, and grass. Mines of great value, of various produce, and of considerable antiquity, exist at GILMERTON and BURDIEHOUSE: See these articles. Quarries of prime sandstone for building exist at Straiton, Craigmillar, and Niddry. The yearly value of raw produce, including minerals, was estimated in 1839 at £56,181. Assessed property in 1860, £26,242 odds. There are fourteen principal landowners. At St. Catherine's, a mile south of Kirk-Liberton village, is a bituminous spring, anciently called the Balm well, which partly holds mineral oil or petroleum in solution, and partly throws it up in numerous little masses to the surface. This well was held in great superstitious repute in the Roman Catholic times. Close on the western extremity of the parish, is the hill of Galachlaw, famous as the site of Oliver Cromwell's encampment, in 1650, with a force of 16,000, previous to the battle of Dunbar. A little east of it, at Mortonhall, are some tumuli, supposed to have been of Roman origin. Large part of the Borough-moor, a tract repeatedly made prominent in the warlike history of Scotland and its metropolis, is within the parish. In the park of Drum, the ancient residence of the family of Somerville, stands part of the old market-cross of Edinburgh, removed thither in 1756. But the grand civil antiquity of the parish is CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE: which see. Besides Mortonhall and Drum, there are the mansions of Inch House, built in 1617,—Brunstane, built by Lord Lauderdale in 1639,—Niddry, an ancient baronial edifice, modernized and extended by a recent addition,—Southfield,—Moreduin,—St. Catherine's,—Mount Vernon,—Sunnyside,—and several villas. The village of Kirk-Liberton is a neat, small place, on the summit of a low, broad-based ridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of the centre of Edinburgh, on the road thence to Lasswade. Nether-Liberton, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile nearer Edinburgh, is only a small hamlet. The broad part of the parish is traversed by three lines of road diverging from Edinburgh; and its north-eastern wing is crossed by the North British railway. Population in 1831, 4,063; in 1861, 3,507. Houses, 681.

This parish is in the presbytery of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £326 14s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £306 0s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, now is £60. There are nine non-parochial schools,—four of them partially endowed. The parish church is situated at Kirk-Liberton, was built in 1815, and contains 1,430 sittings. It is a very handsome building, with a beautiful tower in the Gothic style, and forms a fine object in the landscape. There is a chapel of ease at Gilmerton, built in 1837, and containing about 300 sittings. The Free church for Liberton is also that for Newington, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and stands in the southern part of Edinburgh. There is also a Free church at Gilmerton, whose receipts in 1855 amounted to £75 15s. 6d.

An hospital anciently stood at Upper Liberton, a little west of Kirk-Liberton; and may have occasioned the name Leper-town, supposed to be the original form of the modern appellation Liberton. At the same place stood, till within the last 24

years, a tall peel-house or tower, which made some pretensions to have belonged to a baron called Macbeth, who held a considerable part of the lands of Liberton during the reign of David I., and witnessed some of David's charters. In connexion with this barony, Liberton comes first ecclesiastically into notice, as a chapelry erected by him, and subordinated to the church of St. Cuthbert. The chapel, situated at Kirk-Liberton, was probably dedicated to the Virgin, there having been a spring near it called Our Lady's well; and it had attached to it a glebe of two oxgates of land. With St. Cuthbert's church, David I. granted the chapel to the canons of Holyrood; and he gave to them also brushwood of his woodlands of Liberton, and the tithes of a mill at Nether-Liberton. In 1240, the chapelry, at the request of the abbot of Holyrood, was disjoined by the bishop of St. Andrews from the parish of St. Cuthbert's, and constituted a rectory belonging to the abbey; and thence till the Reformation, it was served by a vicar. For a brief period succeeding the year 1633, it was a prebend of the short-lived bishopric of Edinburgh; and, at the final abolition of episcopacy, it reverted to the disposal of the Crown. Subordinate to the parish church, there were in popish times two chapels. St. Catherine's, the more ancient, stood in the vicinity of the existing cognominal mansion and bituminous well. The chapel was surrounded by a burying-ground, but, along with that accompaniment, was completely demolished after the Reformation. The other chapel stood at Niddry, close to the site of the present mansion, and is commemorated by its burying-ground, which continues to be in use, and by some faint vestiges of its walls. Its was founded in 1389 by Wauchope of Niddry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was afterwards re-endowed by a descendant with a manse and glebe. At the Reformation, both the chapelry and its revenues were attached to Liberton church. A chapel built by James V. at Bridgend, and a Presbyterian chapel, built at Craigmillar during the indulgence given by James VII., still exist, and are used as stables.

Among distinguished natives of the parish of Liberton have been Mr. Clement Little of Upper Liberton, who founded the college library of Edinburgh,—Sir Symon de Preston of Craigmillar, in whose house as provost in Edinburgh Queen Mary was lodged on the night after the affair of Carberry-hill,—Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, who was Lord-president of the Court-of-session about the period of the Restoration,—Gilbert Wauchope and Sir John Wauchope of Niddry, the former a member of the celebrated Reformation parliament of 1560, and the latter a distinguished Covenanter, and a member of the General Assembly of 1648,—and Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees, who, from 1692 till 1713, filled the office of Lord-advocate of Scotland. The Wauchopes of Niddry have had a seat in the parish for nearly 500 years, and are probably the oldest family in Mid-Lothian. In the Transactions of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries is a paper on Liberton, containing minute and learned notices of its families and localities.

LIBERTY, a village in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire.

LIBO (Loch). See **NEILSTON**.

LICHART. See **LUICHART**.

LIDDEL (THE), a river of the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire, and of the western part of the boundary with England. It rises in the extreme north corner of Castleton, in a great bog called Dead water, the source also at some miles' distance of the English Tyne; receives, in the early part of its course, many considerable feeders, which all ap-

proach it at considerably acute angles; and runs 16 miles south-westward, swollen at different stages by the Hermitage, the Tweeden, the Blackburn, and the Tinnis, when it is joined, on its left bank, by Kershope-water, the boundary, for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with England. For 10 miles from its source its banks are bleak and naked,—in most places, a mountain gorge or glen; but afterwards they are spread out in a beautiful though not broad valley, carpeted with fine verdure, adorned with beautiful plantations, and screened by picturesque heights. After its confluence with the Kershope, it continues its south-westerly direction, becomes beautifully sinuous, and runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Esk, dividing Castleton $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Canobie in Dumfries-shire 5 miles, from England. Its additional tributaries are numerous, but all individually small. In all the lower part of its course, its banks are sylvan, picturesque, and, at intervals, romantic; and, at a cataract called Penton-linns, 3 miles from the confluence with the Esk, they are wildly yet beautifully grand. Stupendous rocky precipices fall sheer down to the bed of the stream, and wall up the water within a narrow broken channel; they have, along their face on the Scottish side, a terrace-walk carried along a ledge, and affording a view of the vexed and foaming stream, torn into shreds and lashed into foam among the obstructing rocks of the cataract; and they are richly fringed and patched in their crevices with copsewood. In the middle of the cataract rises from the river's bed a solitary large rock crowned with shrubs, whose broken and wood-adorned summit figures majestically in a conflict with the roaring waters during a high flood. At the Liddel's confluence with the Esk a sort of promontory is formed, on which stand the ruins of a fort called in the district the Strength of Liddel. The Liddel is an excellent trout-stream.

LIDDESDALE, a district of Roxburghshire, drained by the Liddel, taking its name from that stream, and identical, as to both limits and history, with the parish of **CASTLETON**: which see. The lordship of Liddesdale seems to have been early the property of remarkable men. It was forfeited, in 1320, by William Soulis, when he plotted against Robert Bruce; it was granted by Robert Bruce to his son Robert, who soon after died; it was transferred, in 1342, by David II., to William, Earl of Douglas; and, after various forfeitures, it went finally into the possession of the prosperous and potent family of Scott. In 1747, the Duke of Buccleuch received £600 as compensation for its hereditary jurisdiction, which was then abolished.

LIECHESTOWN. See **DESKFORD**.

LIFF AND BENVIE, an united maritime parish, partly in Perthshire, but chiefly in Forfarshire. It contains the villages of Liff, Benvie, Invergowrie, Dargie, Muirhead, and Backmuir, the small post-town of Lochee, and part of the burgh of Dundee. It is bounded by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Longforan, Fowlis-Easter, Auchterhouse, Strathmartin, Mains, and Dundee. Its length westward is about 6 miles; and its breadth is about 4 miles. Dighty water, and a small tributary of that stream, trace the northern boundary. Invergowrie burn, together with the head-streams which form it, drains most of the interior. The surface of the parish rises gently from the Tay for nearly 3 miles, till it attains an elevation of about 400 feet above the level of the sea; and then it declines northward to the Dighty. The soil of the lower grounds is either clayey or a black mould inclining to loam; and that of the higher grounds is light and sandy, upon a subsoil of rock or mortar. About 4,400 imperial acres are in tillage; about 60 are in pasture;

and about 6,700 are under wood, chiefly in extensive plantations in the north. Excellent sandstone is extensively quarried. The principal landowners are Lord Gray, the Earl of Camperdown, and Clayhills of Invergowrie, Edward of Balruddery, and Wedderburn of Wedderburn. The real rental in 1855 was £11,333. Assessed property in 1865, £13,377 15s. 6d. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1842, £31,330.

Near the centre of the parish stands Camperdown-house,—so named from Admiral Lord Duncan's victory of 1797. The edifice, now used as the family-mansion in place of Lundie-house, is constructed of white sandstone, has a massive octostyle Ionic portico, and is now the property of Admiral Lord Duncan's son, the Earl of Camperdown, raised to the earldom in 1831. Lundie, the paternal property of the Earl, lies in the neighbouring parish of Lundie. Half-a-mile south of the village of Liff stands Gray-house, the family mansion of Lord Gray, finely situated on a gentle ascent amid large old trees. Upwards of 2 miles west of Gray-house, near the extremity of a western projecting stripe of the parish, stands the spacious mansion of Balruddery, erected by the keen, skilful agriculturist, Mr. Webster. Close on the western boundary of the main body of the parish, 6 miles from Dundee, stands the village of Liff; and, a mile south of this, stands the hamlet of Benvie. Both are ancient, and were for some time prosperous, but have suffered grievous decay and desertion. In the villages, in some hamlets, and in detached houses, reside a large population strictly suburban in position, employment, and character to Dundee. The weaving of linen fabrics for the Dundee manufacturers is extensively conducted. There are several spinning-mills at Lochee, and one at Denmiln; and there is an extensive paper-work, belonging to an Edinburgh house, at Bullion, near Invergowrie. In an enclosure opposite the churchyard of Liff may be traced the site of a castle, said to have been built by Alexander I. of Scotland, and called Hurly-Hawkin. In the neighbourhood of Camperdown-house was discovered, toward the close of last century, a subterranean building of several apartments, rude in structure, and un cemented by mortar. Close on the boundary with Dundee is a place called Pitalpie, or Pit of Alpin, from having been the scene of that memorable engagement, in the 9th century, between the Scots and the Picts, when the former lost victory, many nobles, and their king. The parish is traversed by the roads and railways from Dundee to Perth and Newtyle, and has stations on the railways. Population of the Perthshire section in 1831, 30; in 1861, 30. Houses, 7. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 4,247; in 1861, 24,108. Houses, 1,911. The great apparent increase in the population is explained by the fact, that the parts of the parish nearest Dundee, and containing the great bulk of the inhabitants, were formerly returned with the burgh of Dundee only, and erroneously subtracted from Liff and Benvie. The return for 1841 was made in the same manner as that for 1831; and it gave a population of 3,948, showing a decrease of 299.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Gray. Stipend, £297 12s. 3d.; glebe, £18 18s. Unappropriated tithes, £946 9s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, is £52 10s., with £37 fees. The parish church was built in 1831, and contains 750 sittings. It is an elegant edifice, in the early Gothic style, with an ornamental tower and spire, 108 feet high. There is a chapel of ease at Lochee, built in 1830, and containing nearly 1,200 sittings; and it is in the representation of the male communicants. There are

two Free churches, designated of Liff and of Lochee: attendance at the former, 300,—at the latter, 460; receipts of the former in 1865, £137 10s. 10d.,—of the latter, £250 5s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Lochee, with an attendance of 540. There are a subscription school at Backmuir, a quasi-parochial school at Lochee, a school of industry under the patronage of the Countess of Camperdown, and several other schools. The original parish of Liff comprehended the space on which the greater part of the town of Lochee now stands. The old parish of Logie, together with the lands of Balgay and Blackness, was annexed to Liff before the middle of the 17th century; and this is the part of the present united parish which is comprised in the burgh of Dundee. The old parish of Invergowrie was annexed to Liff as early as Logie was, or earlier. The parish of Benvie was united to the extended parish of Liff in 1758. The present united parish, therefore, comprehends the four ancient parishes of Liff, Logie, Invergowrie, and Benvie. The lands of Liff belonged in the Roman Catholic times to the monastery of Scone.

LIGHTBURN, a village in the east end of the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire. Population, 163. Houses, 25.

LIGHTWATER-BURN, a streamlet in the parish of Falkirk, falling into the Carron, near the village of Camelon, Stirlingshire.

LILLIEHILL. See DUNFERMLINE.

LILLIESLEAF, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north-west of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Selkirk, Bowden, Ancrum, Minto, and Ashkirk. Its length eastward is 5 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 2½ miles. Ale-water runs 3 miles north-eastward through the interior, and 3 miles eastward and south-eastward along the boundary. Several broad low ridges, and waving alternations of slope and valley, diversify the surface of the parish; and though all capable of cultivation, and at one time subjected to the plough, are distributed in nearly equal proportions into arable lands and pasture. About 600 acres are planted, and about 50 are mossy and waste. The soil is partly a light sand, partly clay, and partly a rich loam. The principal landowners are Sprot of Riddell, and Currie of Lint-hill. The mansion of Riddell stands on the left bank of Ale-water, ¾ of a mile west of the village. This, till about the year 1823, was the seat of a family of its own name, whose history possesses a strong antiquarian interest. "The family of Riddell," says Sir Walter Scott, in his Notes to the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' "have been very long in possession of the barony called Riddell or Ryedale, part of which still bears the latter name. Tradition carries their antiquity to a point extremely remote, and is in some degree sanctioned by the discovery of two stone-coffins,—one containing an earthen pot filled with ashes and arms, bearing a legible date, A.D. 727,—the other dated 936, and filled with the bones of a man of gigantic size. These coffins were discovered in the foundations of what was, but has long ceased to be, the chapel of Riddell; and, as it was argued with plausibility that they contained the remains of some ancestors of the family, they were deposited in the modern place of sepulture, comparatively so termed, though built in 1110." A well-informed and elegant historian supposes the family to have settled at Riddell in the 7th or 8th century. Grants of land, or confirmation charters and bulls, were given to them before the close of the 12th century, by David I. and Malcolm II., and by Popes Adrian V. and Alexander III. From the earliest traceable ancestor of

the family down to Sir John B. Riddell, Bart., who died in 1821, the lands of Riddell and the Whit-tunes descended, through a long train of ancestors, without once diverging from direct lineal succession. Mr. Archibald Riddell, brother to the laird of Riddell, was a devout, zealous, distinguished covenanting minister, a little after the middle of the 17th century, took part with the celebrated Blackadder in conducting field-preachings in the south, and, about the year 1679, suffered imprisonment for his opinions. Lilliesleaf moor, or as it is popularly called Lilsly-moor, was the scene of many meetings of the Covenanters; and both that place and other localities in the parish witnessed attacks upon them, or skirmishes with them, by parties of the royal troops. The village of Lilliesleaf stands a little north of the centre of the parish, 6 miles south-west of St. Boswells, 6 east-south-east of Selkirk, and 10 west by north of Jedburgh. It is a pleasant thriving place, rather irregularly built, and of quite a rural character; but it anciently was a centre of strength during the period of the Border forays, possessing no fewer than at least fourteen peel houses or fortalices. It is the seat of nearly one-half of the population of the parish. There is much taste in it for floriculture. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish was estimated in 1834 at £10,030. Assessed property in 1864, £6,923 16s. 3d. The eastern boundary is nearer the Belses station of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway. Population in 1831, 781; in 1861, 772. Houses, 150.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £243 8s. 5d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated tithes, £80 19s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £55, with about £40 fees, and £22 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1771, and is sufficiently commodious. There is an United Presbyterian church, which was built about the year 1808, and has an attendance of 250. There are a non-parochial school and a public library. In 1128, David I. granted to the monks of Kelso the tithes of the mill of Lilliesleaf, and 30 acres of land lying between the Ale and the village. The ancient church of Lilliesleaf was of high but unascertained date, and belonged, before the year 1116, to the church of Glasgow, and was early confirmed to the bishopric of that city by several papal bulls. At Hermiston, in the western extremity of the parish, there was anciently a church, which also belonged to Glasgow. At a place still called Chapel, half-a-mile north-east of the village, formerly stood a chapel, around which was a cemetery called Chapel-park.

LILYBURN. See CAMPSIE.

LIMEKILNS, a sea-port village, with a post-office, in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire. It stands contiguous to the east end of Charleston, 3 miles south-south-west of Dunfermline, 3½ west of Inverkeithing, and 4 east-south-east of Torryburn. Its statistics of commerce and trade are mixed up with those of CHARLESTON,—which see. Its harbour is good, and easily admits, at stream tides, vessels of 300 tons burden. Here is an United Presbyterian church, which was built in 1825, at the cost of £2,000, and contains 1,056 sittings. Here also are a school, a mariner's benevolent society, and a marine assurance association. Population, 828.

LIMEKILNS, Lanarkshire. See KILBRIDE (EAST).

LIN, or LINN, a topographical name, of Celtic origin, used both singly and as a prefix. It signifies a deep pool, a lake, or any piece of water; but is commonly used in Scotland to designate a cas-

cade falling into a pool, and is often associated in the Scottish mind, not with the pool but with the cascade.

LINBURN. See KIRKNEWTON.

LINCLUDEN, an ancient and ruined religious house, 1½ mile north of Dumfries, but situated on the right bank of the Cluden or Cairn, at its confluence with the Nith, in the parish of Terregles, Kirkcudbrightshire. The house was originally a convent for Benedictine or Black nuns, and was founded by Uchred, son to Fergus, and father to Roland, lords of Galloway. But about the end of the 14th century, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, and Lord of Galloway, called the Grim, expelled the nuns on account of debauched conduct, and converted the establishment into a college or provostry, for a provost and 12 canons,—afterwards so altered as to admit a provost, 8 prebendaries, 24 headsmen, and a chaplain. The Earls of Douglas, when in the zenith of their power, expended considerable sums in ornamenting the place, and, when wardens of the West marches, adopted it as their favourite residence. From what remains of the ancient building, which is part of the provost's house, the chancel, and some of the south wall of the church, an idea may easily be attained of its former splendour. The choir, in particular, was finished in the finest style of the florid Gothic; the roof was treble, in the manner of that of King's college, Cambridge; and the trusses, whence sprung the ribbed arch-work, are covered with armorial bearings. Over the door of the vestry are the arms of the Grim Earl, the founder of the provostry, and those of his lady, who was heiress of Bothwell. Both he and Uchred, the founder of the nunnery, were buried in the place. In the chancel is the elegant tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., and wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, first Duke of Teronan, and son of Archibald the Grim. Along the walls of the ruin are a profusion of ivy and a few dwarfish bushes; around are a few trees which form an interrupted and romantic shade; on the north is a meadow, sleepily traversed by the Cluden; on the east is a lovely little plain, spread out like an esplanade, half its circle edged with the Cluden and the Nith; on the south-east were, not long ago, distinct vestiges of a bowling-green, flower-garden, and parterres; and beyond is a huge artificial mound, cut round to its summit by a spiral walk, and commanding a brilliant view of the 'meeting of the waters' immediately below, and of the joyous landscape which environs Dumfries. The place is much cherished by the inhabitants of that polished burgh, and was a favourite haunt of the poet Burns.

The provosts of Lincluden were in general men of considerable eminence; and several of them held important offices in the state. The first was Elsie; the second was Alexander Cairns, chamberlain to the Earl of Douglas; the third was John Cameron, who became secretary, lord-privy-seal, and chancellor of the kingdom, archbishop of Glasgow, and one of the delegates of the church of Scotland to the council of Basil; the fourth was John Macgilhauck, rector of Parton, and secretary to the Countess-dowager of Douglas; the fifth was Halyburton, whose arms were carved on the south wall of the church; the sixth, John Winchester, who afterwards became bishop of Moray; the seventh, John Methven, who became secretary-of-state and an ambassador of the court; the eighth, James Lindsay, in 1449, who was made keeper of the privy-seal, and an ambassador to England; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, were persons of the name of Livingstone, Herries, and Anderson, men of family

and note; the twelfth was Andrew Stewart, third son of Sir James Stewart, the Black knight of Lorn, and he was, at the same time, dean of faculty of the university of Glasgow, and afterwards became bishop of Moray; the thirteenth was George Hepburn, uncle to the first Earl of Bothwell, and, while he held several benefices, he was also lord-treasurer of Scotland, and eventually fell at the side of his monarch on the field of Flodden; the fourteenth was William Stewart, son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, and he became, in 1530, lord-treasurer of Scotland, and afterwards bishop of Aberdeen; and those who followed were a Maxwell and three Douglasses. The last was Mr. Robert Douglas, a bastard son of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig. He was appointed provost in 1547, obtained an act of legitimation in 1559, and was allowed to enjoy the benefice during about 40 years after the Reformation. His grand-nephew, William Douglas, the heir of Drumlanrig, obtained a reversion of the provostry, and after Robert's death, enjoyed its property and revenues during his own life. Succeeding to the family estates of Drumlanrig, and created first Viscount Drumlanrig, and next Earl of Queensberry, he got vested in himself and his heirs the patronage and tithes of the churches of Terregles, Lochrutton, Colvend, Kirkbean, and Caerlaverock, belonging to the college, and also a small part of its lands. But the major part of the property of the establishment was, in 1611, granted, in different shares, to Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, and to John Murray.

LINDEAN, an ancient parish on the north-west border of Roxburghshire, now united to Galashiels. It has a post-office station of its own name. See **GALASHIELS**.

LINDORES, a post-office village in the parish of Abdie, Fifeshire. See **ABDIE** and **NEWBURGH**.

LINDORES (GRANGE OF). See **GRANGE OF LINDORES**.

LINDSTON. See **DALRYMPLE**.

LINE LAKE. See **KILNINVER**.

LINEN APRON (THE). See **MORTLACH**.

LINGA, an islet belonging to the parish of Stronsay and Eday, in Orkney. It lies off the north-west coast of the island of Stronsay. A strait enlarging itself on the south into a bay, and called in both parts Linga sound, separates Linga from Stronsay, and forms an excellent natural harbour. Linga is an island of the kind provincially called a holm; and sometimes bears the name of Lingholm. It is inhabited by only one family; and a small portion of it is under cultivation.

LINGA, an islet belonging to the parish of Tingwall in Shetland. It lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Scalloway-castle, and about midway between the mainland and the island of Hildasay. It is inhabited by only one family.

LINGA, an isle about 2 miles long, extending north and south about a mile from the mainland of Shetland, and 3 miles south of the southern extremity of Yell.

LINGA, one of the Treshinish isles, belonging to the parish of Kilninian and Kilmore, in Argyleshire. Its coast is a low plain, and its interior rises, by a succession of terraces, to an altitude of about 300 feet. See **TRESHINISH ISLES**.

LINGAY, an islet belonging to the parish of Barra, in the Outer Hebrides. It lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Vatersay. It has excellent pasture, but is uninhabited by man.

LINGHOLM. See **LINGA** in Orkney.

LINGORE-LINN, an affluent of Breich-water, at the east end of the parish of Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire.

LINHOPE-GRAINS. See **FROSTLY WATER**.

LINHOUSE-WATER, a rivulet of the west side of Edinburghshire. It rises among the Pentlands, near the point where the counties of Edinburgh, Peebles, and Lanark meet; and runs southward, along the upper part of West Calder, across the upper part of Mid Calder, and along the boundary between Mid Calder and Kirknewton, to a confluence with the Almond, a little below the village of Mid Calder. The tract which it traverses is diversified and picturesque. Muirhouseton-water joins it on its left side, contiguous to the village of Mid Calder. The length of the Linhouse-water's course is about 10 miles.

LINKET BAY, a small open bay, on the east side of the island of North Ronaldshay, in Orkney.

LINKS, any unenclosed tract, with light soil and stunted herbage, of the character called in England downs. The name is applied chiefly to tracts on the east coast of Scotland, contiguous to towns, and in a state of commonage. See **ANDREWS** (ST.), **DUNBAR**, **MUSSELBURGH**, **LEITH**, **MONTROSE**, and other articles.

LINKSHOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

LINKSNESS, a headland in the north of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

LINKTOWN, a burgh of regality in the parish of Abbotshall, Fifeshire. It forms part of the parliamentary burgh of Kirkcaldy, is a prolongation westward of Kirkcaldy-proper, and figures practically, in all respects, as a component part of "the lang toon o' Kirkcaldy." Population in 1841, 4,100; in 1851, 4,342. Houses, 360. See **ABBOTSHALL** and **KIRKCALDY**.

LINKWOOD. See **LIANBRIDE**.

LINLITHGOW, a parish, containing the royal burgh of Linlithgow, and part of the village of Linlithgow-bridge, in Linlithgowshire. It is bounded on the west by Stirlingshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Borrowstownness, Carriden, Abercorn, Ecclesmachan, Uphall, Bathgate, and Torphichen. Its length westward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Avon traces all the boundary with Stirlingshire. Nethermill-burn and Main-burn rise in the south-west corner, and flow east-north-eastward through the interior into the neighbouring parishes. Linlithgow-loch, lying immediately north of the burgh, and measuring nearly a mile in length, by about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth, is a beautiful sheet of water, skirted on the south side by the town gardens, on other sides by verdant or wooded rising-grounds, and overlooked, at a peninsular point, by the noble ruins of the ancient palace. The superfluence of the lake, under the name of the Loch-burn, runs north-westward to the Avon. The southern division of the parish is gently upland, sending up what, in a champaign country like West Lothian, are noticeable summits. These are three in number, all on a line, each two at an interval of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The eastern one, called Binny-craig, was once fabled by superstition to be a favourite haunt of the fairies; the middle one is properly a congeries of heights, called Riccarton-hills; and the western one, which is the highest and bears the name of Cocklerue, or Cuckold le Roi, rises about 500 feet above sea-level. The northern division, though diversified in surface, may be regarded as nearly a plain. The soil in the south and south-east is a pretty strong clay, stiff, and upon a retentive subsoil, more suited to pasturage than to the plough; and, in all other parts, is generally light and free, easily cultivated, and rich in its returns. Coal occurs in thin seams in the southern district, but is not at present worked. Excellent limestone abounds in the parish, and is worked in three places. Sand-

stone and whinstone are sufficiently abundant; and the former is worked in two quarries,—one of which, at East Binny, is remarkable for a bitumen, which is sometimes melted and made into bright flaming candles. A silver-mine was anciently worked in the southern extremity of the parish, and is said to have yielded much wealth to the Haddington family. Groat pieces, coined from its produce during the time of Linlithgow being a royal residence, are still in the repositories of the curious. The place where the metal was smelted, lies westward of the town, and is still called Silver-mill; but the ore is either exhausted, or hitherto has eluded modern search. A mineral well at Carrubber, of similar properties to the spa of Moffat, was formerly resorted to, but is now totally neglected. The parish abounds with copious springs of the purest water; a fact which was long ago commemorated in a popular rhyme, which speaks of "Glasgow for bells," and "Linlithgow for wells." The principal landowners are Mr. Stewart of Physgill, Mr. Seton of Preston, the Earl of Roseberry, the Earl of Hopetoun, the Earl of Selkirk, and the Duke of Hamilton. The principal residences in the rural districts are Woodcockdale and Champfleurie. There is a large aggregate and good distribution of wood; and, with the exception of the planted ground, and of a few acres upon hill tops inaccessible to the plough, the entire land of the parish is in tillage. The average rental is about 41s. per Scots acre. Assessed property in 1860, £21,318 odds. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, by the Union canal, by the Slamannan railway, and by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; and it has a station on the last of these at the burgh. There are on the Avon a paper mill, several grain mills, and a large calico printing establishment; and in the burgh and elsewhere, a distillery, a brewery, two glue works, five tanneries, and an extensive trade in boot and shoe making, besides a considerable amount of hand-sewing for the Glasgow manufacturers. Population in 1831, 4,874; in 1861, 5,784. Houses, 637.

On the tract of ground east of the town, still called Boroughmoor, though a moor no longer, but finely cultivated, Edward I. encamped on the night previous to his defeating the troops of Wallace in the battle of Falkirk. On the same ground, upwards of 65 years ago, were found in an earthen urn about 300 Roman coins, probably the collection of a virtuos. Nearly a mile north-west of the town is the scene of a sanguinary conflict, begun opposite the priory of Manuel, but fought out here, between the Earl of Arran and the Earl of Lennox, during the minority of James V. Though the precise spot cannot now be identified, it was long distinguished by one of those rude memorials to which every passenger contributed a stone, and which was called "Lennox's cairn." Near this spot, or possibly identical with it, is a field anciently used for military exercises and feats, and still called the joisting-haugh. Immediately west of the town are two rising grounds, one of which is traditionally said to have been the seat of feudal courts of justice. The plain below it still bears the name of Doonsdale. On the hill of Cuckold le Roi are vestiges of a military station. At the bottom also is the appearance of the ditch; and on the summit is a cavity, called Wallace's cradle, which is reported to have given frequent shelter to the Scottish patriot. On an eminence in the south-east of the parish are more distinct traces of a camp. But the grand antiquities occur to be noticed in our account of the town. Among noted persons, natives of the parish, or connected with it, may be mentioned Stewart of Purdovan, Ninian Winzet, James Kirkwood, Bin-

noch, and Rob Gib. Purdovan possessed considerable property in the parish, was repeatedly provost of the burgh, represented it in the last Scottish parliament, and wrote the remarkable statutory book as to the proceedings of Presbyterian church courts, which has long been the vade mecum of every sciolist in the intricacies of Presbyterian law. Ninian Winzet was rector of the burgh school at the Reformation, and is said to have been preceptor to some of the royal family, but figures chiefly as the elected champion of Popery in logical tiltings with John Knox, and as a sort of confessor for the church of Rome,—having been banished from the kingdom, and made abbot of the Scottish convent at Ratisbon. James Kirkwood was rector of the same school at the Revolution, and made himself remarkable by satirizing the pragmatic town-council in a piece entitled 'The History of the Twenty-seven Gods of Linlithgow,' by offering valuable suggestions to the parliamentary commissioners on colleges, and by composing, at the commissioners' request, a Latin grammar, which held the place of universal textbook in Scotland till displaced by Ruddiman's Rudiments. Binnock figures in a story—afterwards to be told—which ascribes to him a singularly clever capture of the castle, ranks him high as a patriot in the stirring period of Bruce's struggle with Edward I., and reminds one of the stratagem ascribed to Ulysses in the Trojan war. Some lands in the south of the parish were given to Binnock as a reward, and still bear his name softened into Binny. The Binnings of Wallyford were said to be descended from him; and, in allusion to the transaction which brought him fame and wealth, had for their arms a hay wain, with this motto, "Virtute doloque." Rob Gib, of facetious memory, acted as buffoon to James V.; and gave, on one occasion, a severe reproof to the obsequious courtiers, saying that he had always served his master "for stark love and kindness;" and received from the King the property of West Carubber on the Avon, which his descendants continued to enjoy till some time during last century.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £361 14s. 11d.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated teinds, £1,002 13s. 7d. The parish church is a very fine ancient building, repaired in 1813, and containing 1,100 sittings, and will be noticed in our account of the town. There is a Free church, with 450 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £463 0s. 8d. There are two United Presbyterian churches; the one built in 1806, and containing 480 sittings; the other built in 1834, and containing 546 sittings. There is also an Independent chapel, with 390 sittings. The principal school is the burgh school, affording tuition in the ordinary departments, and in Greek, Latin, French, and mathematics. The salary of the rectory is £30, with fees. There is a charity school for girls; and there are seven private schools.—The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Linlithgow and Binning, which were united after the Reformation. Binning parish is the eastern district. See article BINNING. The church of Linlithgow was dedicated to St. Michael, and, along with its pertinent, was given by David I. to the prior of St. Andrews. A perpetual vicar afterwards served it, and incidentally acted as the King's chaplain. John Laing, one of its vicars, rose, in 1474, to be bishop of Glasgow; and George Crichton, another of them, became, in 1500, abbot of Holyrood, and, in 1522, bishop of Dunkeld. Crichton's attachment to his old vicarage induced him to erect on the chancel of the church a durable roof, adorned with the arms

of the see of Dunkeld, and with the initials of his name. Within the parish church were erected several chaplainries; at the west part of the town anciently stood a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian; and at East Binning, in the southern extremity of the parish, stood another chapel. In 1606 and 1608, general synods were held at Linlithgow. In 1633, the minister of the parish was made one of the prebendaries of the diocese of Edinburgh; and in 1635, the advowson of the church, in common with other property which had belonged to the prior of St. Andrews, was given to the archbishop of St. Andrews as compensation for the loss of that part of his diocese which was erected into the see of the metropolis.—On the south side of the town, on an eminence still called Friars' brae, in the vicinity of a well also still called the Friars', anciently stood a convent of Carmelites or White Friars, founded by the inhabitants in 1290, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In the east part of the town were not long ago some remains of a religious house,—probably those of a monastery of Dominican or Black Friars, which is said to have existed in the town. East of the town, there was of old an establishment of Lazarites; and on their extinction or secularization, it was converted by James I. into an hospitium, or place of entertainment for pilgrims, and dedicated to Mary Magdalene, and placed under the government of a preceptor. The eminence at the base of which it stood, still bears the name of Pilgrim's-hill; and one of the anciently instituted fairs of the town is still called Mary Magdalene's fair. Sir James Hamilton of Finard obtained, in 1528, all the lands belonging to the hospitium; but he afterwards plotted against the life of his sovereign, and was executed as a traitor.

LINLITHGOW, a post and market town, a royal burgh, the capital of Linlithgowshire, and formerly the residence of kings, stands 3 miles south of Borrowsounness, 7 north by east of Bathgate, 8 east of Falkirk, and 16 by road, but 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ by railway, west of Edinburgh. It is pleasantly situated in a hollow along the south side of Linlithgow-loch, sheltered by ridges of rising ground along both the north and the south. A single street, running due west 650 yards from the toll to the site of the ancient cross, afterwards making two bends, and ending in a south-westerly direction at the West Port, and measuring altogether $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, constitutes the great body of the town. Very brief lanes and narrow alleys wing both its sides, running off from it at right angles; and a number of detached or straggling houses stand on the eastern and southern outskirts. The High-street is broad and airy toward the east, becomes contracted for some distance westward of its middle, and again expands toward its south-western termination. Many of the houses belonged of old to the knights of St. John, who had their preceptory at Torphichen; and some were the property of grantees who nestled under the warm wing of the royal court. Nearly all these buildings have a mean, decayed, yet substantial appearance. A slow process of rebuilding has been going on during upwards of sixty years, and has, to a considerable extent, modernized the street. But for a long period after ceasing to be the home of kings and grantees—particularly after the union of the crowns, and again after the union of the kingdoms—the town declined in opulence, in trade, and in every attribute of importance; and even in more recent times, notwithstanding a large amount of re-edification, it has undergone very little enlargement. Yet it continues to bear many marks of ancient grandeur, and is grouped with objects which make it a fine subject for the pencil. The magnificent ruins of its royal

palace,—the venerable fabric used as the parish church, and situated so near the palace as to form almost a part of it,—the grand terrace which bears both aloft, and is sheeted on three sides with water,—the lofty trees which look as if they were coeval with the sacred and royal piles which they adorn,—the beautiful expanse of the lake half-encincturing these objects, and spread from end to end of the town like a mirror, to reflect a silvered copy of its features,—the plantations alternated with pasture-ground, and waving fields all round the environs,—and even the motley architecture of the town, the mixture of dingy old houses with sprightly new ones, and the spruce erections at and near the railway station,—form altogether an agreeable and uncommon picture.

The town-hall, situated in the High-street, at the foot of the thoroughfare leading up to the church and the palace, is an edifice of not unpleasing appearance, built in 1668, with spire and clock, and containing the town-hall, the sheriff court-room, and the jail. The county buildings, situated at the rear of the town-house, have a plain exterior; but the hall is a fine apartment, adorned with beautiful portraits of the great Earl of Hopetoun and Sir Alexander Hope of Rankellour. Beside the town-house, on the site of the ancient market cross, in a small open area, stands the Cross-well, an object of great architectural elegance and local celebrity. The present structure was erected in 1805, and is believed to be an exact fac-simile of a previous structure which had gone to decay, except that the carvings are more finished, the proportions of the figures more symmetrical, and the general grouping more harmonious. It is of a fantastic and whimsical appearance, hexagonal in form, profusely adorned with grotesque sculpturings, constantly emitting 13 jets of water from the mouths of curious figures of animals, and surmounted by a lion rampant supporting the royal arms of Scotland. In its renovated form it was planned, and its richest sculpturing executed, by Robert Gray, an Edinburgh artist, who had only one hand, and wielded his mallet by a fixture upon the stump of his handless arm.

About 120 yards north of the well, or of the line of High-street, stands the parish church, a venerable and impressive pile, an exhibition of mingled elegance and strength, and one of the most entire and beautiful specimens of old Gothic architecture in Scotland. It is 182 feet in length from east to west, 100 feet in breadth, including the aisles, and about 90 feet in height; and it sends up from its centre a lofty tower, formerly terminating in an imperial crown, and contributing a highly ornamental feature to the burghal landscape. The crown, however, no longer exists. Its weight being thought injurious to the structure beneath, it was removed about twenty years ago. Some of the windows are extremely elegant. A number of statues anciently figured on the exterior, but, with one exception, were demolished at the Reformation. The statue which escaped was that of St. Michael, the adopted patron of the town; and it too might probably have shared the fate of its fellows, had it not stood higher both in popular estimation and in physical altitude,—occupying a place not easy of assault. The original edifice is of uncertain date, but very probably was erected by David I., the founder of so many rich and grand ecclesiastical structures. Its nave was, in 1424, destroyed by fire, and, in its present form, has a more modern appearance than the rest of the pile. The roof of the chancel, erected by George Crichton, and ornamented with his armorial bearings as bishop of Dunkeld, is both elegant and durable. A plan was formed by James V. to erect in the in-

terior a throne and twelve stalls, for himself and the knights of the Thistle; but, in consequence of his sudden death, it was not carried into execution. The west end was of old used as a burying-place of the great, a sort of mimic Westminster abbey; but it was stripped of its tomb-stones, and converted into a stable for the horses of his dragoons, by Oliver Cromwell. Only the east end is now used as a place of worship, separated from the other end; and when last repaired, it was put, at the expense of nearly £4,000, into a condition corresponding with the grandeur of the fabric. Of the various chaplainries and altars which anciently existed in the church, St. Catherine's is the only one whose name survives. The aisle in which the altar stood is a recess on the south side, covering the burying vault of the family of the attainted Earl of Linlithgow. While sitting at "evensong" in the aisle, says tradition—and certainly in the church, says history—James IV. saw the strange masquerade, passed off upon him as an apparition, which warned him against his fatal expedition to England, terminating in the battle of Flodden. Sir Walter Scott has fitly introduced this vision into his *Marmion*, making Sir David Lindsay the narrator, and depicting the affair exactly as it is described by the historians of the time:—

"The wondering Monarch seemed to seek
For answer, and found none;
And when he raised his head to speak,
The monitor was gone.
The Marshal and myself had cast
To stop him as he outward past:
But lighter than the whirlwind's blast,
He vanished from our eyes,
Like sunbeam on the billow cast,
That glances but, and dies."

Immediately north of the church stands the magnificent ruin of the palace, the most remarkable object in Linlithgow. Its site is a peninsula projecting almost into the middle of the loch, and, when viewed from the north, has the appearance of an amphitheatre, with a descent on the three sides, and terrace-walks on the west. The palace occupies about an acre of ground, and though heavy in appearance from its almost total want of windows, and care-worn and haggard in aspect from the ruinousness of its condition, is still a picturesque and beautiful object; and, within these few years, it has undergone extensive repairs, with the view, both of preserving it from dilapidation, and of making a fuller disclosure of its beauties, under the sanction and at the expense of the government. At the head of the avenue leading up to it from the street is a fortified gateway, formerly ornamented with now the scarcely traceable insignia of the knightly orders of the Garter and the Golden fleece, St. Michael and St. Andrew, the last founded by James V., and the others presented to him respectively by Henry VIII. of England, Charles V. of Germany, and Francis I. of France. On the east side, at the head of a sweeping avenue still lined with trees, stands the grand gateway, with the place for the portcullis, but in an obsolete condition. Over the interior is a niche in which formerly stood an elegant statue of Pope Julius II., who presented James V. with the sword of state which still forms part of the Scottish regalia, and bought him up by flattery to oppose the progress of the Reformation. East of the grand gate lay the gardens. The palace consists all of polished stone, and is a large hollow quadrangle, generally five stories high, with towers at the corners. In the centre of the interior square was a fine well, adorned with several statues, and so constructed as occasionally to form high and beautiful jets d'eau, but now a mass of confused ruin. On the east side above the grand entrance was the Parliament hall, believed to

have been commenced by James IV., and finished and decorated by his successor. Originally it was a splendid apartment, with a beautifully ornamented chimney at one end, and surmounting a magnificent piazza; but it is now a roofless, ragged ruin. On the south side was the chapel, supposed to have been built by James V. At the north-west angle is a small department, called the King's dressing-closet, curiously ornamented, and looking out upon the lake. In one of the sides is a room 90 feet long, 30½ feet wide, and 33 feet high; having at one end a gallery with three arches. Many of the windows, and some of the doors, on the north or most modern and magnificent side, have, with accompanying ornaments, the initials of the name of James VI., by whom it was erected shortly after his visit to Scotland in 1617, the pediments over the windows bearing the date of 1619. On the west or oldest side, where a tower or peel-house formed the nucleus of the whole palace, is shown the apartment in which Queen Mary was born. Narrow galleries run quite round this side, to preserve the communication with the apartments. In one of the vaults below James III. found shelter from an attempt at assassination on the part of some of his rebellious subjects.

The site of the palace was, at the dawn of authentic history, a Roman fort or station, and sent off a communication, intended apparently to serve both as a road and as a line of defence, to Antoninus' wall, at a point in the parish of Falkirk nearly opposite Callendar-house. Edward I., according to Fordoun, built a peel or castle on the spot in 1300, and spent there the Christmas of next year. On settling the kingdom, and retiring to England in 1305, he left it garrisoned under the charge of Peter Lubard. Two years afterwards it was taken and demolished by Bruce, aided by the curious device and successful stratagem of the peasant Binny or Binnoch, the William Tell of Scotland. "Binny, who was known to the garrison, and had been employed in leading hay into the fort, communicated his design to a party of Scottish soldiers, whom he stationed in ambush near the gate. In his large wain he contrived to conceal eight armed men, covered with a load of hay; a servant drove the oxen, and Binny himself walked carelessly at his side. When the portcullis was raised, and the wain stood in the middle of the gateway, interposing a complete barrier to its descent, the driver cut the ropes which harnessed the oxen; upon which signal the armed men suddenly leapt from the cart, the soldiers in ambush rushed in, and so complete was the surprise, that with little resistance, the garrison were put to the sword, and the place taken." The castle was doomed to ruin by Bruce, who relied chiefly on the moral energy of his followers' courage, and little on the appliances of physical strengths and fortifications; but it appears to have been rebuilt by the English during their brief possession of Scotland under the minority of David II., and seems afterwards to have been improved or renovated by David himself. A precept of David granted the "peel of Linlithgow" to John Cairns, and enjoined him to "build it for the King's coming." The place was now occasionally, but in a very subordinate manner, a royal residence. Though James I. but seldom occupied it, several of his coins bear the legend, "Villa de Linlith." In 1424, in common with the town and with the nave of the church, it was set on fire; but whether it was slightly or ruinously injured, and who was its renovator or re-edifier, are matters not known. It was now called a palace, but may have been only a tower, having vaults below and comfortable apartments above, and but a degree stronger or more commodious than a peel-

house. James IV. built the eastern side of the present quadrangle, and preferred it to all his other residences. In the time of James V., who also made large additions to it, his consort, Mary of Guise, on being conducted to it, said "she had never seen a more princely palace;" and she afterwards proved the sincerity of her compliment, as far at least as the palaces of Scotland were concerned, by preferring it to any other of the King's residences, and spending in it a large part of her time. The pile in its final form, was completed by James VI. Though, after the union of the crowns, it suffered from desolation, it continued to be habitable till January 1746. When the royal army were on their march in pursuit of the Pretender's forces, Hawley's dragoons occupied the hall on the north side of the quadrangle, and, in the hurry of their departure, left some fires in a condition to ignite the building. Before the danger was discovered, the roof was mantled in flame; and, being covered with lead, it sent down such a shower of melted metal as entirely precluded any attempt to arrest the conflagration. Its vestiges of splendour and the beauty of its site, aided a little by imagination, still bring before the visitor's view the princely pile so cheerily sung in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.'

"Of all the palaces so fair
Built for the royal dwelling,
In Scotland, far beyond compare
Linlithgow is excellent;
And in its park in jovial June
How sweet the merry linnets' tune,
How blithe the blackbird's lay!
The wild buck bells from ferny brake,
The coot dives merry on the lake,
The saddest heart might pleasure take
To see a scene so gay."

No other edifices of Linlithgow demand notice. Nor even as to trade is there much to say. The Union canal passes along the rising ground on the south of the town, at the distance of from 70 to 450 yards from the High-street, and has a small basin there which used to be the scene of some traffic. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway passes between the canal and the town, and commands a good view of the church, the palace, and the lake; and its station there, besides serving for the town itself, is a considerable focus of communication for the surrounding country. The principal inns are the Star and Garter and the Red Lion. The town, in a general view, is more or less interested in all the manufactures which we noticed in our account of the parish; but its chief trade, for generations, has been the making of leather and shoes. The art of preparing leather is said to have been introduced by the soldiers of Cromwell; but, though still carried on with a degree of vigour, seems to be prosecuted with diminishing success. In 1793, there were 17 tanners, 18 curriers, and 13 skippers; and, in 1826, there were only 12 of the first class, 6 of the second, and 5 of the third. Shoemaking has moved parallel with the sister art, and shared its vicissitudes. During the continental war, the town supplied very large quantities of shoes to the army, besides sending supplies to Edinburgh and other markets; and it still, though in a noiseless and declining way, competes in the art with the brisker and more productive towns of Ayrshire. Trade in lint and linen yarn was at one time carried on to a great extent, and brought several persons handsome fortunes; but it long ago became extinct. Manufactures in the departments of beautiful damask linen, of diaper, of muslin, of carpets, and of stockings, have all been sanguinely introduced, flourishingly commenced, and carried on to extinction. A weekly market is held on Friday; and annual fairs are held on the Friday after the

second Tuesday of January, on the 25th of February, on the third Friday of April, on the second Thursday of June, on the second day of August, and on the first Friday of November. The town has an office of the Commercial Bank, an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, a news-room, a public library, several friendly societies, a total abstinence society, and some other institutions.

Linlithgow's earliest charter as a royal burgh, is dated in the reign of Robert II.; but it must have been a royal burgh at an earlier date, for in 1348 it and Lanark were made members of the court of four burghs in lieu of Roxburgh and Berwick, which had been seized by the English. Its council comprises 27 members, including provost, 4 bailies, dean of guild, and treasurer. The magistrates have power of jurisdiction over a mile in every direction beyond the royalty, but practically exercise it only within burgh. The village of BLACKNESS [see that article] stands on the territory of the burgh, and is nominally under the jurisdiction of the council, receiving annually from their nomination a delegate or bailie. Except in the most trifling police offences, the magistrates are relieved from all judicial care, whether criminal or civil, by the residence within the burgh of the sheriff-substitute. The corporation revenue arises chiefly from property, from the burgh mills, and from the market and bridge customs; and it amounted in 1832 to £710 17s. 6d.,—in 1865 to £444 odds. Water abounds from public wells, but is not distributed into the houses. The town is well-lighted at night with gas, the streets are kept tolerably clean, and the public peace is, in general, sufficiently preserved, all at a very small expense and from the burgh funds. The incorporated trades, eight in number, were early of opinion that their exclusive privileges did no good to themselves, and were mischievous to society. As at Hawick, Lanark, and some other places, the old practice of riding the marches is still observed, and takes place in June. The town's seal has on one side the figure of Michael the archangel,—his wings expanded, his foot treading on the belly of a serpent, and his spear piercing the reptile's head. The arms proper allude to some obscure legend respecting a dog found chained to a tree on the islet of the lake, and consist of the figure of a dog tied to a tree with the motto—'My fruit is fidelity to God and the King.' By act of parliament in 1621, Linlithgow was made custodian of the standard firloft measure, and intrusted with the distribution of copies of it among other burghs; while Stirling was the appointed place of the jug for liquids, Edinburgh of the ell, Perth of the reel, and Lanark of the pound. The firloft for oats and barley contained 31 Scotch pints, or 3,205½ cubic inches,—and for wheat and pease 21½ pints, or 2,197½ cubic inches; but, since the introduction of the imperial measures, it is a matter merely of antiquarian curiosity. Linlithgow had once an exclusive right of trade on the coast from the water of Cramond to the mouth of the Avon. Blackness was its port; and there it had warehouses and a custom-house establishment, and carried on a considerable commerce. Partly through its own decay, and partly through the influence of the family of Hamilton, Borrowstounness carried away its custom-house honours; and altogether, by successful rivalry, Queensferry took possession of its influence on the coast. So strenuous an opposition did Linlithgow make to the erection of Queensferry into a burgh, that it wrung by compromise, the hard terms from its rival, of the latter paying annually the sum of 10 merks Scotch, admitting the freemen of Linlithgow to all its immunities without reciprocity, and giving the Linlithgow burgesses through their dean-

of-guild the option of purchasing, before it was unloaded, half the cargo of every foreign ship which arrived. Linlithgow unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark, in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1840, 77; in 1865, 122. Parliamentary constituency in 1840, 80; in 1865, 130. Population of the municipal burgh in 1831, 3,187; in 1861, 3,693. Houses, 325. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 3,843. Houses, 349.

Linlithgow probably received its name from the Britons. King Achaius, according to fable and Sibbald, was the founder of the town, and erected on its site a cross which vulgar antiquaries have called King Cay's cross. From the similarity of name, but without any other evidence, the town has been identified with the Lindum of the Romans; and chiefly, if not altogether, on the vague testimony of tradition, it is thought to date as high as any existing town in Scotland. Before David I.'s accession, a chapel appears to have been erected on the promontory now occupied by the church and the palace; and during that monarch's reign, he had a castle in the place to overlook a grange which belonged to him, and to receive his person in the course of his ranging from manor to manor for consumption of the stock. But whether the castle occupied the site of the peel afterwards built and rebuilt by the English, and made the nucleus of the palace, is a point on which no document or monument seems to throw any light. David granted to the abbot and canons of Holyrood all the skins of the rams, sheep, and lambs of his demesne of Linlithgow. The place was then the King's town in demesne; and the rents and profits, or 'firms,' were let by the King to the community. At the demise of Alexander III., before it had yet obtained a charter, the town was governed by two bailies, John Raebuck and John de Mar, who, along with ten of the burghesses or principal inhabitants, were compelled, in 1296, to swear fealty to Edward I. The 'firms' had been mortgaged by Alexander III. to the King of Norway, and after the former's death, were allowed to run in arrear; and at two different dates writs of Edward I. were addressed "prepositis de Linlithgow," requiring the payment respectively of £59 2s. 1d., and of £7 4s. 10d., as arrears to the Norwegian King. In 1334, Edward Baliol transferred to Edward III. the constabulary, the town, and the castle of Linlithgow, as part of the price paid for the assistance given him to his short-lived usurpation. In 1386, Robert II. granted to his son-in-law, Sir William Douglas, £300 sterling out of the great customs of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen; and to other persons he granted various pensions out of the burgh-mails or great customs of Linlithgow. These grants are evidence that, in an age so uncommercial, the town possessed some trade, and had risen to considerable importance. Under the Regent Albany and James I., Linlithgow appears to have been unfortunate, and was twice burnt, first in 1411, and next in 1424. James II., at his marriage in 1449, settled on his bride, Mary of Gueldres, as her dower, the lordship of Linlithgow and other lands, amounting in value to 10,000 crowns; James III., at his marriage in 1468, to Margaret of Denmark, settled on her, as her dower in the event of his demise, the palace of Linlithgow with its circumjacent territory; and James IV., at his marriage in 1503, with Margaret of England, gave her, in dower, the whole lordship of Linlithgow, with the palace and its jurisdiction and privileges. In 1517, Stirling and his followers, who had attempted to assassinate Meldrum on the road to Leith, seized the palace, at a moment probably when it

was very slenderly guarded; but they were speedily pursued by De la Bastie, the regent's lieutenant, and were beleagured and captured. In 1526 occurred the battle of Linlithgow, which was designed to rescue James V. from the domination of the Earl of Angus, and which led to the slaughter of the Earl of Lennox by Sir James Hamilton, after quarter had been given. Hamilton was rewarded by Angus for his truculent deed with the captaincy of the palace; and afterwards becoming a favourite of James V., he showed the faithlessness and atrocity of his nature by attempts, both in the palace of Linlithgow and in that of Holyrood, to assassinate the King.

In 1540, James V., by a special charter, empowered the town, for the first time, to add a provost to their magistracy; and in the same year, while Mary of Guise, after her marriage festivities had been celebrated in Fife and at Stirling, was delighting herself with the beauty and luxuries of Linlithgow palace, Sir David Lindsay's Satire of the three Estates was represented before the King, the Queen, the ladies of the court, and the authorities and common inhabitants of the town, and appeared, in spite of its utter grossness, to please all parties. On the 7th December, 1542, Mary, afterwards Queen of Scotland, was born in the palace; and as the infant remained many months there with her mother, under exciting public circumstances, the place became the frequent scene of political intrigue. In 1545, a parliament met at Linlithgow on the 1st of October, and again on the 1st and the 19th of December. In 1552, a provincial council of the clergy was held in it. In 1559, the Earl of Argyle, Lord James Stewart and John Knox came to Linlithgow on their celebrated march from Perth to Edinburgh, and demolished the monastic houses. About this period some houses in the town were the property and occasionally the residence of the Duke of Chatelherault and other highly distinguished courtiers. On the 23d of January, 1569-70, the Regent Moray, in passing through the town, was shot, in revenge of a private injury, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. The house from which the assassin took his aim belonged to Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews, and stood on a site now occupied by a plain lumpish tenement; and it had a projecting balcony overlooking a narrow part of the street, and affording full command of the Regent's person while he moved slowly and on horseback. The murder is the subject of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of 'Cadzow-castle'; and the carbine with which it was perpetrated is preserved at Hamilton-palace. The assassin escaped, fled to France, and remained in voluntary exile. Some months after the murder, the English army which entered Scotland to revenge the Regent's death, or readjust the arrangements which it had unsettled, burnt the Duke of Chatelherault's house in Linlithgow, and threatened to destroy the whole town. The parliament, during that distracted year, was proposed to be held in Linlithgow; but the Regent Lennox, marching thither in October, prevented the intended meeting. In 1584, the rents both of money and victual of the lordship of Linlithgow were appropriated for supporting Blackness-castle. In 1585, a parliament was held in the town for establishing the Protestant councillors who had recently placed themselves at the head of James VI.'s government. At the King's marriage in 1592, the barony, lands, and palace were, according to former usage, given in dowry to his bride, the Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1596, Linlithgow afforded refuge to the King from the tumult of Edinburgh; and seven years later, it shared the grief and degradation of the metropolis, resulting from James's accession to the

English crown, and his consequent abandonment of his native palaces. In 1617, the King, in the course of his visit to Scotland, made a progress to Linlithgow; and at his entrance to the town, was met by James Wiseman, the burgh pedagogue, enclosed in a plaster figure resembling a lion, and was addressed by him in the following doggerel speech:—

"Thrice royal sir, here do I you beseech,
Who art a lion, to hear a lion's speech;
A miracle! for since the days of Æsop,
No lion, till those days, a voice dared raise up
To such a majesty! Then, king of men,
The king of beasts speaks to thee from his den,
Who, though he now enclosed be in plaster,
When he was free, was Lithgow's wise schoolmaster."

In 1633, Charles I., when at Edinburgh, intended to visit Linlithgow, and had the palace put in order for his reception, but did not accomplish his object. In 1646, when Edinburgh was scourged by the plague, Linlithgow afforded refuge to the senators of the university, and flung open her palace for the session of parliament. In 1662, on the anniversary of the Restoration, the town signalized itself by so strange an act of succumbency to the Stuarts as was without a parallel even in the excited and tumultuous times in which it occurred,—the burning of the Solemn League and Covenant. The deed must be regarded, however, rather as a wanton expression of zeal to which the many were impelled by a few, than as an act authorized by the magistrates, or approved by the sober portion of the community. The chief actors were Mr. Milne, one of the bailies, and Mr. Ramsay, then minister of the parish, a renegade from the cause of the Covenant, trimming in the most servile manner for ecclesiastical promotion. The town gave a sumptuous entertainment to James VII. when in Scotland before his accession to the throne; and it is said to have long felt the pressure of the debt incurred by getting up, on the occasion, a magnificent display. During the rebellion of 1745-6, Linlithgow suffered severely, being then, as we have seen, denuded of the physical attractions, as formerly of the political importance, of its palace. In 1842, amidst an universal turn-out of the inhabitants, as well as a great gathering from the surrounding country, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, on their way from Perthshire to Edinburgh, passed slowly through Linlithgow, when, it is said, "they looked long and anxiously at what was once one of the noblest of Scotland's royal palaces, and now only a picturesque ruin." Linlithgow gave the title of Earl to the family of Livingstone, also Earls of Callendar, attainted in 1716 in consequence of James, the fifth Earl, taking part in the first rebellion, in favour of the dethroned Stuarts.

LINLITHGOW-BRIDGE, a village partly in the parish of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire, but chiefly in the parish of Linlithgow, Linlithgowshire. It stands at both ends of the bridge over the Avon, on the road from Linlithgow to Falkirk, about a mile west of Linlithgow. The bridge was built about 1650, by Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow; and the customs of it were granted by Charles II., in 1677, to George, Earl of Linlithgow. A little above it is the viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway over the Avon, with 20 arches of beautiful masonry, some of them upwards of 90 feet high. Adjacent to the village is a large calico-printing establishment, which affords employment to a good number of the inhabitants. Population of the Stirlingshire portion, 140; of the Linlithgowshire portion, 420. Houses in the Stirlingshire portion, 36; in the Linlithgowshire portion, 87.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN, a county lying along the south side of the frith of Forth, nearly midway between the German ocean and the frith of Clyde. Its outline, in a general view, is triangular, with sides facing the north, the south-east, and the west. The northern side is nearly straight in outline, but suffers intrusions each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep, upon both its angles; the south-west side is indented by the parish of Mid-Calder 2 miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$; and the west side has an indentation of a square, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile deep, along the north side of Blairmuckhill-burn,—a projection, immediately north of this, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad,—and again an indentation nearly semicircular, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the chord, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles deep. The county is bounded on the north by the frith of Forth, which divides it from the detached part of Perthshire and from Fifeshire; on the south-east, except at the indentation from Mid-Calder, by the river Almond and its tributary Brieich-water, which divide it from Edinburghshire; and on the west by Blairmuckhill-burn, Barbachlaw-burn, Calder-water, and artificial lines which divide it from Lanarkshire, and mainly by Avon-water, and its tributary Polness-burn, which divide it from Stirlingshire. Measuring in straight lines, it extends on the north side 15 miles; on the south-east side $20\frac{1}{2}$; and on the west side $14\frac{1}{2}$. But, in consequence of the peculiar outline of the west side, the south-west half of the county is nearly a parallelogram $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $7\frac{1}{2}$, while the other half is very nearly a regular isosceles triangle, the longest side lying along the Forth. The area, according to Armstrong's map of the Lothians, is only 112 square miles, or 71,680 statute acres; but, according to the Ordnance survey, it is 127 square miles or 81,113 statute acres.

The surface, though almost all champaign, is waving and beautifully diversified, nowhere subsiding over more than a very small space into flatness. Its eminences, with a few gentle exceptions, are rising grounds, knolls, elongated hillocks, and inconsiderable hills; and all, while they impart variety and picturesqueness to the landscape, very trivially subtract from the value of the ground, either bearing aloft arrays of thriving plantation, or affording verdant and good pasturage, or yielding their sides and their summits to the dominion of the plough. The most remarkable of them form a range or rather line of summits from Bowden, on the march of Torphichen and Linlithgow parishes, obliquely south-eastward through the middle of the county. Cairn-maple, the most prominent summit of the line, rising up on the march between the parishes of Torphichen and Bathgate, has an altitude of 1,498 feet above the level of the sea. The Kipps-hills, the Knock-hills, and the Drumcross-hills, all form conspicuous parts of this range, but do not rise to any great elevation. Cocklerue, or Cuckold le Roi, near its west end, is one of its principal summits, yet attains a height of only 500 feet. More noticeable eminences, because delightfully picturesque, are variously distributed throughout the northern parts of the county along the Forth. The most conspicuous are Mons-hill, Craigie-hill, and Dundas-hill in Dalmeny, Craigton-hill and Binns-hill in Abercorn, and Irongarth in the parish of Linlithgow. All the heights of the county command uncommonly varied and pleasing views of the Lothians,—of Stirlingshire,—of the fine expanse of the Forth, with its shores receding in gentle and undulating slopes, sprinkled with the seats of the nobility and gentry, and richly ornamented with wood,—of the varied and fine southern exposure of Fifeshire,—and of dimly-seen mountain-ranges

forming a serrated sky-line in the far perspective. The middle and western districts of the county are the most hilly; the northern are the most beautiful, and become at intervals nearly luscious in their sweetness; the southern are the most tame and least valuable, containing much moorland and morass, and swelling into few considerable or pleasant rising grounds.

The principal streams of the county are the Almond, across its southern division and along its south-eastern boundary, and the Avon 12 miles along its western boundary. Logie-water, a tributary of the Avon in Torphichen parish, drains much of the western division, through its head-waters, Barbauchlaw-burn and Ballenerieff-water. Broxburn, and several smaller streamlets, drain the eastern division, and run into the Almond. Nethermill-burn, Dolphinston-burn, and some tiny brooks, run northward to the Forth. The streams are sufficient for the purposes of draining and irrigation, and enrich the county with much water-power for the driving of machinery; but they are wholly uninteresting to the angler, the operations of agriculture and manufacture having forced the finny tribes from their haunts. The only lakes are one on the boundary between Dalmeny and Kirkliston, Lochcoat in Torphichen, and Linlithgow-loch in the parish of Linlithgow. The Forth, both as an object of ornament and as a contributor of profit, is of great importance to the county, cheering the inhabitants by its changeful phases of beauty, and supplying fish for food, sites for manufactories, and harbours for traffic. On the beach at the western extremity, 2,000 acres are left dry at every reflux of the tide; but except at this point, the coast, for the most part, rises suddenly into a ridge adorned by culture and plantations. The Forth, along the whole, displays a singular variety of aspects; and, washing or forming hills and promontories, winding bays and mimic estuaries, lofty shores, cultivated fields, and brilliant mansions and parks, takes the appearance of a great lake, a noble river, or a broad sea, according to the points of view in which it is seen. Medicinal springs exist near the village of Torphichen, on the estate of Kippis in the same parish, near Carubber-house in the parish of Linlithgow, near the church of Ecclesmachan, and in the vicinity of Borrowstounness.

Linlithgowshire abounds with the most useful minerals. Coal, in a workable state, exists in almost every district, and was well-known, and generally worked, so early as during the reign of Alexander III. A coal mine at Borrowstounness was worked beneath the sea half-way across the frith, and had a principal outlet or shaft half-a-mile from the shore at a moat or quay in 12 feet depth of water. The average annual coal-produce of the county, about 35 years ago, was 44,000 tons; but it has since then been greatly increased. Limestone everywhere abounds, and is manufactured at great profit, and distributed to general advantage. Freestone seems to stretch beneath the whole county; and, for the most part, but especially toward the coast, it is of excellent quality. Several kinds of trap-rock abound in the hills. A basaltic rock, with many of its pillars in the form of well-defined regular prisms, and the rest columnar masses separated by grooves, forms an almost perpendicular breastwork 60 or 70 feet high, and 750 feet long, on the south side of Dundas-hill in the parish of Dalmeny. Shell-marl lies athwart a bog of about 9 acres near the foot of the basaltic colonnade, and occurs also in Linlithgow-loch, and in the parishes of Abercorn and Uphall. Ironstone abounds in Borrowstounness, Torphichen, Bathgate, Abercorn,

and probably other parishes. Veins of silver were formerly worked in the parishes of Bathgate and Linlithgow, but eventually became either uncomensating, or exhausted. Fuller's earth, potter's clay, brick clay, and red chalk are found in the parish of Uphall.

The county, though aggregately rich in its agricultural capabilities, has nearly all varieties of soil, from bad to the best. Of the whole area, according to proximate calculation, 19,900 acres are clay, either of prime carse kind, or otherwise of good quality; 22,700 are clay, on a cold bottom; 9,500 are loam; 9,500 are light gravel and sand; 14,000 are moorland and high rocky ground; 1,500 are moss; and the remaining 460 are occupied by lakes and rivers. Owing to the general lowness of the county, its nearness to the Forth, and the prevalence of south-west winds, its climate is, in general, temperate as to heat, and moderately dry, neither very cold nor very sultry, characterized rather by gentle showers than by violent rains, and is altogether, if not prime, at least of the second-rate character enjoyed in the kingdom. During the Scoto-Saxon period, a profusion of natural wood seems everywhere to have waved over the surface; and this, in an age when pasturage formed the prime object of attention to the exclusion or depreciation of tillage, must have been quite congenial to the interests of husbandry. An expanse of natural wood, 70 acres in extent, still exists near Kinneil house on the Forth. During very many years past, the landowners have paid great attention to planting, and, besides richly embellishing the lower grounds, have spread out expanses of thriving wood on the moorland heights. All the area, too, is, with fractional exceptions, enclosed by almost all the variety of stone and hedge fences which ingenuity has contrived.

David I. was, in his day, the greatest farmer in West as well as in Mid-Lothian; was probably the introducer, or at least the improver, of horticulture; and certainly, on his grange at Linlithgow, practised husbandry with a skill and success which his barons could not excel, and which, however incognizant of the true principles of agriculture, must have had benign results at the midnight hour of the dark ages. Yet, while the cultivators were almost all villevyns who laboured, not for their own profit, but for the benefit of others, agriculture could not be carried on with much amelioration to its art. Throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, and for ages afterwards, every manor had its village, its mill, its kiln, its malthouse, and its common for the general use of the villagers. The husbandmen used oxen in their ploughs and waggons; they cultivated the same grain; they pastured the same beasts; they aimed at the same profits. Yet, throughout the Scoto-Saxon period, especially during the peaceful reign of Alexander III., there was a slow progress of melioration, similar in its causes and character to that experienced in Berwickshire, Haddingtonshire, and Edinburghshire. But the rancorous war of 70 years which followed the demise of Alexander III. plunged the whole county into ruin. The charters of the period are crowded with records of devastation. Domestic feuds were to the full as destructive as foreign inroads. During the feud between Earl Douglas and Crichton, the Chancellor, for example, Crichton, in 1445, ravaged the Earl's manor of Abercorn, and, among other waste, drove away a race of mares, which he had brought from Flanders. All the intercourses of life were oppressive, the strong constantly overpowering the weak. The art of cultivating the ground, with the exception that gardening became general in the reign of

James VI., appears to have helplessly weltered under the blows inflicted on it till about the close of the first quarter of last century. The formation of the society of improvers in 1723 probably gave the first impulse to Linlithgowshire, as to other counties. A sale of manure, at one shilling a bushel, by one Higgins and his copartners at Cuffabouts, near Borrowstounness, in 1725, seems an indication of returning enterprize. John, Earl of Stair, began, in 1728, to introduce, from his residence in the parish of Kirkliston, new maxims of husbandry, and new modes of cultivation; he was the first who practised the horse-hoeing husbandry; he sowed artificial grasses; and he cultivated turnips, cabbages, and carrots by the plough. Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, imitated and even excelled the illustrious Earl of Stair; but they both died in the decade of 1740, before their plans were matured, or their principles duly appreciated. About 25 years before the close of the century, a race of projectors arose who went beyond the noblemen in usefulness,—some practical farmers, who, with clear heads, enterprising hearts, and sufficient capital, professionally undertook to rent farms and estates with design to improve them, and then, for an adequate profit, relinquished them to farmers who had less skill but were willing to learn. The system of agriculture now pursued is, in all respects, similar to that of the other Lothians.

In 1854, the number of landowners in Linlithgowshire was 164; and the old valued rental, in Scotch money, of each of 54 of them, was not above £50,—of 24, not above £100,—of 35, not above £200,—of 22, not above £500,—of 13, not above £1,000,—of 10 not above £2,000,—of 3, not above £5,000,—of 1, not above £10,000,—and of 1, upwards of £10,000. The number of occupiers of land paying each a rent of less than £10 sterling is 34. Most farms have an extent of from 70 to 200 acres; but some rise to 300 acres, while others comprehend only 50 acres or less. The farm-steads, generally, are in a creditable and neat condition. In 1854, according to the statistics obtained for the Board of Trade, by the Highland and Agricultural Society, the number of imperial acres under wheat was 2,850; under barley, 4,653½; under oats, 12,883¾; under rye, 35½; under bere, 5½; under beans, 1,763¾; under pease, 22¾; under vetches, 402¾; under turnips, 4,856¾; under potatoes, 1,627¼; under mangel-wurzel, 33¾; under carrots, 6½; under cabbage, 10¾; under flax, 187¾; under turnip-seed, 57; in bare fallow, 670; in grass in the rotation of the farm, 20,358; in permanent pasture, 8,567¼; in irrigated meadow, 304; in sheep-walks, 3,163; under wood, 3,321½; in a waste condition, 2,594; and in house-steads, roads, fences, &c., 1,587. The live stock comprised 2,223 horses, 3,489 milch cows, 1,932 calves, 5,563 other bovine cattle, 8,056 ewes, gimmers, and ewe-hoggs, 6,183 tups, wethers, and wether-hoggs, and 2,093 swine. The estimated gross produce of the chief crops in 1854, was 89,775 bushels of wheat, 180,323 bushels of barley, 470,256 bushels of oats, 168 bushels of bere, 50,707 bushels of beans, 73,336 tons of turnips, and 5,532 tons of potatoes; and the estimated average produce per imperial acre was 31½ bushels of wheat, 38¾ bushels of barley, 36½ bushels of oats, 32 bushels of bere, 28¾ bushels of beans, 15 tons and 2 cwt. of turnips, and 3 tons 8 cwt. of potatoes. The average fcar prices in the years 1848–1854 were 47s. 5½d. for wheat, 28s. 5d. for barley, 20s. 9¾d. for oats, 34s. 3d. for pease, 51s. 5½d. for malt, and 16s. 0½d. for oatmeal.

Considering its rich facilities as to coal, useful minerals, central position, and ample means of com-

munication by both land and sea, Linlithgowshire is poor in manufactures. A cotton-mill and a flax-mill at Blackburn, some tanneries and shoe-making establishments at Linlithgow, a bleachfield and a paper-mill on the Avon, the ironworks and pottery of Borrowstounness, a soap-making establishment at Queensferry, about 540 hand-loom at Bathgate and Whitburn, kept in motion by the manufacturers of Glasgow, small ship-building yards, and two or three distilleries and breweries, constitute nearly the whole amount of outward manufacturing display. The traffic in coal is very extensive, and employs more persons than any thing else except agriculture; the traffic in freestone and iron is also of some importance; but traffic in all other departments combined is very inconsiderable. The county is traversed by all the three great roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by a great number of subordinate roads, by the Union canal, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, by the Bathgate branch railway, and by the Slamannan and Borrowstounness portions of the Monkland system of railway.

The royal burghs of the county are Linlithgow and Queensferry. Its seaports are Borrowstounness, Queensferry, and Blackness. Its other towns and principal villages are Bathgate, Whitburn, Blackburn, Broxburn, Kirkliston, Linlithgow-Bridge, Bridgeness, Cuffabouts, Grangepans, Muirhouses, Newton of Abercorn, Philipston, Dalmeny, Winchburgh, Uphall, Ecclesmachan, Blackridge, Torphichen, Armadale, Longridge, and Livingstone. Among the principal mansions are Kinnel-house, the Duke of Hamilton; Hopetoun-house, the Earl of Hopetoun; Dalmeny-park, the Earl of Roseberry; Kirkhill and Amondell, the Earl of Buchan; Binns-house, Sir W. C. C. Dalzell, Bart.; Polkemmet, Sir William Baillie, Bart.; Wall-house, Andrew Gilson, Esq.; Grange-house, Henry Cadell, Esq.; Carden-house, Admiral Sir James Hope; Houston-house, Norman Shairp, Esq.; and Craigie-hall, W. E. Hope Vere, Esq.

Linlithgowshire sends one member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 702; in 1865, 831. The sheriff and commissary courts are held at Linlithgow every Tuesday and Friday during session. The sheriff small debt ordinary court is held at Linlithgow every Friday. The sheriff small debt circuit court is held at Bathgate on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and October. The justice of peace small debt court is held on the first and third Tuesday of every month. The court of quarter sessions is held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of August. The number of committals for crime, in the year, within the county, was 37 in the average of 1836–1840, 83 in the average of 1841–1845, 82 in the average of 1846–1850, and 73 in the average of 1851–1860. The sums paid for expenses of criminal prosecutions in the years 1846–1852 varied from £311 to £1,487 in the year. The total number of persons confined in the jail of Linlithgow within the year ending 30th June 1860, was 157; the average duration of the confinement of each was 39 days; and the net cost of their confinement per head, after deducting earnings, was £19 7s. 11d. All the parishes of the county, except one, are assessed for the poor; and a combination poor-house for 8 of the parishes was built in 1855. The number of registered poor in the year 1852–3 was 1,061; in the year 1863–4, 1,078. The number of casual poor in 1852–3, was 726; in 1863–4, 1,325. The sum expended on the registered poor in 1852–3 was £4,684; in 1863–4, £6,799. The sum expended on the casual poor in 1852–3 was £591; in 1863–4, £331. The assessment for prisons in

1835 was £540 11s. 10l., and for rogue-money, £750. The valued rental in 1674 was £75,018 Scots; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1849, was £122,242; and as assessed in 1865-6, exclusive of the value of railways and canals, was £163,593. Population in 1801, 17,844; in 1811, 19,451; in 1821, 22,685; in 1831, 23,291; in 1841, 26,872; in 1861, 38,645. Males in 1861, 19,868; females, 18,777. Inhabited houses in 1861, 5,392; uninhabited, 166; building, 27.

There are in Linlithgowshire 12 entire parishes, and part of 2 other parishes. One of the parts is in the presbytery of Edinburgh; but the other part, and all the entire parishes, are in the presbytery of Linlithgow, which also comprises 2 parishes of Edinburghshire, and 5 parishes of Stirlingshire; and the whole are in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1851, the number of places of worship within the county was 37; of which 12 belonged to the Established church, 11 to the Free church, 6 to the United Presbyterian church, 2 to the Original Secession church, 2 to the Independents, 2 to the Evangelical Union, 1 to the Mormonites, and 1 to an isolated congregation. The number of sittings in 8 of the Established places of worship was 4,690; in 8 of the Free church places of worship, 2,675; in 5 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 2,653; in the 2 Original Secession meeting-houses, 775; in the 2 Independent chapels, 590; in the 2 Evangelical Union chapels, 560; in the Mormonite place of worship, 100. The maximum attendance on the census Sabbath, at 6 of the Established places of worship, was 1,639; at 9 of the Free church places of worship, 1,950; at 5 of the United Presbyterian places of worship, 1,831; at the 2 Original Secession meeting-houses, 195; at 1 of the Independent chapels, 100; at the 2 Evangelical Union chapels, 182; at the Mormonite place of worship, 35; and at the isolated congregation's place of worship, 11. There were in 1851, in Linlithgowshire, 34 public day-schools, attended by 1,731 males and 1,302 females,—16 private day-schools, attended by 376 males and 438 females,—10 evening-schools for adults, attended by 183 males and 61 females,—and 51 Sabbath-schools, attended by 1,142 males and 1,423 females.

A Culdee establishment was organized at Abercorn about the year 650; and this, in 634, became the seat of the short-lived bishopric of the Picts. Linlithgowshire was for several generations part of the diocese of Lindisfarne, and was afterwards comprehended in that of St. Andrews. The ancient deaconry of Linlithgow had probably the same limits as the modern presbytery, and, at all events, included not only the whole county itself, but several parishes in Stirlingshire and Edinburghshire. At Kirkliston the bishop of St. Andrews had a sort of sovereignty under the King's grant, extending to all the lands of the see south of the Forth. During the short-lived Protestant bishopric of Edinburgh, Linlithgowshire was included in its territory. Though the knights of St. John had their seat at Torphichen, there were anciently in the county few religious houses. Two monasteries and a hospital at Linlithgow, and a Carmelite convent near Queensferry, were the chief. See TORPHICHEN. The seal of the presbytery of Linlithgow, composed of brass, and larger than a crown-piece, was discovered about 70 years ago in an old repository. Engraved round it are the words, 'Sigillum presbiterii Linlichovo'; and in the centre of it are a legend, some decorations, and the date 1583.

At the Christian epoch, Linlithgowshire was inhabited by the British tribe of the Gadeni. But its civil history, so far as peculiar to itself, has almost

all been rapidly sketched in our articles on Linlithgow and Blackness. Cairns and sepulchral tumuli, the monuments of the more ancient inhabitants, exist on the Loch-coat hills, on the Forth near Barnbuckle-castle, in the vicinity of the village of Kirkliston, and on the south bank of the Almond at Livingstone. Remarkable standing-stones, Druidical or monumental, occur in the wood of Abercorn, in the vicinity of Bathgate, and in the parish of Torphichen. Vestiges of British forts exist on Cuckold le Roi hill in Linlithgow, on Bowden-hill in Torphichen, and on Cairnpaple-hill and Binns-hill, south-eastward in the Bowden range. Agricola, after conquering the Lothians, passed, in the year 83, from Carriden to the opposite shore of the Forth in search of the Horestii. Twenty years later was constructed from Carriden to the Clyde, ANTONINUS' WALL: which see. From the Roman station at Cramond, a Roman road proceeded by Barnbuckle-hill, and across Ecklin moor, where its remains continue distinct, westward to the end of the wall at Carriden. Roman towers were reared along the Forth, but cannot now be traced. Vestiges of a small Roman camp occur a little east of Abercorn. Edwin, who assumed the Northumbrian sceptre in the year 617, stretched his jurisdiction from the Humber to the Avon, and laid the foundation of a power over even the northern extremity of this kingdom which occasioned Linlithgowshire, in common with the other Lothians, to be known to Kenneth, the son of Alpin, and the leader of the Scots to the conquest of the country, by the name of Saxonia. The chief strengths of the ages succeeding the Scottish conquests, are the peel, afterwards enlarged or re-edified into the palace, of Linlithgow, the peel of Livingstone, the square tower of Newyearfield, the castles of Blackness, Barnbuckle, Kinneil, Abercorn, Niddrie, Mannerston, and Bridge-house, vestiges of a castle which gave a retreat to Walter Steward of Scotland, in a morass near Bathgate, the tower-house of Meidhope, Castlelyon below Kinneil-castle, and now overflowed by the frith, the tower of Torphichen, and a ruined baronial residence at West Binny. Existing peerages of the county are Hopetoun, Torphichen, and Abercorn, and extinct ones are Livingstone and Linlithgow.

West Lothian first appears on record as a sheriffdom or shire, in the reign of Malcolm IV.; it continued to be so in full power during the long reign of William the Lion, and nominally, though the sheriffs passed away, till the accession of Robert Bruce. The district now became a constabulary, and remained under this subordinate form till probably the reign of James I. or James II. West Lothian was again in undoubted possession of the honours of a sheriffdom in the reign of James III., though when or how it reacquired them are points not known. In the progress of weakness and distraction, the office of sheriff became hereditary. In 1600, it was granted to James Hamilton, the eldest son of Claude, Lord Paisley, and to his heirs; and soon after the Restoration, it was given hereditarily to John Hope of Hopetoun, the ancestor of the Earls of Hopetoun. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the Earl of Hopetoun claimed as compensation £3,000 for the sheriffdom of Linlithgow, and for the sheriffwick of Bathgate, the regality of St. Andrews at Kirkliston, the bailiary of Crawfordmuir, and the regality of Kirkcubright, sums which made a total of £7,500, and was allowed £4,569. Kirkliston and other lands were a regality with an attached bailiary. Bathgate was long a barony, and afterwards became a separate sheriffwick. Torphichen was a regality first of the knights of St. John, and next of the Lords Torphichen.

Other regalities were Kinneil under the Duke of Hamilton, Philipston first under the monks of Culross, and afterwards under the Earl of Stair, and Brighouse and Ogleface under the Earl of Linlithgow. Linlithgow was a hereditary royal bailiary belonging, like the last-named regality, to the Linlithgow family. Baronial jurisdictions were Abercorn, Livingstone, Carubber, Dalmeny, Barnbougle, and Strathbrock. These various jurisdictions, solicited by the ambition, and granted by the impolicy, of former times, confounded rather than promoted the justice of Linlithgowshire, and were long prostituted to the interests of individuals rather than dedicated to general convenience.

LINN. See LIN.

LINN OF DESKFORD. See DESKFORD.

LINNDEAN. See LINDEAN.

LINNHE (LOCH), an arm of the sea, deflecting from the Sound of Mull, opposite the eastern extremity of the island of Mull, and projecting north-eastward between the district of Appin on the right, and the districts of Morvern and Ardgour on the left, in Argyshire. It is about 22 miles in length, and about 5 miles in average breadth. It contains the island of Lismore, the island of Shuna, and some smaller islands. It extends nearly on a line with the southern or broader part of the Sound of Mull. Its junction with that part of the sound sends off the narrow part of the sound to the north-west, and Loch-Etive to the east-north-east. Its south-east side, opposite the upper part of Lismore, sends off Loch-Creran. Its head washes the south-western extremity of Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, and forks into Loch-Eil toward the north-east, and Loch-Leven toward the east, both of which lie on the boundary between Argyshire and Inverness-shire. But the part of Loch-Eil, so long as on that boundary, or before suddenly deflecting westward in the neighbourhood of Fort William, is often regarded as part of Loch-Linnhe, so as to share its name.

LINNHE-WATER, a mountain streamlet, of brief course, but brilliant current, flowing into the head of Loch-Long, on the boundary between Argyshire and Dumbartonshire.

LINNHOUSE. See LINHOUSE.

LINNMILL-BURN, a streamlet running on the boundary between Dalmeny and Abercorn, to the frith of Forth, in Linlithgowshire. It makes a waterfall of 75 feet in leap over a whin-rock precipice, in the neighbourhood of Springfield.

LINTALEE. See JEDBURGH.

LINTHILL. See EYEMOUTH and LILLIESLEAF.

LINTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of West Linton and the village of Carlops, in the north-west of Peebles-shire. It is bounded by the counties of Lanark and Edinburgh, and by the parishes of Newlands and Kirkurd. Its length southward is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The North Esk rises at its northern extremity, runs 4 miles south-eastward along its north-eastern boundary, receives from within it the pretty little tribute of Carlops burn, and, just when entering Edinburghshire, partly washes, partly forms the classic scenery of HABBIE'S HOWE: see that article. Medwin-water flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the western boundary to Garvaldfoot, there very curiously splits itself into two streams, the larger one, which retains the name of the Medwin, debouching into Lanarkshire to fall eventually into the Clyde, and the smaller one running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther along the boundary, to assume the name of the Tarth, and to join the Lyne in a progress to the Tweed. Lyne-water rises on the west side of Weather-law, within half-a-mile of the source of

the North-Esk, and flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the interior of the parish, and 2 miles southward along its eastern boundary. Numerous tributaries of the Lyne drain the sides of the parish; but the most considerable of them is West-water, a streamlet $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, running obliquely through the interior to the Lyne's right bank. Slipperfield-loch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the mouth of West-water, measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference. Around it on all sides stretches an expanse of heathy moor, 2,000 or 2,500 acres in extent, some small parts of which have been reclaimed. Three-fourths of the entire area of the parish are hilly or mountainous, —either heathy upland of little value, or good hill-pasture. In the north-east corner is a moor similar to that around Slipperfield-loch, but smaller in extent. Beautiful stripes of arable land stretch along the Lyne, and the lower part of the North Esk. The soil on the low grounds of the Esk is clay superincumbent on limestone, and on other ploughed grounds is either a sandy loam upon a gravelly bottom, remarkably well suited to the turnip and the potato, or a reclaimed and progressively improving moss. The aggregate of ploughed land is about 4,000 acres, and of land under wood about 400 acres. The parish is famous for its variety of the Cheviot breed of sheep. Excellent white freestone is worked at Deepsykehead and at Spittlehaugh, and is carried from the former place to every part of Peebles-shire. Coal is mined at Carlops, at Coalyburn, and at Harlamuir. Limestone is burnt at Carlops, and at Whitefield, and occurs also, of excellent quality, at Spittlehaugh and at Badensgill. Lead has been repeatedly but vainly searched for in the hill called Leadlaw. Fuller's earth occurs in a small seam below Bridgehouse on the Lyne. Blue marl lies in a stratum two feet thick above the lime-rocks of Carlops and Spittlehaugh. Many pebbles are found of great beauty, and similar in kind to the Cairngorm stone. A mineral spring, called Heaven-aqua well, somewhat resembling the spa of Tunbridge, bubbles up to the north of Linton village. There are 22 landowners with a rental of upwards of £100; and two of them are resident. Assessed property in 1860, £9,263. Estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £14,000. The road from Edinburgh to Biggar traverses the parish south-westward, nearly through its middle; and a branch road strikes off thence, down the Lyne toward Moffat and Peebles. The village of Linton, or West Linton, stands on the latter road, on the Lyne, 11 miles north-north-east of Biggar, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Edinburgh. It is irregularly built, and has an antique and curious appearance, a considerable proportion of the houses presenting their gables to the street. Most of its inhabitants are weavers, or traders dependent on its market. Though finely situated for a woollen manufacture, lying in the vicinity of coal, on a stream of much water-power, and in the midst of a sheep country, its manufacturing connexion is solely the weaving of cotton fabrics for houses in Glasgow. It has been celebrated from time immemorial for its sheep markets, four of which used to be held in the year; but now all the business, though very great, is done on the last Tuesday of June. The village is a burgh-of-regality under the Earl of Wemyss. Pennicuik, in his Poetical Address, in 1689, to the Prince of Orange, calls it "the submetropolitan of Tweeddale." The village gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Traquair. Population of the village, 512. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,577; in 1861, 1,534. Houses, 288.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl

of Wemyss. Stipend, £232 14s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £115 7s. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £35 for retired schoolmaster, and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1781. There is a Free church preaching-station at Carlops, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £114 3s. 3d. There is an United Presbyterian church at the village of Linton. The parish, or kirk-town, has its name from a linn or the Lyne, and anciently had the adjunct to that name of Roderick. The church of Linton-Roderick, from the reign of David I. till the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Kelso. In the 13th century, a chaplainry, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was established at Ingliston, in the south-west corner of the parish. A chapel, attached to an hospital, anciently stood on the Lyne, at a place to which it gave the name of Chapel-hill.

LINTON, a parish on the north-east border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded on the north-north-east by England, and on other sides by the parishes of Yetholm, Morebattle, Eckford, and Sprouston. Its length south-south-westward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Its post-town is Kelso, 6 miles to the north-west; though Yetholm to the east, and especially Morebattle to the south, are much nearer. Kail-water forms the boundary-line for a mile on the south, and a small tributary of that stream for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles on the west. The south-west corner is a beautiful level, 300 acres in extent, rising only a few inches above the Kail, subject to inundations, and forming part of a lovely plain of 12,000 or 15,000 acres, surrounded on all sides by green and arable ascents, and by mansions and parks which delight, not less by their local associations with Allan Ramsay, Thomson, and other names, than by their fine landscape features. In the Linton part of the valley lay Linton-loch, nearly circular, and about 30 acres in area, now so drained as to exhibit the appearance of a green morass. Near the other end of the parish is Hoselaw-loch, a beautiful oblong sheet of water, about 30 acres in area, sending off a little streamlet into England to become tributary there to Bowmont-water. About 1,750 acres are moss or otherwise waste land. The highest ground is Linton-hill, on the south-east boundary; and the surface thence to the valley of the Kail is an undulating descent. Along the north-west verge is an interrupted line of low heights, the principal of which are Blakelaw, Hoselaw, and Kiplaw; and parallel to it along the north-east boundary, runs a low ridge called the Graden-hills. Swells and rising-grounds also diversify the surface of the interior. All the eminences, excepting the summit of Linton-hill, are wholly arable; and the level and low grounds, excepting 70 or 80 acres under plantation, and the large expanses of moss, are in a state of rich cultivation. The soil, on the plain of the south-west corner, is partly a strong retentive clay, and partly a deep loam superincumbent on sand or gravel; and in other districts it consists variously or mixedly of clay, loam, sand, and gravel. Whinstone abounds, and occasionally encloses seams of rock-crystal. Sandstone is quarried at Frogden. Coal exists in thin seams, but does not compensate mining. The principal landowners are Elliot of Clifton, Wauchope of Niddry-Marshall, and Oliver of Blakelaw. Assessed property in 1864, £7,717 12s. 3d. Estimated value of raw produce in 1834, £14,375.

The ancient fortalice or tower of Linton, the residence of the ancestors of the noble family of Somerville till near the end of the 14th century, stood on an eminence, now covered with trees, near the church. It is almost entirely obliterated, but ap-

pears, from the features of its site, to have been a place of considerable strength. It bore the brunt of much of the border conflict during the wars of the succession; and, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was first dilapidated by the warden of the English marches, and next utterly destroyed by the Earl of Surrey. The parish, both from lying immediately on the Border, and from its being part of what were anciently called 'the dry marches,' and one of the most facile thoroughfares between the kingdoms, was peculiarly exposed to the rough contacts of the Border wars. Graden-place, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-west of Hoselaw-loch, shows traces of a fortalice surrounded by a moat, and was the seat of the Kerrs of Graden, little inferior in the coarse fame of Border warfare to their namesakes of Fernihirst. On the summits of various rising grounds are remains of circular encampments. On the farm of Frogden is a spot called the 'tryst,' marked by several upright stones, anciently the place of rendezvous for parties about to make a foray into England. A narrow opening between two heights, along the side of Linton-loch, bears marks of having been fortified, was defended by the rising-ground of artificial formation which now bears aloft the parish church, and seems to have been viewed as a pass or as a favourable point for standing at bay against a pursuing foe. In various localities tumuli abound, enclosing earthen urns with human bones; and, in one place, they are so numerous as to identify the spot with the scene of some extensively murderous onslaught. Linton and Hoselaw, once villages of note, have become extinct. The parish is traversed by the road from Kelso to Yetholm, and lies within easy distance of the Kelso and Sprouston stations of the North-Eastern railway. Population in 1831, 462; in 1861, 608. Houses, 102.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Elliot of Clifton. Stipend, £257 11s. 6d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £290 13s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary, is now £45, with £13 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The parish church is an old building, repaired about 67 years ago, and containing 110 sittings. There was anciently a chapel at Hoselaw. Mr. Dawson, the celebrated agricultural improver, was a farmer at Frogden; and Mr. Thor as Pringle, the poet, was a native.

LINTON (EAST), a post-office village in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. It stands on the river Tyne, on the road from Edinburgh to London, adjacent to a station of the North British railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Haddington, $5\frac{3}{4}$ west of Dunbar, $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-east of North Berwick, and $23\frac{1}{4}$ by railway east by north of Edinburgh. The river Tyne, while sweeping past it, falls into a large, deep linn, whence arose the name of Linton; and that name, without the prefix of East, was given to the parish of Prestonkirk from the earliest record till the Reformation. A grand viaduct of the North British railway crosses the Tyne here, and is the finest work on the line excepting only the viaduct of Douglas. The village of Linton is a prosperous place, the seat of a considerable amount of provincial, rural trade, and has a corn-market, recently established, and of rising character. Here are an office of the National bank, a subscription library, several schools, an United Presbyterian church, and a Free church; and in the neighbourhood is the parish church of Prestonkirk. The village was anciently a burgh of barony. Population, 835.

LINTON (NEW), a village in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire.

SEE LINTON, Peebles-shire.

LINTRATHEN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, also the hamlets of Bridgend and Pitnurdie, in the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Kirriemuir, Kingoldrum, Airlie, Alyth, and Glenisla. Its length southward is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It lies in the outskirts of the Grampians, and is, for the most part, a sea of heights from 500 to 1,000 feet above the level of Strathmore, of bleak, barren, and chilly aspect. Along the southern boundary, and some way up the middle of the interior on the banks of the principal streams, are sloping belts of arable ground, considerable in area, and not deficient in fertility. But most of the lands in tillage are thinly carpeted with a moorish soil, and produce corn of inferior quality. Among the hills in the interior are several valleys fit only for pasturage. The heights are, for the most part, heathy; and, in the north corner, are wild and desolate. About 3,000 acres of the entire area are in tillage, and about 1,200 are under wood. The river Isla flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the western and south-western boundaries, and achieves there its fine falls of the Reeky linn and the Slug of Achranne, from the former of which arose the name of Lintrathen. The rivulets Back-water and Melgam-water rise in the northern extremity, and run southward through the interior, making a junction a little above the parish church, whence their united stream proceeds to the Isla. Lintrathen-loch, nearly circular in outline, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and of picturesque appearance, lies $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile west of the parish church, and sends off its superfluity to Back-water. The principal landowners are the Earl of Airlie and Sir Charles Lyell. The real rental in 1855 was £4,438. Assessed property in 1865, £7,176 9s. Estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1842, £12,480. The nearest point of market traffic is Kirriemuir, 7 miles east of the southern border. Population in 1831, 998; in 1861, 898. Houses, 191.

This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Airlie. Stipend, £159 2s.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary is £52 10s., with £26 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1802, and contains 450 sittings. The ancient church belonged to the priory of Inchmahome. There are two private schools.

LINTROSE. See KETTINS.

LINVILLE. See KIRKFIELD BANK.

LINWOOD, a manufacturing village on the north-east border of the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. It stands on the left bank of the Black Cart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Johnstone, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Paisley. The river is spanned here by a bridge of one arch, erected about the year 1762. The Glasgow and Greenock railway also passes in the vicinity. The village stands mostly on the estate of Blackstone, and was built on a regular plan. It is of modern origin, having arisen from a large mill for the spinning of cotton, which was established at this place in 1792, burnt down in 1802, and rebuilt in 1805. This factory and the iron minings in the neighbourhood employ most of the inhabitants. Population, 1,514.

LISMORE, an island in the Lorn district of Argyleshire. It contains the post-office station of Lismore, and the villages of Clachan and Portramsay. It lies along the middle of the south-west end of Loch-Linnhe, at the distance of 7 miles from Oban. It consists of an uneven rocky ridge, about 9 miles long, extending from south-west to north-east, and averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. Its basis is entirely limestone; and its surface is rugged and sprinkled with abrupt projecting rocks, but its soil

is a rich black loam, formed from limestone, and extremely fertile. Deer and ox horns of uncommonly large size have been frequently dug up in the bogs. The name Lismore signifies 'the great garden,' and probably alludes to the comparative productiveness of the island, lying like a garden amidst a great extent of sterile country, which it considerably supplies with the necessaries of life. It was anciently the seat of the bishop of Argyle, who was frequently named 'Episcopus Lismoriensis;' and a great part of the cathedral remains, the chancel of which is used as the parish church. The walls of the bishop's castle remain pretty entire at Achinduin, 4 miles west of the cathedral. There was formerly a Roman Catholic college on the island; but it was removed in 1831, and has left no trace. There are vestiges of several fortified camps, and of an old castle with a fosse and drawbridge, said to have been erected by the Danes. A lighthouse stands on the south-west end of the island, exhibiting a fixed light, which is visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. This lighthouse and a number of neat houses among trees in its neighbourhood, are sparkling objects in the extensive scenery at the junction of Loch-Linnhe with the sound of Mull, and looked particularly fine on the occasion of Queen Victoria's voyage to Fort-William in the autumn of 1847. A fair is held in Lismore on the last Tuesday of October, but is not much frequented. Population in 1861, 853. Houses, 187. Assessed property in 1815, £1,250.

LISMORE AND APPIN, an united parish in the north of Argyleshire. It is bounded by the counties of Inverness and Perth, and by the parishes of Glenorchy, Ardochattan, Kilmore, Torosay, Morven, and Ardnamurchan. It comprises the three great districts of Lismore, Kingairloch, and Appin, the first within Loch-Linnhe, the second on the north-west side of that loch, the third on the south-east side of that loch; and it has Loch-Leven, Loch-Creran, and the Sound of Mull, on its boundaries. Its length from north-east to south-west is not less than 48 miles; and its average breadth is about 10 miles. Its principal parts will be found described in our articles LISMORE, KINGAIRLOCH, GLENSANDA, APPIN, AIRDS, DUKOR, GLENCERAN, GLENCOE, LEVEN (LOCH), and BALLACHULISH. Its extent of sea coast is not less than 90 miles. Its land-surface comprises about 4,000 acres of arable land, about 4,000 acres of woodland, and about 345,760 of hill pasture, moss, moor, and barren mountain. There are sixteen landowners having each a rental of upwards of £50. Good communication is enjoyed by means of steamers passing through Loch-Linnhe and the Sound of Mull to and from the Clyde. Population in 1831, 4,365; in 1861, 3,595. Houses, 721. Assessed property in 1860, £15,065.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lorn, and synod of Argyle. Stipend, £274 13s. 10d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated teinds, £58 7s. 3d. There are two parish churches,—the one of Lismore repaired in 1749, the other of Appin built in that year; and the number of sittings in the former is 550, in the latter, 400. There is a government church at Dukor, built in 1826, containing 323 sittings, and having the status of a quoad sacra parish church. There are three missions of the royal bounty; one of them wholly for Kingairloch, one shared between Lismore and Morven, and one shared between Glencoe and Ardochattan. There is a Free church at Appin; whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £270 17s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church of Lismore, with an attendance of 120. There is an Independent chapel in Appin. There are Episcopalian chapels at Portnacraish, Dukor, and Glen

ceran, all under the care of one clergyman; and there is another, constituting a separate charge, at Ballachulish. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel at Glencoe. There are two parochial schools of Lismore, and four parochial schools of Appin; the salary varying from £45 to £20, and the fees from £12 to £5. There are also two private schools. The united parish of Lismore and Appin was anciently called the parish of Kilmaluag; and the upper parts of Appin belonged, in some remote period, to the ancient parish of Ellanmunde.

LISTON-SHIELDS, a district among the Pentland hills, belonging quoad civilia to the parish of Kirkliston, and quoad sacra to that of Kirknewton, Edinburghshire. It lies south-east of both parishes, distant, at the nearest point, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the latter, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ from the former. The district is nearly a square $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile deep; bounded by Currie, Penicuik, Peebles-shire, and Mid-Calder. It sends its tiny streams northward from near its southern limits, and is one of the most bleak parts of the Pentlands.

LITTLE BRECHIN. See BRECHIN (LITTLE).

LITTLE COLONSAY. See COLONSAY (LITTLE).

LITTLE CUMBRAE. See CUMBRAE (LITTLE).

LITTLEDEAN. See MAXTON.

LITTLE DUNKELD. See DUNKELD (LITTLE).

LITTLE FERRY. See DORNOCH.

LITTLE FRANCE, a hamlet at the foot of Craigmillar-hill, in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire. The French servants of Queen Mary resided here, when in attendance upon her at Craigmillar-castle.

LITTMILL, a village in the parish of West Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It is situated on the Clyde, a little below Bowling. Ship-building is carried on in it. Population, 136. Houses, 28.

LITTMILL. See FORFARSHIRE.

LITTLEROE, a small island in the parish of Delting, and lying off the west coast of the central part of the mainland of Shetland. It is inhabited by one family.

LITTLE-ROSS, a small island at the mouth of the estuary of the Dee, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It lies within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the headland which separates the entrance of the estuary of the Dee from the entrance of Wigton bay; and is situated sufficiently seaward to command a view both across the whole breadth of the entrance of Wigton bay westward, and the whole length of the Solway frith on to its emergence into the Irish sea eastward. It also commands a gorgeous close view of the estuary of the Dee, up to the town of Kirkcudbright northward. A lighthouse and two towers were erected on it a few years ago; the lighthouse showing a light which flashes once in every 5 seconds, and is visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles, so as to guide the navigation of the Solway; and the two towers standing on a line with the lighthouse, bearing south-west, in such manner as to lead a vessel over the bar at the mouth of the Dee, into the deepest water of the harbour.

LITTLE RYSAY, a small pastoral island, to the north of Pharay, in the parish of Flotta, Orkney.

LIVER (THE), a streamlet of the parish of Ardchattan, Argyshire. It has a westerly course of about 6 miles in length, and falls into Loch-Etive at Inverliver.

LIVET (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Inveraven, Banffshire. It rises on the confines of Mortlach and Cabrach, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, and falls into the Aven near Drummie-castle, on the boundary with Kirkmichael. Its principal affluents are the Kyma-burn on the left, in the upper part of its course, and Tervie-water on the right, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above

its mouth. Its basin bears the name of GLENLIVET; see that article.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish, containing the village of Livingstone, and the greater part of the post-office village of Blackburn, on the southern border of Linlithgowshire. It is bounded by Edinburghshire, and by the parishes of Whitburn, Bathgate, Ecclesmachan, and Uphall. Its greatest length north-eastward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Almond-water runs across the western part of its interior, and along the eastern part of its southern boundary. Brieche-water runs along the western part of the southern border, into confluence with the Almond. The surface of the parish is much diversified, yet does not rise into any hill except at Dechmont-law in the north-east corner, which has an altitude of 686 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a very extensive prospect. Limestone, coal, and whinstone abound, but have not been very successfully worked. An excellent sandstone has been extensively quarried. About 200 acres in the parish are moss; about 300 are under wood; and all the rest are in tillage. There are ten principal landowners. An ancient hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland stood at New-yearfield. An ancient fortalice, called the peel of Livingstone, surrounded by a high earthen rampart, and by a very wide, deep fosse, stood a little east of the parish church. The parish is traversed by the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow; and it has a station on the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway, $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Edinburgh. The village of Livingstone stands on the Edinburgh and Glasgow road, and on the left bank of the Almond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Mid-Calder, and 6 east of Whitburn. It is ancient, and figures a little in history, but has now a decayed appearance. 'The bonnie lass of Livingstone,' so well-known to Scottish song, is said to have kept a drinking-house a mile west of the village. Population of the village, 111. Houses, 28. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,035; in 1861, 1,366. Houses, 180. Assessed property in 1860, £6,750.

This parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Roseberry. Stipend, £188 12s.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary is now £50, with £25 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church stands at the village of Livingstone, was built in 1732 and repaired in 1837, and contains 263 sittings. There is a Free church at Livingstone, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £70 17s. 10d. There is an Independent chapel at Blackburn, built in 1826, and containing 200 sittings. There are two non-parochial schools and a parochial library. A person of the name of Leving resided here probably as early as the reign of Alexander I., and gave name to the manor and parish. 'Thurstanus filius Levingi,' Thurstan the son of Leving, witnessed a charter of Robert the bishop of St. Andrews, confirming a grant of the church by David I. to the monks of Holyrood. Under these monks the church was anciently a vicarage. Previous to 1730, the parish of Livingstone comprehended, not only all its present area, but likewise all that which now forms the parish of Whitburn.

LIX, a post-office station subordinate to Crieff, in Perthshire.

LOAK. See GARRY (THE), Auchtergaven.

LOAN, a post-office station subordinate to Linlithgow, and 3 miles distant from that town.

LOANHEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire. It stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of the village of Lasswade, on the road thence to Roslin, and 5 miles south by east of

Edinburgh. The country around it is sweetly beautiful, and comprehends, on the south side, a very romantic part of the glen of the North Esk. The village itself has a comparatively great length, extending in lines of cottages along the road to Edinburgh; and, though inhabited partly by colliers and by persons connected with the paper mills, it contains a number of good houses, suitable for the accommodation of genteel families, and serves as a fine summer retreat for some of the inhabitants of the metropolis. It is supplied with water by pipes, and has a subscription library, a Free church preaching station, and a Reformed Presbyterian church. Population in 1861, 1,310.

LOANHEAD-BY-DENNY. See **DENNY-LOAN-HEAD.**

LOANS, a post-office village in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire. It stands on the road from Ayr to Irvine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east north-east of Troon. Population, 205.

LOCH, a Celtic name, signifying either a freshwater lake or an arm of the sea.

LOCHABER, a district in the south of the mainland of Inverness-shire. It is bounded by Perthshire and Argyleshire, and by the Great Glen and Badenoch. Its length south-westward is 33 miles; and its greatest breadth is 21 miles. Loch-Lochy, the river Lochy, Loch-Eil, Loch-Linnhe, Loch-Leven, and the river Leven, form the greater part of its boundary. The foot of Loch-Laggan, also, is on its boundary. The word 'aber' elsewhere in Scotland applies to the confluence of streams; but here it seems to apply to the confluence of lochs. Hence the name Lochaber. This district is one of the most characteristically highland in the kingdom, for at once the altitude of its mountains, the depth of its glens, the wildness of its surface, and the sublimity of its scenery. The greater part of it is identical with either the south-east flank of the Great Glen, Glenroy, Glenspean, Glentreig, Ben-Nevis, Glen-Nevis, or the glen of Loch-Leven. The district belongs parochially to Kilmanivaig and Kilmalie; and the details of it have already been noticed in our articles on these parishes. The last wolf in Great Britain was slain in Lochaber, in 1680, by Sir E. Cameron of Lochiel.

LOCH-A-BHEALICH, a lake, abounding with fine trout, in the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire.

LOCH-ACHALL. See **ACHALL.**

LOCH-ACHILTY. See **CONTIN.**

LOCH-ACHRAY. See **ACHRAY.**

LOCH-AFFRICK. See **AFFRICK.**

LOCH-AINORT. See **EYNORT.**

LOCH-ALINE. See **ALINE.**

LOCH-ALLAN. See **UIST (SOUTH).**

LOCH-ALSH, an arm of the sea at the south-western extremity of Ross-shire. It extends from Kyleakin, between the mainland and Skye, 8 miles eastward, past Skye and into the interior of Ross-shire, to the vicinity of Castle-Donnan, where it forks into Loch-Long toward the north-east, and Loch-Duich toward the south-east. Its breadth is very variable, but does not anywhere exceed 3 miles.

LOCHALSH, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Lochalsh and Plocton, in the south-west of the mainland of Ross-shire. It is bounded by Loch-Carron, Loch-Alsh, Loch-Long, the streams running into the heads of Loch-Carron and Loch-Long, and the mountain-line of water-shed near the sources of these streams. Its length south-westward is about 28 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. But its inhabited part, which is at the south-west end, measures only about 10 miles by 5. The general surface of the parish is mountainous, but not so much so as that of neighbouring parishes. Its up-

lands are neither rocky nor heathy, but afford excellent pasture; and the declivities of its smaller hills, as well as the hollows at their base, have a good arable soil. Its coasts contain several good fishing harbours; and four or five sailing-vessels belong to it. About 1,478 acres of its surface are in tillage; about 2,889 are green pasture; about 44,730 are hill pasture; about 778 are moss; and about 2,148 are under wood. The only landowner is Lillingstone of Lochalsh, whose mansion of Balmacara, a bow-windowed structure, with long, irregular wings, stands at the head of a fine semicircular bay of Loch-Alsh. The estimated value of raw produce in 1838 was £5,841. Assessed property in 1860, £4,083 0s. The village of Lochalsh stands near the mansion of Balmacara, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Bundalloch, and 5 miles south-south-east of Plocton. It comprises only the parish church, a Free church, the parish school-house, a farm-house, and a few huts. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,433; in 1861, 2,413. Houses, 471.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £160 17s. 10d.; glebe, £48. Schoolmaster's salary, is now £38, with about £25 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 650 sittings. There is a government church at Plocton, with the status of a quoad sacra parish church. There are two Free churches, respectively at Lochalsh and at Plocton, both under the care of one minister; and the amount of their receipts in 1856 was £160 15s. 2d. There are five non-parochial schools.

LOCH-ALVIE. See **ALVIE.**

LOCHAN-BURN. See **KINNEL (THE).**

LOCHANDOW, a chain of lakes, about 2 miles in length, very reedy, but abounding with trouts, in the west of the parish of Muckairn, Argyleshire.

LOCHANDUNTU, a lake in the parish of Pettie, Inverness-shire. It is situated on the ridge towards Croy; and its name signifies 'the loch of the black hillock.'

LOCH-AN-EILEAN, a lake along the south base of the hill of Ord-ban, in the parish of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire. It is upwards of a mile in length, and varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. Its banks are fringed with weeping birches and noble tall pines,—remains of the old forest of Rothiemurchus. On an island in it are the ruins of a castle which is said to have been one of the strongholds of the Wolf of Badenoch.

LOCH-AN-FALLOCH. See **MONTEITH (PORT OF).**

LOCH-AN-LEAMHAN. See **GLASSARY.**

LOCH-AN-MUAN. See **MONIVAIRD.**

LOCHANS, a post-office village in the parishes of Inch and Portpatrick, Wigtonshire. It stands on the road from Stranraer to Portpatrick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the former town, and 5 miles from the latter. Population, 103. Houses, 20.

LOCHARBIGGS, a village in the east side of the parish of Dumfries, contiguous to Lochar-moss Dumfries-shire. Population, 213. Houses, 44.

LOCHAR-BURN, a small tributary of the Avon, in the parish of Avondale, Lanarkshire.

LOCH-ARD. See **ARD AND DOWALLY.**

LOCH-ARKEG. See **ARCHAIG.**

LOCHAR-MOSS, a morass in the parishes of Dumfries, Caerlaverock, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Mousewald, and Ruthwell, Dumfries-shire. It extends northward from the Solway frith in a stripe 10 miles long, and from 2 to 3 miles broad; and, over its whole extent, it is nearly a dead level. Tradition asserts it to have been first covered with wood, next overflowed by the sea, and made so deep as to be navigable to nearly its head, and next

choked up with silt, mud, and aquatic vegetation, till it became successively a marsh and a bog. The peasantry around it preserve the tradition in the following couplet:—

"First a wood, and then a sea,
Now a moss, and e'er will be."

Beneath the moss is a thick stratum of sea-sand, occasionally mixed with shells and other marine deposits. From this stratum have been dug many large fragments of ancient vessels, some antique canoes, formed from the trunk of single trees, and several iron grapples, small anchors, and other relics of local navigation. One of the excavated canoes was of large size, formed of the trunk of a venerable oak, and hollowed out apparently by fire. Antiquarian investigation has suggested curious probabilities as to the ancient existence of a sea-port near the north-east extremity of the morass. Above the stratum of sea-sand are found many large and seemingly aged trees. These are chiefly fir, but also include oak, birch, and hazel—the last with their nuts and husks; and they all lie with their tops towards the north-east, seemingly indicating by their position that they were eradicated and thrown prostrate by the rush of the impetuous tide, aided probably by the south-western blast. The river Nith, some persons contend, anciently flowed along this tract; but some swells in the ground between the head of the morass and the present bed of the river, seem unfavourable to the theory. Robert Bruce—if tradition may be credited—could not pass the moss in his progress from Torthorwald castle to meet Comyn at Dumfries, but pursued the very circuitous route of skirting it round by the Tinwald hills. The moss, even so late as his time, seems thus to have been impassable; but it is now traversed by four lines of road, and by the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

The morass is far from being useless or of generally repulsive aspect. Portions of it abound with grouse and other game, and have their own attractions to the sportsman; other portions are regularly cut into excellent peats, and furnish supplies of fuel, large in quantity, and of great value to a county dependent on marine importation and inland carriage for coal; and other portions, of very considerable aggregate extent, are converted into pastures and arable grounds, and are tufted or filled with plantation. Much of it is green and pleasant, resembling more a pastoral valley than a morass. Near its north end is the spacious racing-ground of Tinwald-downs, once surpassed in Scotland, as to the kind of celebrity which such an object possesses, only by the racing-ground of Kelso. On one of the roads which traverse it stands the pleasant little village of Trench; and close on its margin, in various directions, are the villages of Roucan, Collin, Loch-arbriggs, Blackshaws, Bankend, and Greenmill. In 1785, after a very dry summer, the moss accidentally caught fire, and burnt to a great extent till the fire was extinguished by a heavy fall of rain; and in the dry summer of 1826, it became once more ignited, burnt with rapidly-extended progress, and before the destructive flames could be subdued, carried them beneath and around the sites of several cottages.

LOCH-ARNIZORT, a ramification of Loch-Suizort, on the west side of Skye, Inverness-shire.

LOCHAR-WATER, a small river of Dumfries-shire, cutting Lochar-moss lengthways into nearly equal parts. It rises in the parish of Kirkmahoe, and after running a mile eastward to the boundary, assumes a southerly direction, and flows 11 miles between the parishes of Kirkmahoe, Dumfries, and

Caerlaverock on the west, and those of Tinwald, Torthorwald, and Mousewald on the east. It now, over a distance of 4 miles, describes a demi-semi-circle between Caerlaverock and Ruthwell; and, before losing itself in the Solway, it forms an estuary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and half-a-mile in mean breadth. Between Dumfries and Tinwald it so splits its waters as to enclose an islet, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, called Tinwald Isle. The stream is, in the last degree, sluggish, and wears, in most places, the appearance of a mossy, stagnant, vegetating pool. From head to foot of Lochar-moss—a course, including windings, of at least 12 miles—it has a fall of only 11 feet.

LOCH-ASSYNT. See ASSYNT.

LOCH-AVEN. See AVEN.

LOCH-AVICH. See AVICH.

LOCH-AWE. See AWE.

LOCHAY. See LOCHY.

LOCH-BADANLOCH, a lake about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, in the upper part of the parish of Kildonan, Sutherlandshire. Its superfluence is a chief head-stream of Helmsdale-water.

LOCH-BAY, a ramification of Loch-Dunvegan, on the west side of the island of Skye. It projects from the north side of Loch-Dunvegan into the peninsula of Vaternish, has a length of about 2 miles, and affords good anchorage in ordinary weather.

LOCH-BEAULY. See BEAULY.

LOCH-BEE. See BEE.

LOCH-BEG, a ramification of Loch-Bracadale, on the south-west coast of the island of Skye.

LOCH-BENEVAN, a lake about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long in Strathaffrick, Inverness-shire. Its scenery is sublime; and the mountain Maum-Soule, on the north side of it, is sheeted with the largest known mass of perennial snow in Britain.

LOCH-BOARLAN. See ALTAN-NAN-CEALGACH.

LOCH-BOISDALE. See BOISDALE.

LOCH-BORLEY. See DURNES.

LOCH-BRACK. See BALMACLELLAN.

LOCH-BRALLAIG. See BRALLAIG.

LOCH-BROLUM. See BROLUM.

LOCH-BROOM and LOCH-BROOM (LITTLE). See BROOM.

LOCHBROOM, a parish on the north-west of Ross-shire and Cromartyshire. It contains the post-office station of Lochbroom, and the post-office village of Ullapool. It is bounded by the Minch, by Sutherlandshire, and by the parishes of Kincardine, Contin, and Gairloch. Its length westward is about 36 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 20 miles. Along its coast, and belonging to it, are the Summer-isles, Horse-isle, Martin-isle, Priest-isle, Greinord-island, and some smaller islands. Its coast is indented by Loch-Enard, Big Loch-Broom, Little Loch-Broom, Loch-Greinord, and a number of bays; and, though not more than 20 miles in extent in a straight line, it measures at least 100 miles along its windings. The boundary-line along the interior is scarcely less irregular and intricate. The general surface of the parish is a wild, heathy, alpine labyrinth. "To a spectator placed on an eminence in the inland part of it, the appearance is that of a wide and dreary waste of bleak and barren heath, as if a segment of the great ocean, agitated and tossed and tumbled, not by an ordinary storm, however violent, but by some frightful convulsion of nature, with here and there a rude and lofty peak of rugged rock towering to the skies, had been suddenly condensed, and formed into a solid shapeless mass of unproductive desert, without one spot of green on which to rest the eye. On descending from the heights, however, and advancing toward the sea, the ground assumes a very different

and more pleasing aspect. Here, along the shores of the ocean, on the sides of the great arms of the sea by which the parish is intersected, and the rich valleys which extend far among the hills, the eye is refreshed by the sight of fertile fields and populous hamlets, with numerous flocks and herds, and woods and waters." The arable soil is shallow, but tolerably fertile. The parish is divided into four districts: namely, the Aird of Coigach, Lochbroom-proper, the Little strath, and the Laigh. There is a mountain-lake called Loch-Broom, about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth; from which a rapid river, called the Broom, descends into the Big-loch below the parish church. The Laigh is watered by the Meikle river, which descends from Loch-na-Sealgh, a beautiful sheet of water about 6 miles in length. The parish contains many of the ancient drystone circular buildings, of the kind called duns. There are five landowners, all except one non-resident. Population in 1831, 4,615; in 1861, 4,862. Houses, 924. Assessed property in 1860, £9,329.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochcarron, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £298 10s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £35, with about £6 fees. The parish church was built in 1844, and contains 650 sittings. There is a government church at Ullapool, with the status of a quoad sacra parish church. There are two Free churches, one at Ullapool with an attendance of 1,240, the other at Coigach with an attendance of about 600; and the amount of their receipts in 1865 was £191 12s. 10d. There are 7 non-parochial schools.—Lochbroom is a rendezvous of herring-boats, and gives name to a district of fisheries comprising 43 creeks. The produce of that district in 1854 included 1,328 barrels of herrings, and 117,194 cod and ling fish; the number of persons employed in it was 2,414; the number of boats was 570; and the value of these boats, together with nets and lines, was £23,370.

LOCH-BRORA. See BRORA.

LOCH-BROWN. See MAUCHLINE.

LOCH-BRUIACH. See BRUIACH.

LOCH-BUILG, a mountain lake, upwards of a mile long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, abounding in trout, in the upper part of the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, contiguous to the boundary with Aberdeenshire.

LOCH-BURN. See LINLITHGOW.

LOCH-BUY, a bay on the south coast of the island of Mull, Argyshire. It enters about 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Easdale, and has a length of about 3 miles, with a breadth of about 1 mile.

LOCH-CAILM. See REAY.

LOCH-CALVA, a bay on the coast of the parish of Edderachyllis, Sutherlandshire.

LOCH-CAOLISPORT. See CAOLISPORT and KNAPDALE.

LOCH-CARNABATTAN, a lake, attractive to anglers, in the parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire.

LOCH-CARRON, the estuary of the rivulet Carron, in the south-west of Ross-shire. It extends about 15 miles south-westward, from the influx of the rivulet till it becomes lost in the sea off the north-east of Skye. Its breadth for about 8 miles nowhere exceeds 1 mile; but it then suddenly expands to about 3 miles; and it thence maintains that breadth on the average to the sea. A ramification of it goes north-north-eastward, under the name of Loch-Kishorn, from the north side of the part where it obtains its sudden expansion. The loch is crossed, about 3 miles above its expansion, by Strome-ferry, which is on the line of the great west-coast road of Scotland. A noble view of the loch's basin is obtained from an eminence on its

south-east side above the ferry. The loch, as seen thence, presents the appearance of a fresh-water lake, about 20 miles in circumference, embosomed in hills, the flanking ones of which project their bases into it in the manner of promontories, while those at its head rise to a considerable altitude. Loch-Carron is a rendezvous of herring-boats, and gives name, jointly with Skye, to a district of the herring fishery. The produce of that district in 1854, was 2,056 barrels of herrings cured, and 6,506 caught but not cured; the number of persons employed in its fisheries was 5,513; the number of boats was 751; and the value of these boats, together with nets and lines, was £24,400. See CARRON (THE).

LOCHCARRON, a parish, containing the post-office station of Lochcarron, and the village of Janetown, in the south-west of Ross-shire. It extends from the mountain water-shed near the sources of the rivulet Carron south-westward to the peninsula at the forking of Loch-Carron into Loch-Kishorn, and is bounded elsewhere by the parishes of Applecross, Gairloch, and Lochalsh. Its length is 25 miles, and its greatest breadth is upwards of 10 miles. Its surface consists principally of the glen and hill-screens of the rivulet Carron, and those of the upper part of Loch-Carron. The glen of the stream widens as it approaches the loch, expanding into a valley of equal extent to any on the west coast, and furnishing a fine subject for georgical improvement. The peninsula at the south end of the parish also presents a series of gentle and irregular hillocks, diversified with wood. About 1,240 acres of the entire area are in tillage, and about 1,500 are under wood. The yearly value of raw produce, including £3,000 for fisheries, was estimated in 1836 at £10,090. Assessed property in 1860, £3,271 odds. There are two landowners. A fair for cattle used to be held at New Kelso on the first Monday of June, but it has completely fallen away. The only antiquities are an old circular fort behind Janetown, and the remains of Strome-castle, anciently the property of the MacDonalds of Glengarry. The Gaelic poets William Mackenzie and Alexander Mackenzie were natives of Lochcarron. Population in 1831, 2,136; in 1861, 1,592. Houses, 330.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £17 10s. Schoolmaster's salary is now £40, with about £15 fees. The parish church was built in 1751, and contains upwards of 300 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 800; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £192 5s.

LOCH-CARROY. See CARROY.

LOCH-CATHERINE. See KATRINE.

LOCH-CHROISY. See CONTIN and CONAN (THE).

LOCH-CLACHAN. See CLACHAN.

LOCH-CLUNIE. See CLUNIE.

LOCH-COIRUISK. See CORRIKIN.

LOCH-CONNEL. See KIRKCOLM.

LOCH-CORR, a very picturesque but secluded lake, about 3 miles long, on the east side of Ben-Clybric, Sutherlandshire.

LOCH-COTE. See TORPHICHEN.

LOCH-COULTER. See COULTER.

LOCH-CRAGGIE. See CRAGGIE.

LOCH-CRAIGNISH. See CRAIGNISH.

LOCH-CULLISAID. See CULLISAID.

LOCH-DAMPH. See DAMPH.

LOCH-DAVEN. See DAVEN.

LOCH-DEE. See DEE (THE), Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCH-DERCLEUCH. See STRAITON.

LOCH-DHU, a lake of 7 acres in extent, in the parish of Rothesay, Island of Bute.

LOCH-DHU, Caithness-shire. See Wick and CRAIG-DHULOGH.

LOCH-DIRN, a lake 2 miles long, sequestered and picturesque, lying at the foot of the Dirn-rock, rising abruptly 200 feet above it, and forming a projection of Ben-Laoghal, in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire.

LOCH-DOCHART. See DOCHART.

LOCH-DOCHFUR. See DOCHFUR.

LOCH-DOINE, a small picturesque loch in the parish of Balquhider, Perthshire. It is an expansion of the same river, the Balnag, which afterwards forms Loch-Voel and Loch-Lubnaig, and, in time of floods, forms one sheet with Loch-Voel.

LOCH-DON, a bay on the east coast of the island of Mull, Argyshire. It enters 3 miles south by west of Duart-castle, and directly opposite the middle of Kerrera. It penetrates the land north-westward to the extent of 4 miles. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad at its mouth; but it speedily contracts to a few yards, and continues thence to be narrow to its head.

LOCH-DOWAL, an expansion of the rivulet Carron, about 2 miles long, terminating about 5 miles from the head of Loch-Carron, in the south-west of Ross-shire.

LOCH-DOWALTON. See DOWALTON.

LOCH-DOWL. See DUNART (THE).

LOCH-DRUIDIBEG. See DRUIDIBEG.

LOCH-DRUM. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

LOCH-DRUMMELLIE, a lake, about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a-mile broad, lying on the mutual border of the parish of Clunie and the parish of Kinloch, a little west of the house of Marlee, in the Stormont district of Perthshire.

LOCH-DUBH. See SHIRA (THE).

LOCH-DUICH. See DUICH.

LOCH-DUNDELCHACK. See DUNDELCHACK.

LOCH-DUNGAN. See Kells.

LOCH-DUNTALCHAIG. See DUNTALCHAIG.

LOCH-DUNVEGAN. See DUNVEGAN.

LOCH-EARN. See EARN.

LOCHEARNHEAD, a post-office village in the parish of Balquhider, Perthshire. It stands at the head of Loch-Earn, on the road from Killin to Callendar, at the junction of the road to Crieff, 8 miles south of Killin, 14 north of Callendar, and 19 west of Crieff. A mail-coach runs daily between it and Crieff. A gold mine was recently opened in its neighbourhood. Population, 46. Houses, 10.

LOCH-ECK. See ECK.

LOCHEE, a small post-town on the east border of the parish of Liff and Benvie, Forfarshire. It stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Dundee, but is included within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh, and may be regarded as, in all respects, a suburb. It occupies a comparatively large space, being uncontinuous and dispersed, and presents the appearance of being a busy seat of manufacture. It has three spinning-mills; and a great number of its inhabitants are hand-loom weavers, in the employment of the manufacturers of Dundee. Several quarries of excellent sandstone have been wrought here for a long period; and the stones from one of these were a chief material in the construction of Dundee harbour. Lochee has a chapel of ease, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and an Episcopalian church,—the last of which was founded in 1861, and is in the middle-pointed style. The principal manufactory of the place is that of Cox Brothers, who employ about 2,500 persons in spinning, dyeing, bleaching, power and hand loom, linen and carpet weaving. Population of the town in 1861, 6,683.

LOCH-EIL. See EIL.

LOCH-EISHART. See EISHART.

LOCHENBRECK, a powerful chalybeate spring, in the parish of Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron and carbonic acid, flows copiously, is transparent, and not unpleasant to the taste, and acts as a powerful tonic and diuretic. In cases of dyspepsy and debility, patients given up by the faculty have found it a restorative; in cases of ague, patients have been relieved by it; and even in obstinate intermittents, they have found it a cure when other remedies have failed. Improved lodgings were erected 30 years ago in its vicinity, and an excellent road to it made from the town of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, 7 miles distant. See BALMAGHIE.

LOCHEND, a small lake, a mile north-east of Edinburgh, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile west of Restalrig, in the parish of South Leith, Edinburghshire. On the top of a rock overhanging it, and close to the modern farm-stead, are the ruins of the castle of Logan of Restalrig. Lochend, at one time, supplied the town of Leith with water.

LOCHEND, a small lake, attractive to anglers, and containing a small, wooded, artificial islet, at the foot of Lowtis, in the parish of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCHEND, a post-office station, in the west of the parish of Colvend, Kirkcudbrightshire. Lochend is also a Free church preaching-station, whose receipts in 1856 were £21 6s.

LOCHEND, a lake of 40 acres in area, in the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Very large pike are sometimes caught in it.

LOCHEND, Haddingtonshire. See DUNBAR.

LOCHEND, Fifeshire. See DUNFERMLINE.

LOCHEND-HOUSE. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LOCH-ENNICH. See ENNICH.

LOCH-ENOCH. See MINNIGAFF.

LOCHENURT-CASTLE. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LOCHER (THE), a rivulet of Renfrewshire. It rises on the south-east border of Kilmacolm moss, and runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, chiefly within the parish of Kilbarchan, to a confluence with the Gryfe, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the village of Houston. There is on its banks a petrifying spring, from which many beautiful specimens of dendritic carbonate of lime have been obtained.

LOCHER (THE), Dumfries-shire. See LOCHAR.

LOCH-ERIBOLL. See ERIBOLL.

LOCH-ERIGHT. See ERICHT.

LOCH-ERISA. See MULL.

LOCH-ERISORT. See ERISORT.

LOCH-ERNCRAGS. See ERNCRAGS.

LOCH-ESK. See ESK.

LOCH-ETIVE. See ETIVE.

LOCH-EWE. See EWE.

LOCH-EYE. See EYE.

LOCH-EYLT. See EYLT.

LOCH-EYNORT. See EYNORT.

LOCH-FAD. See FAD and COLONSAY.

LOCH-FAIL. See FAIL.

LOCH-FANNICH. See FANNICH.

LOCH-FEACHAN. See FEACHAN.

LOCHFELL, a mountain, rising to an altitude of upwards of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, having its summit at the point where the parishes of Moffat, Hutton, and Eskdalemuir meet, in Dumfries-shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the boundary with Selkirkshire. It is one of the Hartfell group.

LOCH-FENZIES, a small lake on the eastern boundary of the parish of Kinloch, very near that parish's point of contact with Lethendy, in Perthshire.

LOCH-FERGUS. See AYR.

LOCH-FETTY. See BEATH and DUNFERMLINE.

LOCH-FEWN. See FEWN.

LOCH-FINLAGAN. See FINLAGAN.

LOCH-FITHY. See FORFAR.

LOCH-FOLLART. See FOLLART.

LOCHFOOT, a post-office village in the parish of Lochrutton, Kirkenabrightshire. Population, 130. Houses, 27.

LOCH-FRAOCHY. See FRAOCHY.

LOCH-FYNE. See FYNE.

LOCH-GAIR. See GAIRLOCH.

LOCH-GAIT. See GALSTON.

LOCH-GAMOSLECHAN. See SKIPORT.

LOCH-GARRY. See GARRY.

LOCHGELLY, a lake and a post-office village, in the parish of Auchterderran, Fifeshire. The lake is on the boundary with Auchtertool, measures nearly 3 miles in circumference, and sends off its superfluency by a small stream north-eastward to the Orr. Its north bank is wooded and finely enclosed, and forms a pleasant piece of scenery; but its other banks are bleak and tame. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the lake, on the road from Dunfermline to Kennoway, 6 miles east-north-east of Dunfermline, and 8 west-north-west of Kirkcaldy; and it has a station on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. It is a thriving place, having risen rapidly in population, yet is inhabited principally by weavers and miners. Coal is extensively worked in its neighbourhood, and an iron-work was recently erected. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of April, old style, on the third Wednesday of July, and on the third Wednesday of September. The village has a chapel of ease, a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church, and is a station of the county police. The foundation of the chapel of ease was laid in June, 1855. Population, 1,629.

LOCH-GILP. See GILP.

LOCHGILPHEAD, a small sea-port and post-town, in the parish of Glassary, Argyleshire. It stands at the head of Loch-Gilp, on the road from Campbeltown to Oban, 2 miles north of Ardrishaig, 13 north by west of Tarbert, and 40 north-west of Rothesay. It has risen rapidly from the condition of a poor village to that of a thriving small town. It is linked with Ardrishaig, and with the south end of the Crinan canal, as if these were strictly contiguous to it. Its trade is a kind of focus of the communications between the Clyde and the Western Highlands, and at the same time comprises a considerable amount of local interchange with the immediately surrounding country. It has horse markets on the third Thursday of March, and on the second Thursday after the fourth Thursday of November; and cattle markets on the Tuesday and Wednesday before the first Wednesday of June, on the second Wednesday of June, on the Thursday before the first Tuesday of October, on the Tuesday and Wednesday before the first Thursday of November, and on the Wednesday fortnight after that Wednesday. There are in the town an office of the Union Bank, an office of the Clydesdale Bank, and four insurance agencies. Steamboats ply daily to Glasgow, and either once a-week or oftener to almost every considerable port in the Western Highlands and Islands. A sheriff court is held once a-quarter, and a justice of peace court on the first Tuesday of every month. The bishop of Argyle and the Isles, in the Scottish Episcopal communion, has his diocesan chapel in Lochgilphead, and his residence in the neighbourhood. There are also in the town a quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and a Baptist chapel. Here likewise was erected, in 1862-

3, a lunatic asylum for the district of Argyle, two stories high, with a frontage of upwards of 2,000 feet, and containing upwards of 100 apartments. Population of the town in 1861, 1,674.

LOCH-GLAISSEAN. See GLAISSEAN.

LOCH-GLASS. See GLASS.

LOCH-GLASSLETTER. See KINTAIL.

LOCH-GLASSY. See LOGIERAIT.

LOCH-GLENGAP. See TWYNIOLM.

LOCH-GLOE. See DUNFERMLINE.

LOCH-GOIL. See GOIL.

LOCHGOILHEAD, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in the north of Cowal, Argyleshire. It is bounded by Perthshire and Dumbartonshire, by Loch-Long and Loch-Fyne, and by the parishes of Kilmun, Strachur, Inverary, and Glenorchy. Its length southward is about 35 miles; and its breadth varies from 6 to 20 miles. Its southern division lies between the upper part of Loch-Long and the upper part of Loch-Fyne, to the extent of 12 miles along the former, but to a much smaller extent along the latter, and is intersected on the east side by Loch-Goil; and its northern division extends along the border of the county to the vicinity of Ben-Loy. The surface in general is very rugged, consisting of wild mountains, interspersed with huge rocks and precipices, which, till of late, were covered with heath; but, since the introduction of sheep, they have begun to exhibit the appearance of verdure. Upon the west side of Loch-Long, and upon both sides of Loch-Goil, the coast is bold and steep, and the hills high and craggy. The shore, upon both sides of Loch-Fyne, as far as this parish extends, is more flat and accessible; the land is high, but not so rocky or steep. The barrenness of the ground along the coasts of Loch-Goil and Loch-Long is partly concealed, and the wildness of the scene agreeably diversified, by extensive natural woods which cover the land near the coast, and rise to a considerable distance from the shore. Some of the mountains, which form the western extremity of the Grampian range, are situated in this parish: as Benuna, so called from the richness of its grass; Benanlochan, from the fresh-water lake which washes its base; Benluibhain, abounding in herbs; Benthilolair, remarkable for its springs and water-cresses; and Bendonich, called after a saint of that name. These, and some other hills, rise to a great height. There are two small lakes, well-stored with trout. The coast is well-cultivated, and its produce repays the farmer for the labour he bestows on it. Limestone is worked in several quarries. A vein of lead ore, said to be very rich in silver, occurs at the head of Loch-Fyne. Jasper, a variety of spars, and some other interesting minerals are found. The fisheries in Loch-Goil, Loch-Long, and Loch-Fyne are valuable. The old valued rental is £4,392 Scots. Assessed property in 1860 was £6,305. The village of Lochgoilhead stands at the head of Loch-Goil, on the shortest route of communication between Glasgow and Inverary, and is distant from the latter place about 8 miles. A steam-boat plies daily between it and Glasgow, and a stage-coach communicates between the steamer and St. Catherine's ferry on Loch-Fyne, opposite Inverary. The village has a good inn, and a number of neat new villas; and in its vicinity is Drumsainy-house, surrounded by fine woods. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,196; in 1861, 702. Houses, 134.

There are in this parish three old castles, called Dunduramh, Ardkinlass, and Carrick. The castle of Dunduramh is a large and strong tower, of an irregular figure, with small turrets above the angles in the wall. It stands in a low situation, close to

the sea; and, as the access to it by land must have been very bad, the most frequent communication would probably be by boats. The castle of Ardkinlass has nearly disappeared; but it formerly comprised three separate towers. The space between the towers was defended by a strong wall about 15 feet high. In the course of this wall was the great gate, which was defended by small round turrets in flank, with apertures, through which those who assailed the gate might be annoyed with arrows, or with fire-arms. The gate was defended by a small tower, rising immediately above it. Around the area, and within the walls, were smaller buildings, for lodging servants, for holding arms, and for store-houses and cellars. The period when this castle was built is not known; but there is evidence of its having been repaired in the year 1586. The old residence of the family of Ardkinlass—of which the ruins can now scarcely be traced—was at a small distance from this strong castle, but in a more commanding situation. The castle of Carrick stands upon a rock, which was formerly surrounded by the sea by means of a deep ditch. The entry to the castle from the land was by a drawbridge, which was defended by a strong wall and two small towers. The castle itself is of an oblong figure, but not perfectly regular, as the architects, in laying the foundation, kept in some places by the very edge of the rock. It is 66 feet long, and 38 broad, over walls; the side-wall is 64 feet high, and 7 feet thick. Between the castle and the sea, there is a part of the rock which was surrounded by a high and strong wall built round the edge of the rock; within this space 100 men might conveniently stand, for the defence of the castle, if it was attacked by sea. Before the invention of gunpowder, the castle of Carrick could be taken only by surprise; it was scarcely possible to storm it, nor could it be taken by blockade, as it had always a free communication with the sea, for a vessel of any burden may swim along the side of the rock. The time in which this castle was built is not ascertained. It can be traced up as far as the end of the 15th century; but it is probably much older. The tradition of the country is, that it was built by the Danes. Nothing now remains but the walls; and these are not entire.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon, and synod of Argyle. Patron, Callander of Ardkinlass. Stipend, £167 9s. 9d.; glebe, £37 10s. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with about £5 fees. The ancient parish of Lochgoilhead was an archdeanery, and was dismembered, about the middle of the 17th century, into the three parishes of Lochgoilhead, Kilmorich and Strachur; and the first and second of these parishes were afterwards re-united, and are both comprised in the present parish. There are two parish churches,—the one at Lochgoilhead, containing 305 sittings,—the other at Cairndow, in Kilmorich, on Loch-Fyne-side, containing 258 sittings; and the parish minister officiates two Sabbaths in the former, and the third Sabbath in the latter. There are 5 non-parochial schools.

LOCHGOIN. See FENWICK.

LOCH-GORM. See GORM.

LOCH-GREINORD. See GREINORD.

LOCH-GRIAN. See GRIAN.

LOCH-GRIMSHADER. See GRIMSHADER.

LOCH-GRUINARD. See GRUINARD.

LOCH-GUIRM. See GUIRM.

LOCH-GYNAG. See GYNAG.

LOCH-HARPORT. See HARTPORT.

LOCH-HOPE. See HOPE.

LOCH-HOURN. See HOURN.

LOCH-HOUSE. See KILPATRICK-JUXTA and DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

LOCHIEL. See EIL (LOCH).

LOCH-INCH. See INCH, Inverness-shire.

LOCH-INCHARD. See INCHARD.

LOCH-IN-DAAL, an arm of the sea, deeply indenting the south side of Islay, in Argyshire. It enters between the Point of Rhinnis and the Mull of Islay, with a width of about 11 miles, and penetrates the land north-north-eastward, to the extent of about 12 miles, narrowing its upper part to a width of not more than 2 miles. The middle of its east side forms the considerable expansion called Laggan-bay. The whole loch is comparatively shallow, but abounds in fish, and is much frequented by shipping. See ISLAY.

LOCH-IN-DAAL, a bay projecting from the north-west side of the Sound of Sleat into the island of Skye, and separated from the head of Loch-Eishart by an isthmus of only $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile in breadth.

LOCHINDORB. See CROMDALE and EDINKELLIE.

LOCH-INORD. See INORD.

LOCHINRUAR. See KILDONAN.

LOCHINTALLAN, a small bay on the east side of the island of Islay.

LOCHINVAR. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

LOCH-INVER. See ASSYNT and INVER.

LOCH-IORSA. See EARSAY.

LOCH-ISHOOR. See ISHOOR.

LOCH-KATRINE. See KATRINE.

LOCH-KEESHORN. See ROSS-SHIRE and LOCH-CARRON.

LOCH-KINELLAN. See CONTIN.

LOCH-KNOCK, a small bay, 3 miles south-south-west of Ardmore-point, on the east side of the island of Islay.

LOCH-LAGGAN. See LAGGAN.

LOCH-LAOGHAL. See TONGUE.

LOCH-LAXFORD. See LAXFORD.

LOCH-LEAMNACLAVAN. See KILDONAN.

LOCHLEE, a parish, containing the post-office hamlet of Tarfside, in the extreme north of the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by the parishes of Edzell, Lethnot, Cortachie, and Clova. Its length eastward is 13 miles; and its greatest breadth is 8 miles. Everywhere, except over $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the east, it is hemmed in by a water-shedding line of mountains. Its whole surface is ruggedly highland, consisting of wild and high mountain-ranges, partially and narrowly cloven by glens. Mount Keen and Mount Battock, both on the boundary, the former on the north, and the latter on the north-east, rise respectively 3,465 and 3,010 feet above sea-level. Other summits along the boundary and in the interior attain altitudes of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The heights are, for the most part, steep, rocky, and covered with heath, bent, or moss; and even the lower slopes and the valleys are, to a considerable extent, dressed in russet. Only a trifle more than one-fourth of the area is inhabited; all the rest being triumphant mountain-wilderness, or the free walk of the wandering flock. Not more than 1,400 acres have ever been tilled; and but small additions could be advantageously reclaimed. The soil of the arable grounds is thin and light, generally superincumbent on gravel. Natural woods are small in extent, and plantations are unknown. Limestone abounds; and a vein of lead ore has been traced for several miles, but, after a trial, was found to be uncompensating to the miner. All the head-streams of East-water, or the North Esk, rise in the parish, and swell the stream to considerable bulk, before it passes into Edzell. See ESK (THE NORTH). Three-fourths of a mile west of the church, a little south of the centre of the parish, and in the course of the river Lee, is a very beautiful little lake $1\frac{1}{2}$

mile long, and 3 furlongs broad, at the east end of which stood the ancient church, and which imposed its own name of Lochlee on the whole parish. Opposite the manse are the ruined walls of the castle of Invermark, built in the early part of the 16th century, and inhabited by the family of Lindsay of Edzell, the ancient lords of the soil. Lord Panmure is now the sole proprietor. Several roads penetrate far into the interior, and one leads across the bold mountain-boundary into Aberdeenshire. The value of raw produce was estimated in 1833 at £4,580. Assessed property in 1866, £2,400. Real rental in 1855, £1,469. Population in 1831, 553; in 1861, 495. Houses, 110.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1803, and contains 270 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 150; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £85 0s. 5½d. There is also an Episcopalian chapel. There are two public non-parochial schools, and a parochial library.

LOCHLEE, a locality, taking name from the small lake, Lochlee, the source of the rivulet Fail, in the upper part of the parish of Tarbolton, Ayrshire. The poet Burns spent his most joyous days, and wrote his most admired poems, in this locality; and he makes allusion in his writings to many places around it. Coilfield-house, in the vicinity, is the "Castle of Montgomery," in his song of "Highland Mary," and was one of his most favourite resorts. A thatched cottage, about a mile from Lochlee, was the birthplace of his great illustrator, Thom, whose sculptures of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny are so famous.

LOCHLEE, a small lake in the parish of Auldearn, Nairnshire, lying somewhat below the level of the sea.

LOCH-LEGGAN, a lake about a mile in circumference, and mostly surrounded with wood, in the moor of Kippen. It gives rise to the burn of Broich.

LOCHLETTER. See GLEN-URQUHART.

LOCH-LEVEN. See LEVEN.

LOCHLIN. See FEARN.

LOCH-LING. See LONG, Ross-shire.

LOCH-LINNHE. See LINNHE.

LOCH-LOCHY. See LOCHY.

LOCH-LOMOND. See LOMOND.

LOCH-LONG. See LONG.

LOCH-LOYAL. See TONGUE.

LOCH-LUAG. See LUAG.

LOCH-LUBNAIG. See LUENNAIG.

LOCH-LUICHART. See LUICHART.

LOCH-LUIN. See LUIN.

LOCH-LYON. See LYON.

LOCHMABERY, a lake partly in Ayrshire, out chiefly in Wigtonshire. It lies on the mutual border of the parishes of Colmonell, Penningham, and Kirkcowan. It is 1½ mile in length, and ¾ a mile in breadth. It has several islets; and on one of these are remains of a large castellated building. The lake discharges itself by the river Bladenoch. There is adjacent to it a post-office station of its own name, subordinate to Girvan.

LOCHMABEN, a parish near the centre of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It contains the royal burgh of Lochmaben, the post-office villages of Hightae and Templeland, and the three villages which, jointly with Hightae, are called the Four-towns. It is bounded by Johnstone, Applegarth, Dryfesdale, Dalton, Mousewald, Torthorwald, Tinwald, and Kirkmichael. Its length southward is 8½ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3½ miles.

The highest ground is along the western boundary, but it is the summit merely of a long waving swell, and all acknowledges the dominion of the plough. The surface descends in a very gentle and finely diversified gradient, till nearly mid-breadth of the parish; and thence, excepting some easy rising grounds toward the north, it everywhere subsides into a rich and beautiful plain. Excepting three small mosses, which are of great value to the inhabitants for fuel, the whole parish is arable, though a considerable proportion of it is disposed in meadow-land and pasture. The soil toward the west is light and gravelly, but, in other parts, is uncommonly rich, consisting over a large area of the finest alluvial loam, occasionally nine feet deep, and everywhere abundantly fructiferous in every description of crop. The land is too valuable to admit of much plantation; but it has fine enclosures, is sheltered by wide files of trees, and comprises about 90 acres of plantation. Red sandstone is quarried at Corneockle-moor, in thin slabs for roofing, and in blocks for building. The river Annan, in mazy folds, runs along most of the eastern boundary. The Kinnel runs diagonally across the north end, south-eastward to the Annan, over a distance of 2½ miles in a straight line, but at least 5 miles along its pebbly channel. The Ae runs a mile on the north-west boundary, and one-fourth of a mile into the interior to the Kinnel. Eight lakes lie in the interior,—most of them so surrounding the burgh as to make it appear, from some vantage grounds in the neighbourhood, to be situated on an island, in the midst of a curiously-outlined large lake. Five of them are of considerable extent. The Castle-loch, immediately south of the burgh, measures 200 acres; Halleath-loch, east of the burgh, 80; the Mill-loch, north-west of the burgh, 70; the Kirk-loch, west of the burgh, 60; and Hightae-loch, south-west of Castle-loch, 52. Two kinds of loch-trout, one usually weighing from 2 to 5 pounds, and the other from 12 to 14 pounds,—pike, occasionally weighing from 25 to 35 pounds,—perch, loach, roach, skelly, banstickle, and eel, are taken in all the lakes; and green back, bream, and vendace or vendise, are taken in addition, in the Castle-loch. The last of these—the vendace—is believed to be peculiar to this lake, and has drawn great attention both from naturalists and from epicures. The number of landowners, in consequence of the singular distribution of the lands of Four-towns, and the minute parcelling out of the burgh-roods, is about 270; but the principal are Johnstone of Halleaths, Dickson of Elshieshields, the Marquis of Queensberry, Sir W. Jardine of Applegarth, Lord Murray of Henderland, and Flint of Broad-chapel. The chief residences are Halleaths, Elshieshields, Broadchapel, and Todhillmuir. The parish has good roads, and lies within 2 miles of the Nethercleugh and Lockerby stations of the Caledonian railway, but is not traversed by any great line of communication. The real rental in 1855 was £11,263. Assessed property in 1860, £10,502. Population in 1831, 2,795; in 1861, 3,087. Houses, 605.

A curious antiquity is Spedlin's tower, noticed in our article on JARDINE-HALL. But the grand attraction of the parish is the paternal residence of the Bruce, Lochmaben-castle. This stands a mile from the burgh, on the extreme point of a heart-shaped peninsula which juts a considerable way into the south side of the Castle-loch. Across the isthmus at the entrance of the peninsula are vestiges of a deep fosse, which admitted at both ends the waters of the lake, and converted the site of the castle into an island, and over which a well-guarded

drawbridge gave ingress, or refused it to the interior. Within this outer fosse, at brief intervals, are a second, a third, and a fourth, of similar character. The last stretched from side to side of the peninsula immediately at the entrance of the castle; it was protected in front by a strong arched wall or ledge, behind which a besieged force could shield themselves while they galled, at a distance, an approaching foe; and it had at the centre a drawbridge which led into the interior building, and which was probably the last post an enemy required to force in order to be master of the fortress. Two archways at the north-eastern and south-western angles of the building, through which the water of the fosse was received or emptied, remain entire. But no idea can now be formed of the original beauty or polish either of this outwork or of the magnificent pile which it assisted to defend. Gothic hands began generations ago to treat the castle of the Bruce as merely a convenient quarry; and, for the sake of the stones, they have peeled away every foot of the ashler work which lined the exterior and the interior of its walls. So far has barbarian rapacity been carried, that now only the heart or packing of some of the walls is left, exhibiting giant masses of small stones and lime, irregularly huddled together, and nodding to their fall. Many portions of the pile have been precipitated from aloft, and lie strewn in heaps upon the ground; the stone and the lime so firmly cemented, that scarcely any effort of human power can disunite them. The castle, with its out-works, covered about 16 acres, and was the strongest fortress in the Border, and, till the invention of gunpowder, all but impregnable. But what remains can hardly suggest, even to fancy itself, the greatness of what the Goths have stolen. Only one or two small apartments can be traced, and they stand in the remoter part of the castle, and excite but little interest. The enclosed spot around is naturally barren, fitted only for the raising of wood; and its present growth of trees harmonizes well with the ruin. The view of the loch and of the circumjacent scenery, from all points in the vicinity, is calmly beautiful. The date of the castle is uncertain, but probably was the latter part of the 13th century,—the period of the competition of the Crowns.

Tradition, though unsupported by documentary evidence, asserts this castle to have been not the original Lochmaben residence of the Bruces, but only a successor of enlarged dimensions, and augmented strength. At a brief distance south of the town, on the north-west side of the loch, is a large rising ground called Castle-hill, which is pointed out as the site of the original castle, and even as the alleged birthplace of the first royal Bruce. That a building of some description anciently crowned the eminence, is evident from the remains of an old wall still dug up an inch or two beneath the surface of the summit, and from the vestiges of a strong and deep intrenchment carried completely round the base. Tradition says that the stones of this edifice were transferred from the Castle-hill across the intervening part of the lake, to the point of the heart-shaped peninsula on the southern shore, as materials for the more modern erection; and it adds, that a causeway was constructed, and still exists, across the bed of the lake, to facilitate the convenience. But here monuments, documents, and physical probabilities, concur in refusing corroborative evidence. The Castle-hill commands a fine view of the burgh, of the adjacent lakes, and of a considerable expanse of the How of Annandale. Near it is a lower hill or mount, called the Gallows-hill, on which, in ancient times, a formidable gal-

lows constantly stood, and was seldom seen during the Border wars without the dangling appendage of one or two reivers. The baronial courts of Lochmaben, and even occasional warden courts, were probably held on the summit of the Castle-hill, whence the judges beheld their sentences promptly and rigidly carried into execution.

Robert de Brus, the son of that noble knight of Normandy, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and first possessed the manor of Skelton, being in a state of friendship with our David I., while prince, received from him, when he came to the throne, the lordship of Annandale, with a right to enjoy his castle there, with all the customs appertaining to it. This grant was made A.D. 1124. A charter, granted by William the Lion to Robert, third Lord of Annandale, confirming to him the property possessed by his father in that district, is dated at Lochmaben. This is supposed to have been granted between the years 1165 and 1174. The church of Lochmaben was one of those which Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, gave to the monks of Gisburn, in Yorkshire, about the year 1183. Bruce, the competitor for the throne, and the grandfather of Robert I., died at his castle of Lochmaben, in 1295, or, according to Leland, in 1296. In the year preceding his death, he granted a charter, dated at this fortress, confirming a convention between the monks of Melrose and those of Holmcultram. "This old castle of Lochmaben," says Chalmers in his 'Caledonia,' "continued the chief residence of this respectable family, during the 12th and 13th centuries. Robert de Bruce, the first Earl of Carrick, of this dynasty, probably repaired the castle at Annan." As a stone, taken from the ruins of Annan-castle, bears his name, with the date 1300, the conjecture seems to be formed, with great probability, that the family had continued previously to reside at Lochmaben.

After the death of John Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Lochmaben-castle was given to Edward, of the same name. In 1335, it was in the keeping of William Bohun, whom Randolph, Earl of Moray, "found in his own castle of Lochmaben, and bearing sway over all his own lands of Annandale, when he returned from his captivity in France." In 1366 it is spoken of as the property of Humphrey de Bohun, who is authorized to victual and repair it. In July 1298, Edward I. took possession of it; and in 1300, he strengthened it, and the castle of Dumfries, placing adequate garrisons in them, with ample supplies, and appointing a governor for each. To this fortress Bruce fled in 1304, on his way from London, before erecting his royal standard. Having met, near the west marches, a traveller on foot, whose appearance was suspicious, he found, on examination, that he was the bearer of letters from Comyn to the English King, urging the death or the immediate imprisonment of Bruce. He beheaded the messenger, and pressed forward to his castle of Lochmaben, where he arrived on the seventh day after his departure from London. Hence he proceeded to Dumfries, where the fatal interview between him and Comyn took place.

At the accession of the Bruce to the Scottish throne, he conferred his paternal inheritance, with its chief seat, the castle of Lochmaben, on Randolph, Earl of Moray. When Edward III. obtained from Edward Baliol the county of Dumfries as part of the price for helping him to a dependent throne, he appointed a variety of officers over Lochmaben-castle, and garrisoned the fortress in defence of the cause of England. In 1342 the Scots made a strenuous attempt to capture the castle, but were repulsed; and next year David II.'s particu-

forces whom he was imprudently leading into England, were stoutly resisted and severely harassed by its garrison. David, exasperated by the repeated disasters inflicted on him, in 1346 vigorously assaulted the fortress, took it, and executed Selby its governor. But after the battle of Durham, which speedily followed, the castle changed both its proprietor and its tenants. John, Earl of Moray, falling in that battle, the castle passed by inheritance to his sister, Agnes, the Countess of March, and from her was transmitted, through the reigns of Robert II. and Robert III., to her son, Earl George; and David II. becoming the English king's prisoner, the castle once more opened its gates to an English garrison. Even after David II.'s restoration, Edward III. retained the district of Annandale, and kept the fortress well-garrisoned to defend it; but though connived at by the pusillanimity of the Scottish king, his dominion was pent up, by the bravery of the people, within the castle's own narrow limits. Sallies and forages of the garrison provoked frequent retaliations, occasioned incursions into England, and led, in particular, to a hostile race, in 1380, into Westmoreland, and the carrying away of great booty from the fair of Penrith. In 1384 the Earl of Douglas, and Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, whose territories had been infested by the garrison, marched in strong force against the castle, besieged and captured it, and, by effecting its reduction, drove the English from Annandale. In 1409 the castle was resigned by the Earl of March to the Regent Albany, and conferred, along with the lordship of Annandale, upon the Earl of Douglas. In 1450, when the Earl of Orkney was sent to quell some fierce outrages of the dependents of the Douglas, and, though acting by the King's authority, was opposed and defied, James II. marched an army into Annandale, and took and garrisoned Lochmaben-castle. In 1455 the castle, in common with the lordships of Annandale and Eskdale, became the property of the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Douglas. Till the union of the Crowns it was preserved as a Border strength, and belonged either to the kings personally or to their sons; and it was maintained and managed by a special governor.

From 1503 to 1506, James IV. made great repairs and improvements on the castle, and built within it a large hall. In 1504, during a public progress in the southern parts of his kingdom, he made it a personal visit. In 1511 he committed the keeping of it for seven years, with many perquisites, to Robert Lauder of the Bass. During the minority of James V., Robert, Lord Maxwell, being a favoured counsellor of the queen-mother, was by her intrusted with the keeping of the castles of Lochmaben and Thrieve for nineteen years, with the usual privileges. In 1565, when Queen Mary pursued, into Dumfriesshire, those who had broken into rebellion on account of her marriage with Darnley, she, accompanied by him, visited Lochmaben-castle, which was then in the keeping of Sir John Maxwell. In 1588, when James VI., in the prosecuting of his quarrel with Lord Maxwell, summoned his various castles to surrender, Lochmaben-castle made resistance, but, after two days' firing, was given up. In 1612, the governorship of this castle, together with the barony of Lochmaben, was granted to John Murray, 'grome of his Maiesties bedchamber,' who was created Viscount of Annan and Lord Murray of Lochmaben, and afterwards Earl of Annandale. From him descended the noble family of Stormont, now merged in that of Mansfield. The title of constable and hereditary keeper of the palace of Lochmaben is claimed both by the Earl of Mansfield and by the

representative of the Marquis of Annandale. The governor of the castle had a salary of £300 Scots, and the fishing of the lochs. He had also, for the maintenance of the garrison, from every parish of Annandale, what was called *laird a mairt*, or, a lairdner mart cow, which, it was required, should be one of the fattest that could be produced, besides thirty-nine meadow geese, and 'Fasten's e'en' hens. Little more than a century has elapsed since this tax was exacted. Although the right of fishing in all the lochs was granted, by a charter of James VI., to the burgh of Lochmaben, yet the proprietors of the castle always enjoyed the exclusive privilege of fishing in the castle and mill-lochs with boats, nets, &c. About the year 1730 the inhabitants of Annandale, galled with the exactions made upon them by the Marquis of Annandale, the governor, resisted payment of his wonted claims, stoutly litigated his rights, and obtained from the court-of-session a decree forbidding the future levying of his usual receipts. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, the Marquis claimed £1,000 as compensation for his governorship; but was not allowed a farthing.

The dilapidation of the castle was probably commenced not long after the place was abandoned as useless; but it must have been mainly incited by the triumph of the people over pretensions based on the ludicrously sinecure office of its noble governor. Our good old Bellenden, in his translation of Boece, has given a very curious picture of the character of the ancient inhabitants of this district, and of the original reason of the erection of the castle. "In Annandail is ane loch namit Lochmaben, fyue mylis of lenth, and foure of breid, full of uncouth fische. Besyde this loch is ane castell, vnder the same name, maid to dant the incursion of theuis. For nocht allanerlie in Annandail, bot in all the dalis afore rehersit ar mony strang and wekit theuis, inuading the cuntré with perpetuall thift, reif, & slauchter, quhen thay sé ony trubus tyme. Thir theuis (becaus thay haue Inglismen thair perpetuall ennymes lyand dry marche upon thair nixt bordour) inuadis Ingland with continewal weris, or ellis with quiet thift; and leiffis ay ane pure and miserabill lyfe. In the tyme of peace, thay are so accustomit with thift, that thay can nocht desist, bot bot inuadis the cuntré—with ithand heirschippis. This vail of Annand wes sum tyme namit Ordouintia, and the pepill namit Ordouices, quhaiis cruelteis wes sa gret, that thay abhorrit nocht to eit the fleschie of yolding prisoneris. The wyuis vsit to slay thair husbandis, quhen thay wer found cowardis, or discomfist be thair ennymes, to give occasioun to othis to be more bald & hardy quhen danger occurrit." Whatever might be their character in that early period, they have in later ages showed, at least, a good deal of humour in their depredations. Of this we have an amusing proof in the ballad of the 'Lochmaben Harper,' who, having been seized with a strong attachment to the Lord Warden's 'Wanton Brown,' made his way to Carlisle-castle, although blind, and so enchanted the whole company, and even the minions, by the charms of his music, that he found means, not only to send off the warden's charger, but to persuade him, that while he was exerting himself to the utmost to gratify the company, some one had stole his own 'gude gray mare,' and thus to secure far more than the value of all his pretended loss.

"'Allace! allace!' quo the cunning auld harper.

'And ever allace that I can here!

In Scotland I lost a braw cowl foal;

In England they've stown my gude gray mare!

"Then aye he harped, and aye he curped;
Sae sweet were the harpings he let them hear:
He was paid for the foal he had never lost,
And three times ower for his 'gude gray mare.'"

Additional to the castles there are, in the landward part of the parish, two or three other civil antiquities. Half-a-mile north-west of the town, overlooking the Mill-loch, is a rising ground called Woody or Dinwoody-castle. The summit, though possessing no vestige of building, is surrounded with a trench very distinctly marked. In a field south-west of the town is the circular trace of a tower, which anciently possessed a wild fame. It is called Cockie's-field, from one John Cock, or O'Cock, who resided in it, and was one of the most renowned freebooters of Annandale. An old ballad, still extant, details his feats of arms, dilates on his great personal strength, and narrates the manner of his death. A party of the King's foresters, to whom he had been an intolerable pest, and whom he had relieved of the care of many deer, chanced one day to find him asleep in the forest, cautiously beset him, and were determined upon his destruction. John, suddenly awaking, and perceiving at once the snare into which he had fallen, and the hopelessness of escape, resolved to make his captors pay dearly for his life; and before they could overpower him, he laid seven of their number dead at his feet. In the south-west corner of the parish is a large and very beautiful artificial mound of earth, perfectly circular, quite entire, and terminating in a sharp tower. It is called both Rockhall-moat and the Beacon-hill; and possibly served both as a moat or seat of feudal justice, and as a beacon-post for desecrating the movements of the Border marauders, and giving alarm in the event of predatory incursions. Its position is on the summit of a low but conspicuous ridge which divides Nithsdale, or rather the district of Lochar-moss, from Annandale, and commands a map-like and very brilliant view of a very large part of the champaign country of Dumfriesshire, a portion of Galloway, and all the Solway frith. The parish has remains of several Roman encampments; and must have been traversed, along a path easily pointed out, by Agricola on his march from Brunswark hill to Glota and Bodotria.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £289 0s. 6d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated tithes, £333 7s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4½d., with £25 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1819, and contains 1,200 sittings. There is a Free church of Lochmaben, with an attendance of 450; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1856, was £358 2s. 6d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the suburb of Barrows, built in 1818, and containing 800 sittings. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Hightae, built about 1797, and containing 325 sittings. There are six non-parochial schools, one of them an endowed school at Hightae. The ancient church of Lochmaben was given by Robert de Bruce, the ancestor of the royal Robert, and the husband of Isabel, the natural daughter of William the Lion, to the monks of Gisburn; but it afterwards, with reservation of some of the pertinents to the monks, resumed its status as a rectory, immediately inspected by the Bishop of Glasgow. In the 15th century the magistrates of the burgh endowed in the church an altarage or chaplainry dedicated to the Virgin Mary. On the lands of Rokele, now called Rockhall, in the south-west corner of the parish, anciently stood an endowed chapel; the pertinents of which, though seized by lay hands after the Reformation, now yield some proceeds to

the parochial incumbent. Some other chapels existed in the parish, but cannot now be very distinctly traced.

The TOWN of LOCHMABEN, a very ancient seat of population, a royal burgh, and a post-town, stands nearly in the centre of the parish of Lochmaben, encinctured by lakes, 4 miles west-north-west of Lockerby, 8 north-east of Dumfries, 15 south of Moffat, and 65 south by west of Edinburgh. The town is 3½ furlongs in length, and, in its principal street-line, stretches due north and south. Over 1½ furlongs from the south end there is but one street, overlooked by the parish-church on the south, and the cross and town-house on the north. This street is spacious, and has several genteel houses, most of them small and neat. The rest of the town consists of a narrowed continuation of the principal street on a straight line with it; a street contracting into an alley, running 250 yards north-west from the cross; a street longer than this, going off from it near the cross, and running due west along the road to Dumfries; and, a street of 400 yards, branching off from the last, and running north-eastward to the northern extremity of the town. All these thoroughfares are of mean appearance, relieved at long intervals by a large or good house, but predominantly lined with one story buildings. The parish church is a handsome edifice in the pointed style, with an elegant square tower, and cost upwards of £3,000. Its predecessor stood at the west side of the town, on the margin of the Kirk-loch; and was a Gothic edifice, with a large choir, dedicated to Mary Magdalene. The Maxwells, after their defeat, in 1593, by the Johnstones, in the fight of Dryfe sands, having taken refuge in this church, the Johnstones fired it, and compelled them to surrender. Near the site of it is St. Magdalene's well, enclosed with a stone and lime wall, and a roof of freestone. The town-house is a small unimposing structure, built in 1723, with a steeple added in 1743. Before it is the public cross,—a tall stone fixed in a freestone socket, and presenting a very time-worn appearance.

A considerable manufacture of coarse linen cloth, for sale unbleached in the English market, was at one time carried on in Lochmaben, but has totally disappeared. The chief manufacture now is the making of flannel shirts and socks. A large trade—if trade it can be called—is driven both in the town and throughout the parish, in the feeding of pigs, to aid supply for the smart demand of England for Dumfriesshire pork. A good number of the inhabitants farm small crofts. A fortnightly market, for pork and grain, is held during winter and spring. There are also two hiring fairs. The town has an office of the National bank, three inns, and a subscription library. The municipal authorities are a provost, one bailie, and seven councillors, including a dean of guild and a treasurer. The burgh property, at one time, was very considerable, but was so squandered and alienated that the burgh became bankrupt; and its corporation revenue in 1859 amounted to only £24 odds. The town, in many respects, is now nothing better than many a village, and has less prospects of prosperity than some hamlets; yet it looms largely and magnificently to the view when seen through the haze of antiquity. Under the fosterage of the Bruces, it must have sprung into energy before the close of the 12th century, and speedily acquired probably more importance than any other town in the south-west of Scotland. Like other border-towns, it suffered severely and lost its records from the incursions of the English; but it is traditionally asserted to have been erected into a royal burgh soon after Bruce's accession to the throne. Its last charter

was granted, in 1612, by James VI., and confirms all the early charters. The town was twice burnt by the English,—first, in 1463, by the Earl of Warwick, and next, immediately before the granting of its last charter. In 1484 the recreant Earl of Douglas and the treacherous Duke of Albany attempted to plunder the town on St. Magdalene's fair day; but they were repelled by the inhabitants. Lochmaben unites with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1862, 45. The parliamentary burgh is less extensive than the royal burgh. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1831, 966; in 1861, 1,194. Houses, 245. Population of the royal burgh in 1831, 1,100; in 1861, 1,544. Houses, 309.

LOCHMABERY. See LOCHMABERY.

LOCHMADDY, an inlet of the sea, a post-office village, and a considerably-frequented harbour, on the east side of the island of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. The marine inlet stretches into a low, flat country, consisting of brown, peaty land; and cuts it into innumerable islets and little peninsulas, which afford a scanty summer herbage for cattle. The waters of the inlet do not cover an area of more than 9 square miles; and yet its coast-line has been found by measurement to have an aggregate extent of 200 miles. The interior of the inlet contains not one harbour but many harbours, safe, capacious, and wanting nothing but sufficient trade to make them one of the finest groups of natural harbours in the world. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile inward from the sea are two remarkable detached rocks, about 100 feet high, consisting of columnar basalt, and called Maddy-More and Maddy-Grisioch, which serve as marks to mariners. Regular communication is maintained with Skye and the Scottish mainland by mail-packet. The village has a jail, and is a seat of justice-of-peace courts.

LOCH-MAREE. See MAREE.

LOCH-MEIKLE. See MEIKLE.

LOCH-MERKLAND. See MERKLAND.

LOCH-MIGDALE. See MIGDALE.

LOCH-MOIR. See MOIR.

LOCH-MONAR. See MONAR.

LOCH-MORAR. See MORAR.

LOCH-MORE. See MORE and HALKIRK.

LOCH-MORLICH. See MORLICH.

LOCH-MOY. See MOY.

LOCH-NABO. See NABO.

LOCHNAGAR, a lofty mountain of the Grampian ridge, in the united parish of Crathie and Braemar, Aberdeenshire. Its elevation is 3,777 feet above sea-level. On the top there is snow all the year round. The 'dark Loch-na-gar' has been celebrated by Lord Byron in a well-known ballad of great beauty. In the 'Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal' for 1830, the view from the summit of the mountain is thus described: "In one direction our view extended to the sea at Aberdeen; in another the vast granite group of Cairngorm, with its well-known summits, viz., Ben-na-muick-dhu, Cairngorm, Benabour, Ben-Aven, rose before us in massive magnificence; to the south, in the distance, rose the trap-hill named Dundee-law, the trap cones of the Lomonds in Fifeshire, and the beautiful porphyry range of the Pentlands near Edinburgh; and, towards the west, the wild and rugged alpine country of Athole and Badenoch added to the interest of this varied scene. Around the mountain we observed several frightful corries, bounded by dreadfully rugged precipices. We descended into one of them in order to examine the snow which it contained,—snow which remains all the year round. The mass of snow was thirty

yards square, several feet thick; at the surface its texture was loose, but below was hard and composed of granular concretions, and had much of the glacier character. We met with parties of topaz-diggers in search of the topaz, beryl, and rock-crystal, which occur in this and other granite mountains of the district, in the granite, either in drusy cavities or as disseminated crystals. The topaz-diggers find the gems only in the alluvium, or broken granite, and generally in that covering the bottoms of corries, or spread round the foot of the higher granite summits.

LOCHNAGAU, a bay, about 3 miles long, and less than a mile broad, penetrating the coast of Arisaig, in Inverness-shire. A parliamentary road leads from the north side of it, 37 miles, to Fort William.

LOCHNAKEAL. See LOCHNANGAU.

LOCHNAMHOON. See AVIEMORE.

LOCHNANEAN, a small mountain lake, in a lofty situation, abounding with excellent trout, in the parish of Kirkmichael, Perthshire.

LOCHNANGAU, or LOCHNAKEAL, a sea-loch, penetrating the middle of the west side of the island of Mull, in Argyleshire. It has a width of about 8 miles across the entrance, and penetrates the land eastward to the extent of about 8 miles, diminishing gradually to a width of only about 1 mile; so that its general outline is not much different from that of an equilateral triangle. But its area is much occupied with islands, including those of Inch Kenneth, Eorsa, Little Colonsay, Ulva, and Gometra; and the part of it to the north of the last of these two islands has but slender communication with the rest, and bears the separate name of Loch-Tua. The island of Staffa also, and the Treshnish isles, lie off its mouth.

LOCH-NA-NUA. See NA-NUA.

LOCH-NA-SEALGH. See LOCHBROOM.

LOCH-NAVER. See NAVER.

LOCHNAW. See LESWALT.

LOCH-NELL. See NELL.

LOCH-NESS. See NESS.

LOCH-NEVIS. See NEVIS.

LOCH-OICH. See OICH.

LOCH-ORR. See BALLINGRY.

LOCH-OSCAR. See OSCAR.

LOCHPARK. See ISLA (THE), Banffshire.

LOCH-POOLTIEL. See SKYE.

LOCH-PORTREE. See PORTREE.

LOCH-QUOICH. See QUOICH.

LOCH-RANNOCH. See RANNOCH.

LOCH-RANZA. See RANZA.

LOCH-RESORT. See RESORT.

LOCH-ROAG. See ROAG.

LOCH-ROWDILL. See ROWDILL.

LOCH-RUEVAL. See RUEVAL.

LOCH-RUTHVEN. See DAVIOT and DUNLICHITY.

LOCHRUTTON, a parish, containing the post-office village of Lochfoot, in the eastern division of Kirkcudbrightshire. Its centre is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Dumfries. It is bounded by Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Terregles, Troqueer, New-abbey, Kirkgunzeon, and Urr. Its length eastward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The surface, toward the south, the west, and the north-west, is hilly; but elsewhere it is an arable valley, interspersed with knolls, mosses, and meadows. The soil, in general, is a light shallow loam. About 5,165 Scotch acres are in tillage or in meadow; about 278 are moss; about 209 are under wood; and about 400 are pastoral or waste. The principal landowners are Maxwell of Terregles and McCulloch of Ardwall; and there are fourteen others. The value of raw produce in 1841 was estimated at

£8,146. Assessed property in 1860, £5,810. A lake called Lochrutton, from which the parish has its name, lies a little east of the centre of the parish, and covers an area of 123 Scotch acres. In the middle of it is a circular islet, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a rood in extent, partly artificial, and everywhere covered with large stones, resting on a frame of oak planks. The superfluence of the lake is the head-stream of Cargen water. Merkland-well, within the parish, is a strong chalybeate, serviceable in agues, and in dyspeptic and nervous disorders, and is exceedingly light and very diuretic. It formerly was very celebrated, and still is resorted to by persons of the middle and lower classes. On a hill in the extreme east there is a Druidical circle of 9 stones and about 170 feet in diameter. The spot commands one of the richest and most extensive prospects in the east of Galloway. Vestiges exist of several peel-houses, some of which appear to have been surrounded with a fosse. One of them very ancient, and called Castle-of-hills in a Scottish Chronicle of the reign of James VI., is still entire. On the corner-stone of a porter's lodge attached to it, as a modern excrescence, is the date 1598. The parish is traversed by the roads from Dumfries to New-Galloway and Castle-Douglas. Population in 1831, 650; in 1861, 677. Houses, 111.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £182 6s. 4d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £15 10s. fees, and £5 10s. other emoluments. There is a private school. The parish church was built in 1819, and contains upwards of 300 sittings. The ancient church was a vicarage of Lincluden, belonging first to the nunnery of that place, and next to its collegiate church.

LOCH-RYAN. See RYAN.

LOCHS, the northern district of the parish of Applecross, on the west coast of the mainland of Ross-shire.

LOCHS, a parish in the south-east of Lewis, Ross-shire. Its post-town is Stornoway, about 10 miles north-north-east of its parish church. It comprehends a district of the mainland of Lewis, and a number of islets, the chief of which are the Shiant isles. The mainland district is bounded by Harris, Uig, Stornoway, and the Minch. Its length north-north-eastward is about 18 miles; and its average breadth is about 9 miles. Its coast is generally very bold and rocky, especially about the headlands. Its surface is, in a large degree, cut into a labyrinth by intersections of the sea and by fresh-water lakes. Hence its name of Lochs. The chief sea-intersections are Loch-Seaforth on the south, Loch-Clay and Loch-Brolum on the south-east, and Loch-Shell, Loch-Dungeon, Loch-Erisort, and Loch-Grimshader on the east. A large part of its surface is a peninsula called Park or the Forest of Lewis, lying between Loch-Seaforth and Loch-Erisort, and connected with the rest of the parish by an isthmus of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. Part of the Park, particularly in the south, is mountainous and pastoral; but almost all the rest of the parish, especially the interior, is flat, and yields nothing but the coarsest heath. About 3,000 imperial acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage; and probably about 120,000 are either pastoral or waste. Loch-Shell and part of Loch-Seaforth and Loch-Erisort are good natural harbours. The population reside in groups of forty families or less, each group forming a sort of village. The improvements noticed in our article on Lewis strongly concern the parish of Lochs. Population in 1831, 3,067; in 1861, 4,901. Houses, 893. The assessed property in 1860 was £2,944.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lewis, and synod of Glenelg. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 7d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £35. The parish church was built about 30 years ago, and contains about 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 800; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £161 15s. 8d. There are four non-parochial schools, all supported by public bodies.

LOCH-SCAIVIG. See SCAVIG.

LOCH-SEAFORTH. See SEAFORTH.

LOCH-SERESORT. See RUM.

LOCH-SERIDON. See SERIDON.

LOCH-SHELL. See LOCHS.

LOCH-SHIEL. See SHIEL.

LOCH-SHIN. See SHIN.

LOCH-SHURIRY. See SHURIRY.

LOCHSIDE, a village in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. Population, 66. Houses, 17.

LOCH-SKAIVIG. See SCAVIG.

LOCH-SKENE. See SKENE.

LOCH-SKIACH. See SKIACH.

LOCH-SKIORT. See SKIORT.

LOCH-SLIGACHAN. See SLIGACHAN.

LOCH-SLOY. See ARROCHAR.

LOCH-SMADDY. See CROSSMICHAEL.

LOCH-SNIZORT. See SNIZORT.

LOCH-SPEY. See SPEY.

LOCH-SFULANDER. See KIRKMICHAEL.

LOCH-SPYNIE. See SPYNIE.

LOCH-STAFFIN. See STAFFIN.

LOCH-STRATHBEG. See STRATHBEG.

LOCH-STROAN. See KELLS.

LOCH-SUNART. See SUNART.

LOCH-SWIN. See SWIN.

LOCH-TAY. See TAY.

LOCH-TAYSIDE. See ARDEONAIG.

LOCHTHORN, a village in the parish of Dumfries. Population, 64. Houses, 14.

LOCH-TOFTINGALL. See TOFTINGALL.

LOCH-TOLLA. See GLENORCHY.

LOCH-TORRIDON. See TORRIDON.

LOCHTOWN. See LONGFORGAN.

LOCH-TRALIG. See TRALIG.

LOCH-TUA. See LOCHANANGUL.

LOCH-TURRET, a lake, about a mile long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, in the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire.

LOCHTY (THE), a rivulet tributary to the Lossie, in the parish of Dallas, Morayshire.

LOCHTY (THE), a rivulet, rising on Binnarty-hill in the south-east corner of Kinross-shire, and running about 8 miles eastward to the Orr, at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the latter's junction with the Leven.

LOCH-URR. See URR.

LOCH-USKEVAGH. See USKEVAGH.

LOCH-USSIE. See FODDERTY.

LOCH-VENACHOIR. See VENACHOIR.

LOCH-VOEL. See VOEL.

LOCH-VRINE. See VRINE.

LOCHWESTER, a lake and a post-office station in the parish of Bower, Caithness-shire.

LOCHWINNOCH, a parish, containing the post-town of Lochwinnoch, the post-office village of Hollow-wood, and the village of Newton-of-Beltrees, on the south border of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, and by the parishes of Kilmalcolm, Kilbarchan, Abbey-Paisley, and Neilston. Its length east-south-eastward is about 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. The surface is greatly diversified. The end parts consist of high hills; and the central part is a low winding valley of great fertility and beauty. This valley, with the shelving country towards it on both sides, contains nearly the whole population. In its centre is a fine

lake; and it is also ornamented with plantations, whilst the houses of its numerous small proprietors are each set down under the shade of a few old trees in the midst of well-cultivated spots of ground. The whole strath has a warm and cheerful appearance, inasmuch that worthy George Robertson, in his description of 1818, waxing poetical for once, justly pronounced it "the very Vale of Tempe of Renfrewshire." The highest hills in the county are situated in the western extremity of this parish. One of these heights—appropriately called Misty-law—is about 1,240 feet above the level of the sea; and another, the hill of Staik, is a few feet higher. The prospect from Misty-law extends over twelve counties, including the frith of Clyde and its islands. This hill is surrounded by moorlands, which abound with game, and afford tolerable pasture for sheep. The range of high land in the east end of the parish is mostly arable. The soil of the lower grounds is clay and loam; and that of the higher grounds, exclusive of the moors, is of a light, dry quality, on rotten rock or whinstone. About 9,000 English acres are either cultivated or capable of cultivation; about 100 are disposed in gardens and orchards; about 700 are under wood; about 300 are under water; and about 9,120 are variously pastoral or waste. Coal is worked at Halhill; limestone at Hollow-wood; and sandstone and whinstone in several quarries. The lake in the centre of the parish ought properly to be called Loch-Winnoch, but is commonly called Castle-Semple-loch. See the article CASTLE-SEMPE. In the north-west of the parish is a sheet of water called Queenside-loch, containing about 21 acres; and in the opposite extremity is one much less, called Wa's-loch, which is remarkable for the quantity of water-lilies it produces. The river Calder runs wholly within the parish. It rises on the north-west, on the borders of Ayrshire, and pursues a winding course towards Castle-Semple-loch, which it enters near the town of Lochwinnoch. On this river are some romantic waterfalls; and its banks, which are overhung with wood, both natural and planted, are exceedingly picturesque. Their beauties were first pointed out by Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist of America, who, although not a native of this parish, resided in it for some years before his emigration, and founded several of his poems on its scenery and incidents. He thus lamented the neglect to which, all his time, the banks of the Calder had been doomed:—

"Say, ye blest scenes of solitude and peace,
Strayed e'er a bard along this hermit shore?
Did e'er his pencil your perfections trace?
Or did his muse to sing your beauties soar?
Alas! methinks the weeping rocks around,
And the lone stream, that murmurs far below,
And trees, and caves, with solemn hollow sound
Breathe out one mournful melancholy 'No!'"

A principal estate in the parish is that of Castle-Semple, which has been noticed in our article on Castle-Semple. Another principal estate is Barr, which anciently belonged to a family of the name of Glen, and was purchased in the latter part of last century by the family of Macdowall, who greatly improved it, and rebuilt its mansion. The ancient castle of Barr is agreeably situated on an eminence on the south side of the road leading from Lochwinnoch to Kilbirnie. It is a high oblong tower, of four stories, the walls of which are entire, but without a roof. From the walls having both slits for arrows and ports for guns, the building may be referred to the 15th century, when the people of this country were passing from the one mode of warfare to the other. In the south-eastern extremity of the parish is a barony called Auchenbathie-Wallace, to distinguish it from another called Auchenbathie-

Blair, which belonged to a different family. The former belonged to the Wallaces of Elderslie, and is mentioned by Blind Harry as one of the places that Malcolm Wallace, father of the hero, "had in heritage." On this property there are the remains of a small castle called the tower of Auchenbathie. The lands of Beltrees belonged to a distinguished family, the founder of which was John Sempill, youngest son of the third Lord Sempill, and husband of Mary Livingston, sister of Lord Livingston, and one of the maids of honour to Queen Mary. His son, Sir James Sempill, enjoyed the confidence of James VI., and was the author of several works in prose and verse. Robert Sempill, the son, and Francis, the grandson, of Sir James, inherited his poetical talent. The only noticeable antiquities, additional to those already mentioned, are the remains of two hill-forts, the one on the farm of Castlewa's, and the other on Knockmade. On 18th June, 1685, a skirmish took place at Muirdykes, in the eastern part of the parish, between the Government troops commanded by Lord Ross of Hawkhead, and a remnant, to the number of 75, of those who had joined in the rising under the Earl of Argyle. The latter, under the command of Sir John Cochran, having taken up a position within some enclosures, bravely repelled the enemy, and kept their ground till nightfall, after which both parties withdrew from the field. Sir John's men then dispersed, and the Earl himself having been previously taken prisoner near Inchinnan, the unfortunate enterprise came to an end. The number of principal landowners of the parish is seven,—three of them resident; and the number of small landowners is about 130. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836, exclusive of minerals, was £14,067. Assessed property in 1860, £17,965. The parish is traversed by the roads from Paisley to Irvine and Ardrossan, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the railway, $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Glasgow. Population in 1831, 4,515; in 1861, 3,821. Houses, 568.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the Heritors. Stipend, about £330; glebe, £19 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £998 2s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with fees, and £25 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains about 1,150 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £459 14s. 11d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1792, and containing 503 sittings. There are seven non-parochial schools and a public library. The name of the parish was spelled in nearly forty different ways before its present spelling was finally adopted; and while the first part of it is universally believed to refer to the lake in the middle of the parish, the latter part is supposed by some antiquaries to be *innich*, the genitive of the Celtic word *innis*, referring to an islet in the lake,—and by others to be *Winnoc*, the name of an ancient saint to whom some old chapel here was dedicated.

The TOWN OF LOCHWINNOCH stands on the road from Paisley to Kilbirnie, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north by west of Beith, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ south-west of Paisley. Its situation is very pleasant, on Calder-water, in the neighbourhood of Castle-Semple-loch, sheltered on all sides, except the south-east, by rising-grounds or thick plantations. The old part of it is comparatively mean, irregular, and small; but the new town comprises a main street $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long, with some streets crossing it at right angles, and was built on a regular plan. Most of the houses are two stories in height, and covered with slates; but a few are of superior character, inhabited by wealthy persons or pro-

professional men. There are two large cotton mills and a wool mill. Most of the inhabitants are employed in these mills, but some are hand-loom weavers, and others are employed in bleaching. There formerly were manufactures of linen, of thread, of leather, and of candles; but they all proved failures. The town has an office of the City of Glasgow Bank, a total abstinence society, and several religious institutions. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of May, and on the first Tuesday of November, both old style. Population in 1851, 2,271. Houses, 213.

LOCHWOOD-CASTLE. See **JOHNSTONE**, Dumfriesshire.

LOCHY (Loch), the south-westernmost of the chain of fresh-water lakes in the Great Glen, Inverness-shire. It is about 14 miles long, and not more than a mile broad. Its boundaries on either side, throughout its whole extent, are lofty mountains, which rise up sudden and unbroken. Their outline is without variety; and after passing the mouth of the water of Archaig, there is neither bay, promontory, nor turning of the lake, of size sufficient to break the disagreeable uniformity. Near the western end of the lake, however, where the water of Archaig enters, there is some relief to the scenery. The fine bay which here sweeps on towards the glens of Achnacary,—the broken rocks and rich woods which ornament these little valleys,—the wooded and heathery knolls which are scattered about,—the mansion-house of Lochiel, and the pleasant farm-house of Clunes,—afforded an agreeable relief to the tourist.

LOCHY (The), a river of the Great Glen, Inverness-shire. It issues from the south-west end of Loch-Lochy by a new channel artificially cut for it, about 600 yards south-east of the point at which the lake receives the Caledonian canal. Continuing for some time to run in its new channel, it is conveyed at Mucomre-bridge, a mile below Loch-Lochy, into the course of its former tributary, the Spean, and it becomes lost in that stream for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, but resumes its name when the united current falls into the old channel of the parent stream at Gareloch. Its length of run is about 10 miles, generally parallel to the line of the canal, and it falls into Loch-Eil at Fort-William, within a few yards of the embouchure of the Nevis, precipitating itself with such force and rapidity into the marine lake, as to preserve, for a considerable distance, both distinctness of current and freshness of water. An excellent ferry is maintained on the river, about 2 miles above Fort-William, and is provided on each side with a good quay; yet it forms for all classes, but especially for cattle-dealers, a poor succedaneum for a substantial and commodious bridge.

LOCHY (The), a small river of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It rises on the north side of Benchallin, in the extreme south of the most westerly detached part of Kenmore, and runs $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ north-eastward, to the eastern limit of that district. It now, for 3 miles eastward, bisects a part of Weem, but has on its north bank a small section of Killin; it next, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, runs across parts of Kenmore, of Weem, and of Killin; and it finally flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile through Killin to the Dochart, into which it gently flows, a little above the entrance of that river into Loch-Tay. The Lochy is a stream of very varied and high attractions; and, in the lower part of its course, contributes its quota to the superb scenery round Loch-Tay-head. It is about 15 miles in length of course, and gives the name of Glenlochy to the vale which it traverses.

LOCHY (The), a small tributary of the Aven, in

the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. It traverses a small, inhabited glen, descending to the left side of the Aven.

LOCKERBY, a post-town in the parish of Dryfesdaie, Annandale. It stands on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and on the line of the Caledonian railway, mid-way between the Annan and the Milk, 4 miles east-south-east of Lochmaben, 6 north-west of Ecclefechan, 10 north-north-west of Annan, 12 east-north-east of Dumfries, $17\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of Langholm, and 74 by railway south by west of Edinburgh. The country around it is one of the most pleasant tracts in Annandale. The town stretches north and south, and is flanked on the east by a pleasant rising-ground, called Lockerby-hill. Like most towns on the Borders, as well as some in other localities, it originated in the protection and influence of a castle or fortalice. On a ridgy rising ground, nearly surrounded by two lochlets, now drained, and one of them anciently traversed by the great Roman road up Annandale, stands an ancient quadrangular tower, the seat, in old times, of the Johnstones of Lockerby, a branch of the family of Johnstone of Lochwood, the ancestor of the late Marquis of Annandale, and of the present Marquis of Queensberry. Around this tower grew up a hamlet, which gradually swelled into a village, and eventually, by the liberal policy of granting feus and long tacks, increased to the bulk of a small provincial town. But though the place is of remote origin, and is the scene of some curious traditional tales, it comes mainly into notice as the seat of a vast lamb-fair, and of considerable pastoral traffic. After the union of the Crowns, and the commencement of international friendly intercourse, English dealers annually met here the sheep-farmers of Dumfries-shire, to buy their surplus stock for the southern markets. The 'tryst,' as the meeting was called, was held on the skirt of Lockerby-hill; but it increased in extent, with the augmentation of intercourse between the nations, till it could no longer be held within the limits of its original arena. Some person—though no document or tradition gives the name of the public-spirited individual—now granted for the holding of the tryst, the whole hill in perpetuity as 'a common' to the town. This common—above 100 acres in extent—was once, in some way or other, dependent on the city of Glasgow; but the right of superiority having been bought up by the ancient and now noble family of Douglas of Lockerby-house, it is let out by auction to a person who exacts a small sum per score for the lambs shown on it, and who, in some good years, pays £30 to the proprietor for one day's collection.

The lamb-fair of Lockerby is the largest in Scotland, no fewer than from 30,000 to 50,000 lambs being usually on the ground; and the day for it is late in the season, being the second day of August, old style, unless that be a Saturday, a Sunday, or a Monday, and in that case the following Tuesday. Besides the lamb-fair, and a market for wool on the hill, there is on the same day a general gathering for fun and frolic in the town, at which the whole country, for 10 or 12 miles round, is generally assembled. Another fair, but much less notable than the former, is held on the second day of October, old style, with the same exception as to date as the other. Hiring-markets for servants, attended by great concourses of people, are held on the second Thursday of April, and on the 16th day of October, both old style. Free markets, chiefly for the sale of pork, and in some instances of cattle and horses, are held on the second Thursday of January, February, March, April, and May; on the third Thursday of

June, called the Midsummer market; on the 16th day of October, if a Thursday, and if not, on the Thursday following; on a Thursday in November, three weeks after that of October, and called the Martinmas market; on a Thursday, a fortnight after this Martinmas one; and, lastly, on the Thursday preceding Yule or Christmas. All are calculated in old style. During winter also, there are, chiefly for the sale of pork, weekly markets; and so great is the traffic in pork, that sometimes £1,000 is paid down for it by bacon-curers in one day. Lockerby is likewise a retail-depot of every sort of goods for all central and much of northern Annandale. The town has offices of the Royal Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Clydesdale Bank, two principal inns, a reading-room, a public library, a parish church with 640 sittings, a Free church with 800 sittings, an United Presbyterian church with 570 sittings, and several schools and other institutions. A station of the Caledonian railway is situated within its east side, and affords the readiest possible facilities of communication. Population in 1841, 1,315; in 1861, 1,709.

LOGAN, or LOGIE, a Celtic name, used in Scottish topography both singly and as a prefix, and signifying a hollow place, or plain, or meadow, surrounded by rising-grounds.

LOGAN, Wigtownshire. See PORT-LOGAN.

LOGAN, Ayrshire. See CUMNOCK (OLD).

LOGAN-BANK. See GLENCROSS.

LOGAN-WATER, a rivulet of the parish of Lesmahago, Lanarkshire. It rises on the confines of Ayrshire, and runs about 6 miles north-eastward to the Nethan.

LOGAN-WATER, or LOGANHOUSE-WATER, a pastoral rivulet, associated with various interesting antiquities and reminiscences, and traversing to the North Esk a sequestered vale which diagonally cleaves the Pentland-hills in the parishes of Penicuik and Glencross, Edinburghshire. The stream is known as the Logan, only or chiefly in history and song; and is now popularly called Glencrossburn. See PENICUIK and GLENCROSS.

LOGGANLEE. See EDINBURGH.

LOGGIE. See DUNFERMLINE.

LOGGIE (THE). See LUGGIE.

LOGIE, Morayshire. See EDENKILLIE.

LOGIE, a quondam parish in the south of Forfarshire. See LIFF and BENVIE.

LOGIE, a parish in the north-east of Fifeshire. It contains the villages of Logie and Lucklawhill-Feus; but its post-town is Cupar, 5 miles south-west of its parish church. It is bounded by Kilmarnock, Forgan, Leuchars, and Dairsie. Its length north-eastward is nearly 4 miles; and its greatest breadth is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Occupying a portion of the south-eastern extremity of the Ochil-hills, which are here broken into several parallel ridges, its general surface is irregular and hilly, and considerably elevated above the valley of the Eden. The highest eminence is Lucklawhill, near the eastern extremity, which rises about 600 feet above the level of the sea, and commands an extensive view, particularly towards the north, where it commands the whole of the east coast as far as Arbroath. This hill consists of a yellow coloured felspar porphyry, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; the summit is compact flesh-red felspar. Tradition says that the Kings of Scotland, when residing at Falkland, or St. Andrews, used to follow the chase on this hill; in consequence of which it is called the King's-park. About 2,770 imperial acres in the parish are arable; about 307 are pastoral or waste; and about 266 are under wood. The landed property is at present much divided. The old valued rental is £2,916 6s. 8d.

Assessed property in 1860, £4,724 10s. 5d. On the south side of the parish, and not far from the church, are the place and lands of Logie, which belonged, in the reign of Robert III., to Sir John Wemyss of Reres and Kincauldram, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss. In the reign of James VI., the lands of Logie were possessed by a younger branch of this noble family. In the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, Sir Walter Scott has published a ballad called 'the Laird of Logie,' founded on an incident which occurred to Wemyss of Logie, who appears to have been a young gallant at the court of the Scottish Solomon. The only noticeable antiquity in the parish is the ruin of a square tower, called the castle of Cruvie, on the lands of Straiton. The parish lies near the line of turnpike from Cupar to Dundee, and has easy access to the Dairsie station of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The village of Logie is a small place, inhabited by feuars, near the middle of the south side of the parish. Population of the parish in 1831, 430; in 1861, 410. Houses, 102.

This parish is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £205 2s. 5d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £18 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1826, and contains 280 sittings. There is a Free church for Logie and Gaudry; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £158 16s. 1d. The ancient name of this parish was Logie-Murdoch; but the latter part of the name has long been in disuse. The ancient parish church was a vicarage of the abbey of Balmerino. At the Reformation, Balmerino and Logie were united into one charge; but about 1571, Logie was supplied with a reader, and soon after was constituted a separate parochial charge.

LOGIE, a parish in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan. Its Perthshire portion contains the post-office village of Blairlogie; its Stirlingshire portion contains part of the post-office village of Bridge-of-Allan, and also adjoins the burgh of Stirling; and its Clackmannanshire portion contains the village of Craigmill, the post-office village of Menstrie, and part of the post-office village of Causewayhead. The parish, as a whole, is compact; yet the portion of it which belongs to Stirlingshire is in two sections, one of them quite detached from the county; and the portion of it which belongs to Clackmannanshire is cut off from the body of that county by the portion which belongs to Perthshire. About one-fifth of it, on the south, is the Clackmannan part; and the other four-fifths are nearly equally divided between Perth and Stirling. It is bounded by Dunblane, Alva, Alloa, St. Ninian's, Stirling, and Leckroft. Its length southward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. The river Allan traces its western boundary; the river Devon traces its eastern boundary; and the river Forth, from the mouth of the Allan to the mouth of the Devon, traces all the southern boundary. In the north and the north-east the parish runs up among the Ochil-hills; it thence descends in a hanging plain of dryfield to about its middle; and then, over nearly one-half of its whole area, it stretches away towards the rivers in strong and beautiful carse-ground, unsurpassed in its opulence by any in the kingdom. The whole surface is beautiful,—richly cultivated and adorned in its low grounds, and finely picturesque in its pastoral uplands. Its southern boundary has the far-folding sinuosities which distinguish the most capricious part of the links of the Forth. One of the peninsulas within the links is graced with the venerable ruins of CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY: which see. The

centre of the parish is ornamented with the mansion and the wooded pleasure-grounds of Airthrie castle, a seat of Lord Abercromby. One of the Ochils, a high conical hill called Dunmyat, lifts the eye over parts of 12 counties, and feasts it with one of the most magnificent, as well as extensive prospects in Scotland. See DUNMYAT. Another grandly picturesque feature is ABBEY-CRAIG,—which also see. Half-a-mile north of the base of Dunmyat, a very fine well issues from more than 60 springs, bears the name of the Holy well, and is said to have been anciently an object of superstitious veneration and crowded resort on the part of the Roman Catholics. Toward the west are the mineral wells of AIRTHREY: which see. Silver and copper ores occur among the Ochils. A mine of copper was for some time flattered in its operations by the appearance of a very rich vein; but it became uncompen-sating, and was abandoned. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish, exclusive of wood and minerals, was estimated in 1841 at £23,088. Assessed property in 1860, £21,409. The principal manufactories are a woollen mill at Menstrie, a distillery near Menstrie, and a paper-mill and a spinning-mill near the Bridge-of-Allan. The parish enjoys the communications of the Stirling and Perth turnpike, the Stirling and Granton steamers, the Scottish Central railway, and the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. Population of the Stirlingshire section, in 1831, 640; in 1861, 2,100. Houses, 273. Population of the Perthshire section, in 1831, 354; in 1861, 292. Houses, 63. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 1,945; in 1861, 3,483. Houses, 533.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Dunmore. Stipend, £263 10s. 2d.; glebe, £19. Unappropriated teinds, £680 3s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with £33 fees. The parish church was built in 1805, and contains 644 sittings. There is a Free church at Bridge-of-Allan, with about 800 sittings; and its receipts in 1865 amounted to £339 9s. 1½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Blairlogie, containing about 400 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Bridge-of-Allan. There are three non-parochial schools in the parish, a parochial library at Blairlogie, and a public library at Bridge-of-Allan. The Clackmannanshire part of the parish includes the sites of the ancient chapels and hermitages of Lupno, north-west of Menstrie, on the western bank of the stream which flows into the Devon.

LOGIE, an estate in the upper part of the parish of Crimond, on the east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. See LOGIE-BUCHAN and LOGIE-LOCH.

LOGIE, a manufacturing village in the north of Forfarshire. See LOGIE-PERT.

LOGIE, a district of the parish of Kirriemuir, which was assigned, by the ecclesiastical authorities, as a quoad sacra parish to the South church of Kirriemuir, but which ceased to be a parish at the Disruption. Its population in 1841 was 2,691. See KIRRIEMUIR.

LOGIE-ALMOND, a district on the north bank of the river Almond, opposite the parish of Methven, and immediately west of that of Monedie, Perthshire. About 100 years ago, it was, by authority of the court of teinds, disjoined from the parish of Monzie, to which it originally belonged, and annexed quoad sacra to that of Monedie. The district measures 3 miles by 2½. The soil adjacent to the river is partly a light loam and partly gravelly; and, on rising grounds and hills in the interior and on the north, it is a deep till mixed with moss. The uplands are divided into sheep-walks, and abound with all kinds of game. Near the Almond are some ruinous castles;

and elsewhere are two Druidical circles. The district anciently formed the meeting point of the three dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; and is traditionally said to have been a place of conference on the part of the three bishops. About 23 years ago, Logie-Almond, and small portions of the parishes of Redgorton, Auchtergaven, Fowlis Wester, and Methven, were erected into a chaplainry, or formally connected with a chapel, without being made a quoad sacra parish; and within the last 4 years, the united district, which measures 6 miles by 2½, was constituted by the court of teinds, a quoad sacra parish. The patron of it is the Earl of Mansfield. The parish church was formerly a chapel of ease of the parish of Monzie, and contains 285 sittings. There is a Free church of Logie-Almond, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £122 1s. 10d. There is also an United Presbyterian church in Logie-Almond, built in 1811, and containing 450 sittings. There are three schools in the district. The post-town is Perth, 10 miles to the east-south-east.

LOGIE-BRIDE. See AUCHTERGAVEN.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish in Buchan and Formartine, Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Ellon, 2 miles to the west. It is bounded by Cruden, Slains, Foveran, Udry, and Ellon. Its length, in a demi-semi-circular curve, from north-east to south-west, is about 9 miles; and its average breadth is about 1½ mile. The river Ythan, here navigable at full tide for small sloops, crosses it from west to east, dividing it into nearly equal proportions. Precipices of gneiss rock flank the stream at the part where it enters the parish, and give a very distinct echo to short sentences in a calm evening. The surface of the parish is rather flat, but has occasional eminences; and Tarty, one of its highest hills, has an altitude of only 135 feet above the level of the sea. About 5,759 imperial acres are in tillage; about 316 are improveable pasture; about 337 are unimproveable; and about 66, included in the above, are under wood. The arable soil, in general, is fertile, but less so on the banks of the river than elsewhere. The average rent of the arable land is about 15s. Assessed property in 1860, £4,479. Estimated value of raw produce in 1842, £13,200. The "Boat of Logie" is a well-known tune, having reference to this parish, but the still better known song of "Logie o' Buchan," refers to a gardener, about the middle of last century, at Logie in the parish of Crimond. Logie-Buchan is traversed by the road from Peterhead to Aberdeen. Population in 1831, 684; in 1861, 762. Houses, 119.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Buchan of Auchmacoy. Stipend, £191 16s. 8d.; glebe, £12 10s. Unappropriated teinds, £11 11s. 9d. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with about £20 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 400 sittings. During the civil wars of the 17th century, a party of royalists met and defeated a Covenanter force on the lands of Tarty; and though the action was only a skirmish, it caused great alarm in Aberdeen, and occasioned that hasty rising of the Gordons, whose failure compelled the Marquis of Huntly to flee the country, and brought Sir John Gordon to the block.

LOGIE-BURN, a rivulet running several miles westward on the boundary between Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, and then proceeding south-westward, within the parish of King-Edward, to fall into the Deveron.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish in the Kincardine O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Tarland, 4 miles to the east. It is bounded

by Strathdon, Towie, Tarland, Coull, Aboyne, and Glenmuick. Its length south-eastward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is upwards of 5 miles. Its north-west end lies on Deskry-side, within the basin of the Don; but all the rest of it is in the district of Cromar, within the basin of the Dee. A great part of this Cromar section seems anciently to have been the site of a large lake or chain of lakes, and is now a valley, diversified by swells, and watered by three rivulets forming the Loch of Daven. See DAVEN (LOCH). A range of steep high hills flanks the upper half of the south-western side of this valley, terminating on the summit of Morven, at the boundary with Glenmuick and Strathdon, which commands a view down Deeside as far as the eye can reach. A range of heights flanks also a great part of the north-east side of the valley; but this is more gradual and less elevated. About 3,000 acres are in tillage, and about 900 are under wood. The soil on the hill slopes is generally deep and fertile; but that on the low grounds is mostly shallow, and either sandy or peaty. The predominant rock is granite. The average rent of the arable land is 25s. per acre. Assessed property in 1860, £4,041. The landowners are Farquharson of Invercauld, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Huntly, Forbes of Belack, and Farquharson of Corrachree. The mansions are Belack and Corrachree. There are 3 meal mills and a saw-mill. Two farms bear the name of Cairnmore, from large cairns which existed till recently on their lands. The lower part of the parish is traversed by the road from Ballater to Tarland. Population in 1831, 910; in 1861, 932. Houses, 191.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, the Crown and Farquharson of Invercauld. Stipend, £217 9s. 3d.; glebe, £16. Unappropriated teinds, £91 11s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £25 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1780. There is a Free church in Glenmuick for Cromar; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £69 6s. 4d. The present parish of Logie-Coldstone comprehends the ancient parishes of Logie-Mar and Coldstone, which were united in 1618.

LOGIE-DURNO. See CHAPEL-OF-GARIOCH.

LOGIE-EAST. See CAPUTH.

LOGIE-EASTER, a parish in the north-east of Ross-shire and Cromartyshire. Its postal communication is through Parkhill, 2 miles south of the parish church, but within Kilmuir-Easter. It is bounded by Tain, Fearn, Nigg, Kilmuir-Easter, and Eddertoun. Its length south-eastward is 7 miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. Its surface descends from the north-west and the north to the sea-board of the northern extremity of Cromarty frith; and is uneven, but by no means rugged. The soil is, in some places, a strong deep clay; in others, a rich black mould; in others, a light earth on a sandy irretentive subsoil. Sands have been extensively reclaimed, and are in a very improved state of cultivation. Wheat is more plentifully produced than any other grain, and is excellent in quality. The prevailing rock is the old red sandstone. Thriving plantations are somewhat extensive; and some natural wood flourishes on the grounds of Ulladale. The largest stream bisects the parish east-south-eastward; and one of three other burns, after heavy rains, overflows its banks, and sometimes considerably damages the adjacent fields, washing away the soil, and spoiling the grass. The water of one of several very fine springs was once superstitiously thought to have a predictive power; and, when carried, in any quantity, into the presence of a sick person, was alleged

to change colour if he would die, and to retain its limpidness if he would recover. The mansions are Calrossie and Shandwick. Several cairns stand on both sides of one of the burns, and are traditionally said to indicate an ancient battle in which some Scottish forces worsted an army of Danes. A gallows hill in the centre of the parish, and a deep small pond in its vicinity, called *Poll a bhaidh*, or 'the Pool for drowning,' were noted, in the days of hereditary jurisdiction, as places of capital punishment. There are four landowners. The old valued rental was £1,514 Scots. Assessed property in 1860, £3,990. The parish is traversed by the great road from Inverness to Wick. Population in 1831, 934; in 1861, 932. Houses, 201.

This parish is in the presbytery of Tain, and synod of Ross. Patron, the Marchioness of Stafford. Stipend, £236 19s. 1d.; glebe, £7. Unappropriated teinds, £55 17s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50. The parish church is a neat, modern structure, on a commanding site, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 500; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £112 4s. 9d. There is an Assembly's school at Scotsburn.

LOGIE-ELPHINSTONE, the estate and mansion of Sir James D. H. Elphinstone, Bart., on the north bank of the Ury, in the parish of Chapel-of-Garioch, Aberdeenshire.

LOGIE-FORFAR. See LOGIE-PERT.

LOGIE-HEAD, a promontory at the western extremity of the parish of Fordyce, and flanking the east side of the bay of Cullen, Banffshire.

LOGIE-LOCH, a lake on the estate of Logie, in the upper part of the parish of Crimond, Aberdeenshire. It is also called the Loch of Kinnimonth.

LOGIE-MAR. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

LOGIE-MONTROSE. See LOGIE-PERT.

LOGIE-MURDOCH. See LOGIE, Fifeshire.

LOGIE-NEWTON, a farm in the parish of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire,—on which are a Roman camp, and a very large tri-concentric Druidical circle.

LOGIE-PERT, a parish, containing the villages of Logie, Craig, and Muirside, on the north-east border of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Montrose. It is bounded by Kincardineshire, and by the parishes of Montrose, Dun, and Strickathrow. Its length eastward is nearly 5 miles; and its breadth is about 3 miles. The North Esk traces all the boundary with Kincardineshire. The surface of the parish rises from that river, at first gently, and afterwards more rapidly, so as to attain a commanding though not strictly a hilly elevation; and, in a minor section, it slopes to the south. The high ground commands a noble view of the Grampians, of the intervening plain, and of a considerable part of Kincardineshire. The soil, in the northern division, is a deep, fertile clay; and in the other districts, it is partly a light loam, and partly blackish moorland, superincumbent on clay. About 300 acres are waste; and all the rest of the area is disposed in arable grounds and plantations, in the proportion to each other of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Abundance of wood, and the achievements of husbandry, impress on the parish a peculiarly snug and cheerful aspect. Of various springs of excellent water which refresh the inhabitants, a copious one near the site of the old manse of Pert is reputed to be antiscorbutic, and one in Martin's den produces so plentifully that its stream would fill a pipe of a foot in interior circumference. Freestone, of good quality, abounds; but is not much worked. Limestone was formerly mined and burnt to a great extent; but eventually proved un-compensating. On the North Esk are two seats of

considerable manufacture. The Logie works, of the parish of Logie-Pert, a mile from the eastern extremity, connected with Logie village, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of Montrose, consist of a flax-spinning mill, which employs about 130 persons, and a bleachfield for linen-yarns, which employs nearly 50. The population of the village of Logie is about 340. The Craigo works, nearly a mile farther up the river, consist of a flax-spinning mill, machinery for finishing cloth, a bleachfield, and a soda work, which jointly employ about 300 persons. The chief mansions are Craigo in the south-east corner, and Gallary on the North Esk. Nearly a mile west of Craigo-house are three remarkable tumuli, called the Laws of Logie, two of which have been opened, and found to contain unusually large human skeletons, and some kindred relics. The parish is traversed by the west road between Dundee and Aberdeen, by the road from Montrose to Fettercairn, and by the Aberdeen railway; and it has a station on the railway at Craigo, 36 miles from Aberdeen. There are five principal landowners. Real rental in 1855, £6,262. Assessed property in 1866, £9,600. Estimated value of raw produce in 1835, £14,521. Population in 1831, 1,359; in 1861, 1,483. Houses, 245.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patrons, the Crown and St. Mary's College of St. Andrews. Stipend, £261 8s.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated tithes, £24 15s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £53, with £10 7s. 6d. fees, and £10 6s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1840, and contains 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 380; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £382 1s. 7d. There are three non-parochial schools, and a parochial library. The present parish of Logie-Pert comprehends the ancient parishes of Logie-Montrose, composing its eastern division, and of Pert, composing its western division. The parishes were united by act of parliament between 1610 and 1615. The ruins of the old church of Logie stand in a romantic hollow or low ground on the North Esk, half a mile from the eastern extremity; and those of the old church of Pert stand also on the river $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles further west. The united parish is sometimes called in documents Logie-Forfar.

LOGIERAIT, a large, dispersed parish, containing the post-office village of Logierait, the village of Ballenluig, and part of the post-town of Aberfeldy, in the north of Perthshire. Part of it is surrounded on all sides, to a depth of many miles, by the parish of Forthingall in Breadalbane. This part has a length from north to south of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a mean breadth of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; it lies on the south side of Loch-Rannoch, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles from the east end of the lake; it has a belt of plantation a mile broad from the lake southward; and it thence toweringly recedes to a water-shedding line of alpine summits along its southern boundary. The nearest other part of the parish to this is a detached section, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east, surrounded on all sides by the parish of Dull, and parts of the curiously scattered parish of Weem, and extending in a stripe of irregular but generally narrow breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north-west to south-east, where it strikes the Tay. This district is cut asunder across its narrow middle by the loch of Glassy; it has a lochlet near its north-west extremity; and it is softened into amenity and beauty toward the Tay; but elsewhere, it is wildly pastoral. The next part of the parish is surrounded on all sides by Dull, runs parallel to the former part at generally a mile's distance, and is a stripe of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in mean

breadth stretching south-eastward to the Tay. This part has on its north-eastern boundary the loch of Dercalich, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, and possesses over a large proportion of its area, especially toward the Tay, a cultivated and ornamental aspect, foiled by lofty grounds at its centre and in the north-west. The fourth and chief part of the parish, or its main body, lies at the nearest point half a-mile east of the part just noticed, and 14 miles in a straight line east of the part in Rannoch. It consists of an irregular triangle, and an attached parallelogram. The triangle lies between the rivers Tay and Tummel, from their point of confluence upward; it measures 6 miles along the Tummel in a straight line on the north-east, and is there bounded by Moulin, by part of Dowally, and by its own attached parallelogram, — $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Tay on the south, and is there bounded by Little Dunkeld and Dull, —and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Tummel to the Tay on the west, but sends westward a projection of 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in area, and is there bounded wholly by Dull. The parallelogram rests one end for 2 miles on the Tummel, and for one mile on the Tay, subsequent to the confluence of the rivers; it recedes north-eastward $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 3; and it is bounded on the north-west by part of Dowally, —on the north-east by Strathardle in Kirkmichael, —on the south-east by Dunkeld, —and on the south-west by Little Dunkeld, and by its own attached triangle. Two-thirds of the parallelogram, from the north-east boundary downward, are occupied by the Braes of Tullimet, which give name to a favourite Scottish air. Among the Braes are three lakes, —the largest, Loch-Hoishne, circular in outline, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference. A broad belt of the parallelogram upon the Tummel is arable ground. The triangle has an area singularly varied and beautiful. Along the Tummel, or the north-east side of the triangle, stretches Slesbeg, or 'the narrow country,' having woodlands which, in several places, go down to the very brink of the river, and, in one place, are very extensive. Slesbeg is flanked over its whole length by a bold abrupt ridge of heights which terminates, at the south-east, in precipitous rocks. Parallel to this ridge, and close on the south-west boundary, runs another ridge of similar character, enclosing several lochlets, and sending down mountain-brooks to drain the diversified surface intervening between it and the other ridge. The hills here and elsewhere, are, in their summits and higher acclivities, partly covered with heath, and partly a wild exhibition of naked rock. Along the Tay is a beautiful broad belt of arable ground, forming part of Strathay, and finely adorned with wood. The area here, and along the two sides of the Tummel, and up the lower slopes of the hills which acknowledges the dominion of the plough, and displays the attractions of full cultivation, aggregates nearly 3,000 acres. So far back as the date of the Old Statistical Account, the country had advanced singularly far in georgical achievement, and in acquaintance with the best tools and appliances of husbandry.

Among the rocks of the parish is a variety of tale; in one part of Strathay are several strata of limestone; and in some mosses fossil wood is occasionally found. Fruit-trees and garden-shrubs agree well with the soil, and are plentifully reared. The rivers frequently overflow their banks, convert the low grounds into temporary lakes, break down barriers, sweep away land to the enlargement of their channels, and fling a dash of wildness and sublimity over the landscape. The country, in its ordinary state, ranks high in scenic attraction. "A rock, not above a mile from the church," says the statist, "commands a prospect of a great part of the parish

The windings of the rivers, the rich vales, the sloping corn-fields and pastures, the hanging woodlands, and the awful mountains which rise at a distance to confine the view, form, all together, one of the noblest landscapes, for extent, variety, beauty, and grandeur, that the eye can behold." Along the Tay, as well in the detached sections as in the main body, are some fine mansions. The most extensive landowners are the Duke of Athole, and Stewart of Ballechin; and there are sixteen others, with each a rental of upwards of £50. The total real rental is upwards of £10,000. Assessed property in 1866, £14,396 17s. 8d. There are in the parish six distilleries, eight meal-mills, two flax-mills, two saw-mills, and a potato starch-mill. Druidical stones and ruins of ancient Romish chapels occur in various quarters. Cairns formerly existed in several places, but have been removed. A Roman urn and a medal of Trajan were found in the parish. The ruins of a beacon-house stand on a rock 2 miles from the manse. The ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of Robert III. after he resigned the government to his brother, the Duke of Albany, surmount a high bank near the Tummel ferry. The area of the castle is elliptical, and the fosse is in tolerable preservation. Good roads run along the Tay and the Tummel. Across the Tay $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile below the influx of the Tummel, and across the Tummel 1 mile above its confluence with the Tay, are chain ferry-boats for the conveyance of passengers, cattle, carts, and carriages. The village of Logierait is beautifully situated on the banks of the Tay, near the influx of the Tummel, 8 miles east by north of Aberfeldy, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Dunkeld. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but is now in an almost ruinous condition. Here Rob Roy made his escape after being apprehended by the Duke of Athole in 1717; and here Charles Edward located the prisoners whom he carried off from the field of Prestonpans. An annual fair is held here on the 22d of August. Population of the village, 168. Houses, 46. Population of the parish in 1831, 3,138; in 1861, 2,592. Houses, 481.

This parish is in the presbytery of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Duke of Athole. Stipend, £250 11s.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated tithes, £256 1s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £5 15s. 9d. fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 1,000 sittings. The westernmost section of Logierait is included in the quoad sacra parish of Rannoch. There is a Free church of Logierait, with an attendance of 300; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £143 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is also a Free church at Aberfeldy. There are within Logierait an Episcopalian chapel and a Baptist chapel; and there is at Aberfeldy an Independent chapel. There are a Free school in the Strathtay district, eight other non-parochial schools in the parish, and two benefit societies. Among distinguished natives of the parish may be mentioned Dr. Adam Fergusson and Dr. Robert Bissett, the latter the biographer of Edmund Burke.

LOGIE-WEST. See CAPUTH.

LOGIE-WESTER, a parish in Ross-shire united to URQUHART: which see.

LOING (THE), a rivulet of the south-west of Ross-shire. It divides Kintail on its left bank from Lochalsh on its right; uniformly pursues a south-westerly course; falls into the head of Loch-Long conjointly with the Elchaig coming from the east-south-east; and, though having an entire run of only about 9 miles, is fed by so many mountain-streams as to be subject to very sudden and great

freshets. Salmon once abounded in the rivulet, but is now comparatively scarce.

LOIRSTON LOCH. See NIGO, Kincardineshire.

LOMOND HILLS (THE), two beautiful conical trap hills, situated in the shires of Fife and Kinross, and visible to a considerable distance. The East Lomond, which is in the parish of Falkland in Fifeshire, and is the most regular and beautiful, is generally stated to be about 1,260 feet above sea-level, and 900 feet above the valley which separates it from the Ochils; but Mr. Cunningham, in his 'Geology of the Lothians,' estimates its altitude at 1,466 feet. This hill contains limestone and coal. The West Lomond, which is in the parish of Portmोक in Kinross-shire, is usually stated to be about 40 feet higher, but Mr. Cunningham estimates it at 1,721 feet. At its base lies the beautiful and placid Loch-Leven. Between the two principal Lomonds there arises another point which is sometimes distinguished as the Mid-Lomond, and composed of sandstone and trap strata, surmounted by a greyish black basalt. In some parts the Lomonds present a face of regular columnar trap. See FALKLAND and FIFESHIRE.

LOMOND (LOCH), a magnificent fresh-water lake in Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire. Its head commences at the foot of Glen-Falloch within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the boundary with Perthshire; its upper part, to the extent of 3 miles, lies wholly within the parish of Arrochar, Dumbartonshire; the whole of its east side thence belongs to Stirlingshire; and the whole of its south side and its west side belong to Dumbartonshire. It extends in the direction of south-south-east, with a total length of about 23 miles; and its breadth, for 14 miles from its head, nowhere exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but afterwards expands to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its depth in some parts of its upper half is from 200 to 600 feet, but, in its lower half, seldom exceeds 60 feet. Thirty islands, of different sizes, are scattered over the surface of its lower or wider part; some of them of considerable height, most of them finely wooded, and all contributing, with its shores and screens, to form a rich variety of picturesque scenery. The chief of these islands are Inch-Murrin, Inch-Caillach, Inch-Clair, Inch-Conachan, Inch-Cruin, Inch-Galbraith, Inch-Fad, Inch-Lonaig, Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Moan, Inch-Frieclan, Inch-Croin, and Inch-Torr; and will be found described in their own alphabetical places. The lake lies completely imbedded amidst different ranges of hills. At the south end the Kilpatrick-hills terminate near Kilmaronock; on the western shore are the mountains of Luss and Arrochar; at the upper extremity tower the mountains of Glenfalloch; and on the eastern shore the great chain of the Grampians terminates in Benlomond. These ranges of hills are intersected by deep glens, and by numerous mountain-streams which pour their waters into the lake. The rivulets Fruin, Luss, Finlas, Douglas, with many smaller streams, drain the highlands of Dumbartonshire into Loch-Lomond; the rivulet Falloch brings a considerable drainage into its head from Perthshire; and the river Endrick enters its south-east corner with a very large drainage from Stirlingshire. The whole of the lake's superfluous is carried off from a southerly prolongation of its south-west corner, by the river Leven; and the cognomen of that river was anciently the cognomen of the lake itself. See LEVEN (THE).

It is said that the waters of Loch-Lomond have increased considerably during the lapse of ages; and in Camstradden-bay, more than 100 yards from the shore, the ruins of houses are alleged still to be visible beneath the water. These traditionary re-

ports have the sanction of the learned Camden, who, in his 'Atlas Britannica,' speaks of an island existing in his time, called Camstradden, situated between the lands of that name and Inch-Tavanach, on which, he adds, were a house and an orchard. This island has now disappeared. Such an accident may have occurred, however, without any increase of the waters of the lake. Indeed, the supposition of such an increase is inconsistent with the appearances presented by the river Leven, which would rather lead to the supposition that the waters of Loch-Lomond had become lower than they once were. Loch-Lomond was at one time famed for three wonders—"waves without wind, fish without fin, and a floating island." The swell in the widest part, particularly after a storm, has no doubt given rise to the belief in the first of these marvels. Vipers are said occasionally to swim from island to island, and this may account for the second. In Bleau's Atlas, 1653, it is said, "Les poissons qu'ils disent n'avoir pas de nageoires, qu'ils appellent vulgairement Paones, sont un espece d'anguilles, c'est pourquoi il ne faut pas s'en estonner." Various accounts have been given of the floating island—one, that it was constructed of large square beams of oak, firmly mortised into one another, by a Keith Macindoull, or Keith the son of Dollius, who is said to have been contemporary with the famous Finnmacoull or Fingal, and consequently to have lived in the 5th century. Camden appears to have heard of the floating island, and he adds a fourth wonder. "As for the floating island," says he, "I shall not call the truth of it in question, for what could hinder a body from swimming that is dry and hollow, like a pinnacle, and very light? And so Pliny tells us that certain green lands covered with rushes, float up and down on the lake of Vundimon. But I leave it to the neighbours, who know the nature of this place, to be judges whether this old distich of our Neckham be true:—

"Ditatur fluvius Albania, saxea ligna
Dat Lomund multa frigiditate potens.

Scotland's enriched with rivers, timber thrown
Into cold Lomund's waters turns to stone.

Loch-Lomond has, with great justice, been styled the Queen of Scottish lakes. The beauty of some portions, and the splendid magnificence of other parts of its scenery, are nowhere else to be equalled. Custom cannot stale its infinite variety. At the south end its ample bosom is agreeably and picturesquely diversified by the numerous islands with which it is gemmed. The hills indeed have not here the true Highland aspect, but they are softly swelling, and have a green and pastoral appearance; and the open valleys smiling in the sunshine, everywhere present scenes of calm and quiet beauty. Numerous splendid mansions, with their richly wooded grounds, are studded around the shores, at the bases of the hills, or the openings of the valleys, adding the beauties of cultivation and art to those of nature. But it is the inconceivable variety afforded by numberless projecting headlands and receding bays, and by all the crowd of fairy islands which lie scattered over the surface of the lake,

"As quietly as spots of sky
Among the evening clouds,"

which forms the distinguishing charm of the whole, and presents an inexhaustible source of pleasure and delight to the cultivated tourist. Towards the north end of the lake the scene becomes very different, and acquires a really Highland character. Here the lake is narrowed to the appearance of a river, winding amidst bold and rugged mountains, which, in some places, seem as if they were about to close

over it. The hills rise to a greater height and their bare and serrated tops present a bold and broken outline, often enveloped in mist and clouds, and for a great part of the year covered with snow. The valleys are deep and narrow, and their sides are everywhere marked by the rough and rugged beds of mountain-torrents.

A great poet has said, that, "In some lakes, the proportion of diffused water is often too great, as at the lake of Geneva, for instance, and in most of the Scottish lakes. No doubt," he continues, "it sounds magnificent, and flatters the imagination, to hear at a distance of masses of water so many leagues in length, and miles in width; and such ample room may be delightful to the fresh-water sailor, scudding with a lively breeze amid the rapidly shifting scenery. But who ever travelled along the banks of Loch-Lomond, variegated, as the lower part is, by islands, without feeling that a speedier termination of the long vista of blank water would be acceptable, and without wishing for an interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side? In fact, a notion of grandeur as connected with magnitude, has seduced persons of taste into a general mistake upon this subject. It is much more desirable for the purposes of pleasure, that lakes should be numerous and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety, and for recurrence of similar appearances. To illustrate this by one instance: how pleasing is it to have a ready and frequent opportunity of watching, at the outlet of a lake, the stream, pushing its way among the rocks, in lively contrast with the stillness from which it has escaped; and how amusing to compare its noisy and turbulent motions with the gentle playfulness of the breezes that may be starting up, or wandering here and there over the faintly-rippled surface of the broad water! I may add, as a general remark, that in lakes of great width, the shores cannot be distinctly seen at the same time; and therefore contribute little to mutual illustration and ornament; and if the opposite shores are out of sight of each other, like those of the American and Asiatic lakes, then unfortunately the traveller is reminded of a nobler object; he has the blankness of a sea-prospect without the grandeur and accompanying sense of power." Thus far the sentiments of one, whose opinion on such points is not to be lightly gainsayed or controverted. But we think the following remarks on the passage just quoted, by Professor Wilson, will carry along with them the suffrages of most of our readers:

"We shall not be suspected," says the Professor, "of an inclination to dissent, on light grounds, from any sentiments of Wordsworth. But finely felt and expressed as all this is, we do not hesitate to say that it is not applicable to Loch-Lomond. Far be it from us to criticise this passage sentence by sentence; for we have quoted it not in a captious, but a reverent spirit, as we have ever done with the works of this illustrious man. He has studied nature more widely and profoundly than we have; but it is out of our power to look on Loch-Lomond without a feeling of perfection. The 'diffusion of water' is indeed great; but in what a world it floats! At first sight of it, how our soul expands! The sudden revelation of such majestic beauty, wide as it is and extending afar, inspires us with a power of comprehending it all. Sea-like indeed it is,—a Mediterranean sea,—enclosed with lofty hills and as lofty mountains,—and these indeed are the Fortunate Isles! We shall not dwell on the feeling which all must have experienced on the first sight of such a vision—the feeling of a lovely and a

mighty calm; it is manifest that the spacious 'diffusion of water' more than conspires with the other components of such a scene to produce the feeling; that to it belongs the spell that makes our spirit serene, still, and bright, as its own. Nor when such feeling ceases so entirely to possess, and so deeply to affect us, does the softened and subdued charm of the scene before us depend less on the expanse of the 'diffusion of water.' The islands, that before had lain we knew not how—or we had only felt that they were all most lovely—begin to show themselves in the order of their relation to one another and to the shores. The eye rests on the largest, and with them the lesser combine; or we look at one or two of the least, away by themselves, or remote from all a tufted rock; and many as they are, they break not the breadth of the liquid plain, for it is ample as the sky. They show its amplitude; as masses and sprinklings of clouds, and single clouds, show the amplitude of the cerulean vault. And then the long promontories—stretching out from opposite mainlands, and enclosing bays that in themselves are lakes—they too magnify the empire of water; for long as they are, they seem so only as our eye attends them with their cliffs and woods from the retiring shores, and far distant are their shadows from the central light. Then what shores! On one side where the lake is widest, low-lying they seem and therefore lovelier—undulating with fields and groves, where many a pleasant dwelling is embowered, into lines of hills that gradually soften away into another land. On the other side, sloping back, or overhanging, mounts beautiful in their bareness, for they are green as emerald; others, scarcely more beautiful, studded with fair trees—some altogether woods. They soon form into mountains—and the mountains become more and more majestic, yet beauty never deserts them, and her spirit continues to tame that of the frowning cliffs. Far off as they are, Benlomond and Benvoirlich are seen to be giants; magnificent is their retinue, but they two are supreme, each in his own dominion; and clear as the day is here, they are diademed with clouds. It cannot be that the 'proportion of diffused water is here too great;' and is it then true that no one 'ever travelled along the banks of Loch-Lomond, variegated as the lower part is by islands, without feeling that a speedier termination to the long vista of blank water would be acceptable, and without wishing for an interposition of green meadows, trees, and cottages, and a sparkling stream to run by his side?' We have travelled along them in all weathers and never felt such a wish. For there they all are—all but the 'sparkling stream to run by our side,' and we see not how that well could be in nature. 'Streams that sparkle as they run,' cross our path on their own; and brighter never issued from the woods. Along the margin of the water, as far as Luss—ay, and much farther—the variations of the foreground are incessant. 'Had it no other beauties,' it has been truly said, 'but those of its shores, it would still be an object of prime attraction; whether from the bright green meadows sprinkled with luxuriant ash trees, that sometimes skirt its margin, or its white pebbled shores on which its gentle billows murmur, like a miniature ocean, or its bold rocky promontories rising from the dark water rich in wild flowers and ferns, and tangled with wild roses and honeysuckles, or its retired bays where the waves dash, reflecting, like a mirror, the trees which hang over them, an inverted landscape.'

'The islands are for ever arranging themselves into new forms, every one more and more beautiful; at least so they seem to be, perpetually occurring,

yet always unexpected, and there is a pleasure even in such a series of slight surprises that enhances the delight of admiration. And alongside, or behind us, all the while, are the sylvan mountains, 'laden with beauty;' and ever and anon open glens widen down upon us from chasms; or forest glades lead our hearts away into the inner gloom—perhaps our feet; and there, in a field that looks not as if it had been cleared by his own hands, but left clear by nature, a woodman's hut. Half-way between Luss and Tarbet the water narrows, but it is still wide; the new road, we believe, winds round the point of Firkin, the old road boldly scaled the height, as all old roads loved to do; ascend it, and bid the many-isled vision, in all its greatest glory, farewell. Thence upwards prevails the spirit of the mountains. The lake is felt to belong to them—to be subjected to their will—and that is capricious; for sometimes they suddenly blacken it when at its brightest, and sometimes when its gloom is like that of the grave, as if at their bidding, all is light. We cannot help attributing the 'skiey influences' which occasion such wonderful effects on the water, to prodigious mountains; for we cannot look on them without feeling that they reign over the solitude they compose; the lights and shadows flung by the sun and the clouds imagination assuredly regards as put forth by the vast objects which they colour; and we are inclined to think some such belief is essential in the profound awe, often amounting to dread, with which we are inspired by the presences of mere material forms. But be this as it may, the upper portion of Loch-Lomond is felt by all to be most sublime. Near the head, all the manifold impressions of the beautiful which for hours our mind had been receiving begin to fade; if some gloomy change has taken place in the air, there is a total obliteration, and the mighty scene before us is felt to possess not the hour merely, but the day. Yet should sunshine come, and abide a while, beauty will glimpse upon us even here, for green pastures will smile vividly, high up among the rocks; the sylvan spirit is serene the moment it is touched with light, and here there is not only many a fair tree by the water-side, but yon old oak wood will look joyful on the mountain, and the gloom become glimmer in the profound abyss. Wordsworth says, that 'it must be more desirable, for the purposes of pleasure, that lakes should be numerous, and small or middle-sized, than large, not only for communication by walks and rides, but for variety, and for recurrence of similar appearances.' The Highlands have them of all sizes—and that surely is best. But here is one which, it has been truly said, is not only 'incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions, exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour, but unites in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands.' He who has studied and understood and felt all Loch-Lomond, will be prepared at once to enjoy any other fine lake he looks on; nor will he admire nor love it the less, though its chief character should consist in what forms but one part of that of the Wonder in which all kinds of beauty and sublimity are combined.'

A project for forming a canal from the foot of Loch-Lomond near Balloch to the Clyde at Bowling-bay, was long entertained, and, after being for some time abandoned, was revived and re-entertained, but was eventually thrown altogether aside. A much better project was that of a railway between nearly the same points; and this project was completed in 1850. Another project, of similar character, was the constructing of a railway from Balloch to Stirling, to open direct communication with the centre

and the east of Scotland; and this project was completed in 1856. Trains run on these railways, in connexion with steamers on the lake, affording to the citizens of Glasgow and to those of Edinburgh the remarkable facility of making a trip from their own houses to the head of the lake and back again in one day. Other steam-boat trips, also, are made on the lake; and regular communications are maintained on the one side with Helensburgh, on the other side with Loch-Katrine, and at the head with the Central Highlands. But from any single excursion, or series of excursions, by steam-boat on the bosom of the lake, only a very faint and limited idea of its splendid scenery can be formed. To obtain anything like an adequate conception of its many beauties, it is necessary to spend days upon its banks, to wander over the hills and amid the silent glens, and to visit its numerous islands, many of which are of themselves sufficient to form a day's excursion. A trip in the steam-boat, however, to obtain a general survey of the whole, will concentrate the recollections of the tourist, and impress his memory more distinctly.

LONACH, a mountain, 1,200 feet high, in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. In 1823, a large cairn was erected on its summit in honour of Sir Charles Forbes' elevation to a baronetcy.

LONAIG. See **INCH-LONAIG**.

LONAN (THE), a rivulet, of about 6 miles length of course, running westward, through the parishes of Muckairn and Kilmore, to Loch-Nell, in Lorn, Argyleshire.

LONCARTY. See **LUNCARTY**.

LONEHEAD. See **LOANHEAD**.

LONG (Loch), a belt of marine water, a long northward ramification of the frith of Clyde, extending between the district of Cowal in Argyleshire, and the parishes of Roseneath, Row, and Arrochar, in Dumbartonshire. Over the whole of its length, it prevalently looks almost right along all the lower parts of the frith; and if it were but the inlet of a considerable river, would, as to both extent and direction, possess far the highest claim to be regarded as the upper frith. It opens from the Clyde nearly opposite Gourack, and, with a breadth of from 2 miles to 6 furlongs, stretches away about 22 miles into the interior. At quarter distance from its entrance it opens, on the west side, into the fine small bay of Ardintenny; and, at half-distance, it sends off, on the same side, and in a north-westerly direction, **LOCH-GOIL**: which see. At two points on the Dumbartonshire side, it is distant respectively from the head of the Gair-loch only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and from Tarbet on Loch-Lomond only $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Its general depth is from 15 to 20 fathoms, and its tidal current runs at the rate of about 2 miles in the hour. It is occasionally lined by a sandy beach, or pressed by hanging plains and banks of verdure, but in general is hemmed in by declivitous or mural rocks. Seen from the entrance, or from ground on the opposite shore of the frith which commands a view of it, it preserves, for some distance on the east, a beautiful softness of feature which is almost lowland; but on the west it is skirted by alpine heights, which are rutted, stern, and heathy, over side and summit, and begin to smile in verdure, or wood or cultivation, only in belts along the margin of the water; and it then becomes lost amid a dense crowd of rolled and broken mountain masses,—that wildly tempestuated sea of alps on which a facetious taste has imposed the quizzing name of Argyle's Bowling-green. But seen from a singularly wild glen which wends round its head, or from almost any point in the vicinity of Arrochar inn, the loch possesses much distinctiveness and great grandeur of scenery: See

articles **ARROCHAR** and **GLENCROE**. During summer steam-boats ply every lawful day from Glasgow up Loch-Long to Arrochar and the head of Loch-Goil; and during winter they ply three times a-week.

LONG (Loch), a marine projection from the head of Loch-Alsh in Ross-shire. It has the form of the segment of a circle; and bending from a northerly to an easterly direction, separates the district of Loch-Alsh from that of Kintail. Its extreme length is about 4 miles; and its mean breadth nearly half-a-mile. Loch-Duich and it go off in such a manner in opposite directions from the head of Loch-Alsh, as to present on the map very nearly the outline of a pair of antlers. Loch-Long, though injected among wild mountains, is not without attractions; and, in consequence of the value of its fisheries, has, on its Kintail bank, the two considerable fishing villages of Dornie and Bundalloch.

LONG (Loch), a fresh-water lake, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, in the parish of Lundie, Forfarshire.

LONG (Loch), a fresh-water lake, about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, with a depth of from 16 to 18 feet, in the south-east border of the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire. Its superfluous forms the head-stream of the rivulet Levern.

LONGA, a small island in the Skye group of the Hebrides. It lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Scalpa, and 2 miles north-north-west of Pappa, and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference. It is, as to geognostic character, entirely composed of red sandstone; it forms an uneven table-land, everywhere abrupt on the coast, and about 200 feet high; and it is merely a pasture for sheep and a resort of sea-fowl.

LONGANNAT, a small village on the Forth, in the parish of Tulliallan, in the detached part of Perthshire. A freestone quarry, in its vicinity, and bearing its name, has, from time immemorial, been in great reputation. The stone is durable, quite white, and of small grain, and admits a fine smooth polish. The demand for it was long greater than the quarriers could supply. The quarry has not only furnished materials for many houses of the first architecture in the circumjacent territory, but has contributed to public buildings in Edinburgh, in Aberdeen, and even, it is said, in Amsterdam. At the village are some slight vestiges of a pier, reported to have been built by a Dutch company, to facilitate the exportation of the stone.

LONGCASTLE. See **KIRKINNER**.

LONGCASTLE-LOCH. See **DOWALTON**.

LONGCALDERWOOD. See **KILBRIDE (EAST)**.

LONG-CAUSEWAY. See **CAUSEWAYHEAD**.

LONG-CRAIG-ISLAND, an islet in the frith of Forth, west of North Queensferry, Fifeshire.

LONGFAUGH. See **CRICHTON**.

LONGFORGAN, a parish, containing the post-office village of Longforgan, and the villages of Kingoodie and Balbunno, on the eastern border of Perthshire. It is bounded by Forfarshire, by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Inchture, Abernyte, and Fowls-Easter. Its length south-south-eastward is 7 miles, and its greatest breadth is 3 miles; but it contracts so much in some places as to have an aggregate area of only about 8,990 imperial acres. All the streams are small, yet the largest of them is powerful enough to drive three corn-mills and a saw-mill. This stream rises in the north-west extremity, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the interior, wends $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles along the south-western boundary and then runs 2 miles eastward to the frith at Burnside park. The coast-line is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles in extent; and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from its east end, it is bold and steep, and terminates in the rocky promontory of

Kingoodie. At that point a beautiful and gently inclined bank commences; thence it sweeps away in a receding direction and in the form of a crescent from the Tay; and at the distance of 3 miles, it abruptly ends in a bluff point called the Snabs of Drimmie. This elongated rising ground is from 120 to 150 feet high, bears aloft on its crest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its south-east end, the village of Longforgan, and commands, from every point, but especially from the Snabs of Drimmie and the site of the village, a noble and uninterrupted view of the Carse of Gowrie, the frith of Tay, and the north coast of Fife. The land of the bank is carpeted, for the most part, with a deep black loam, and, under the skilful and ornamental husbandry with which it is plied, is alike beautiful and fertile. Southward and westward of it, to the Tay and the lower part of the south-western boundary, the surface is as level as a bowling-green, covered with rich carse clay, crowned with the happiest fruits of cultivation, and forming part of the Carse of Gowrie. In a parallel, half-a-mile north of the village of Longforgan, a valley runs quite across the parish, flanked on the one side by the bank which has been noticed, and on the other by a slow ascent or hanging plain, which towards the north shoots up hilly elevations, and becomes identified with the far-stretching range of the Sidlaws. Three summits, Dron, Ballo, and Lochton, all at the north-west end of the parish, are conspicuous, and have altitudes respectively of 667, 992, and 1,172 feet above sea-level. Somewhat less than 200 acres of the whole area is disposed in hill-pasture; and all the rest is distributed into arable grounds and woodlands in the proportion to each other of 9 to 2. Such a profusion of wood as 1,600 acres, clustered in groves and drawn out in belts and in hedge-rows, combines with the luscious beauty of the ploughed lands, to give the district a snugly comfortable and very opulent appearance. About one-half of the wood is old, and comprises upwards of 13 species, including all of the most beautiful and majestic. Of five orchards, one at Monorgan is reckoned the best in the Carse of Gowrie, and has been long famous for its fruit. Magnificent gardens, extensive and richly furnished, adorn the estate of Castle-Huntly. The houses of the parish, and those of many a spot far distant from it, owe much to its quarries of peculiarly excellent freestone. Besides the noted one of KINGOODIE [which see], there is one in the upland district whose stone is so white, compact, and smooth as to compete with the best building sandstone in Scotland. Shell-marl, very pure and white, and occasionally embedding uncommonly large red deer's horns, was dug up and sold to a vast amount after the epoch of agricultural improvement. Coal was long believed to exist, but eluded expensive and frequent search. The chief landowners are Paterson of Castle-Huntly and Lord Kinnaird; and there are six others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1838 was £36,126. Assessed property in 1866, £13,998 1s.

The most remarkable artificial object in the parish is Castle-Huntly. This stands on the summit of a lofty rock, which, on its south-west side, rises sheer up from the dead level of the carse, and on the east subsides gradually into the plain. The castle, though of unascertained date, is believed to have been built by Andrew, the second Lord Gray of Fowles, and named after his lady, a daughter of the Earl of Huntly; and so massive and strong is it in its masonry that, though it has braved the blasts of four centuries, it defies the corrosions of time more lustily than most piles of the present century. In 1615, it passed by purchase, along with the circumjacent estate, into the possession of the Strathmore

family, then Earls of Kinghorn; and becoming a favourite residence of Earl Patrick, it received the name of Castle-Lyon, and the estate, by charter of Charles II., in 1672, was erected into a lordship called the Lordship of Lyon. In 1777 it was purchased by the son-in-law of John, Lord Gray, Mr. Paterson, who renovated it, restored its original name, modernized its interior, and enhanced its exterior with the addition of wings, embattled walls, round tower, and corner turrets. The other mansions are Mylnefield-house and Lochton-house; and a fine feature is part of the noble park of Rossie-priory,—the other part of which, together with the mansion, being within Inchtute. A considerable employment among the parishioners of Longforgan is the weaving of coarse linens for the manufacturers of Dundee. The parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Perth, and by the Dundee and Perth railway; and it has a station on the latter. The village of Longforgan stands on the Dundee and Perth road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the nearest part of the frith of Tay, 6 miles west of Dundee, and 16 east-north-east of Perth. It straggles along the road, covering an area of about 30 acres, and consists of a principal street and several lanes. It probably originated in the erection of accommodation for the retainers of the Baron of Huntly-castle; but it has long been stationary or retrogressive. In 1672 it was erected into a free burgh-of-barony by charter of Charles II. in favour of Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, and endowed with a pompous array of privilege. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are still held on the fourth Saturday of April, on the third Saturday of June, and on the third Saturday of October. The hiring of servants used to be done at the June fair, but has ceased. Population of the village in 1841, 458; in 1861, 442. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,638; in 1861, 1,823. Houses, 354.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £268 3s. 4d.; glebe, £13. Unappropriated tithes, £207 13s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary is now £60, with about £16 fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1795, and contains upwards of 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 220; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £189 5s. 5d. There are four non-parochial schools and a small public library. In a dell on the high grounds of Dron are the ruins of a chapel which belonged to the monks of Cupar-Angus, and of its attendant cemetery. Only the gables remain, one of them perforated with a large window, whose top is a pointed arch springing from pilasters. On the grounds of Monorgan are vestiges of a cemetery which also had, most probably, its presiding chapel. On the eastern boundary, but now in the parish of Benzie united to Liff, are vestiges of a Roman camp; and on the summit of the hill of Dron are faint traces of an oval fortification two Scottish acres in area. In the midst of a plantation of firs, on what was anciently the moor of Forgan, is a tumulus 15 or 18 feet high, and 84 feet in diameter, called the Market-knowe, from having been the scene of ancient traffic, but proved to have been originally a barrow, by its yielding up to research coffins and human skeletons. In various parts of the parish many ancient coins, chiefly Scottish and English, have been found.

LONGFORMACUS, a parish, consisting of a main body and a detached section, in the north of Berwickshire. Its post-town is Dunse. Its main body is bounded by Haddingtonshire, and the parishes of Cranshaws, Abbey St. Bathans, Dunse, Langton, and Lander; and measures about 8 miles in length eastward, and from 1 mile to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in

breadth. The detached section lies 2 miles east of the nearest point of the main body; is bounded by Abbey St. Bathans, Buncle, and Dunse; and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by $1\frac{1}{2}$. The area of the parish is about 33 square miles. The whole district lies among the Lammermoor-hills, and partakes, for the most part, their characteristic properties. Meikle-Cess-law, on the boundary with Haddingtonshire, and near the western extremity, is one of the highest of the Lammermoors. Darrington-Great-law and Darrington-Little-law, the former 1,145 feet high, are fine conical hills, visible at a great distance. The statist in the New Account calls attention to the fact, that a farm in the parish bears the name of Otterburn, and hints the possibility of this, and not the famous locality in Northumberland, having been the scene of the noted fight between Douglas and Hotspur. About 2,200 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 350 are under wood; and about 18,800 are pastoral or waste. Copper ore is somewhat abundant, and has been subjected to several attempts at mining, but does not seem to be rich enough to compensate working. The most extensive landowner is Brown of Longformacus. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £5,809. The small village of Longformacus stands on the Dye, where that stream crosses the eastern part of the parish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dunse, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north of Greenlaw. In the vicinity of the village is the mansion of Longformacus. Population of the parish in 1831, 425; in 1861, 448. Houses, 81.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Brown of Longformacus. Stipend, £230 10s. 1d.; glebe, £33. Unappropriated tithes, £67 14s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £55, with £10 fees. The parish church was built about 130 years ago, and repaired about 1830, and contains 200 sittings. The present parish comprehends the ancient parishes of Longformacus and Ellam, which were united before the year 1750. The barony of Longformacus belonged, in old times, successively to the Earls of Moray, the Earls of Dunbar, and the Sinclairs of Roslin, and seems always to have had attached to it the advowson of the church. Ellam also belonged to the Earls of Dunbar. See ELLAM.

LONGHOPE, an arm of the sea and a post-office station, in the southern part of the island of Hoy, in Orkney. See HOY.

LONG-ISLAND, the largest group of the Western Islands, separated from the continent by the broad sound called the Minch, and from the Skye group by the considerable sound called the Little Minch. This group, owing both to its extent and the distinctness of its position, has occasionally monopolized the whole Hebridean name, and, by general consent, is called the Outer Hebrides. Its popular and prevailing name of Long-Island seems to have arisen from observation of the closely continuous contiguity of the numerous islands which compose it; or probably from a consentaneous belief that they were all formerly united, and have undergone dismemberment by the erosion of the weather and the sea. The principal islands, reckoning from the north southward, are Lewis, Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, and Barra; and the secondary and minor islands—diminishing from considerable islets to mere rocks—are too numerous to bear separate mention. From the Butt of Lewis on the north, to Barra-head on the south, they extend south-south-westward about 120 miles; and they have, probably, a mean breadth of about 8 miles. Many of them are separated only by channels which are dry at low-water, or by very narrow belts of sea which are navigable only by yawls and wherries.

Their largest marine bisection is the sound of Harris between the cognominal island and North Uist, remarkable for the number of its islets, and the great variation of its currents. The Lewis part of the group, about 40 miles in length, belongs to Ross-shire; and all the remainder belongs to Inverness-shire. Excepting a peninsula of conglomerate east of Stornoway, a hard variety of gneiss, frequently traversed by veins of granite and of trap, composes the whole of the Long-Island group; and is so nearly uniform both in its own character and in the surface which it produces, as to admit of little variety in description. A dead level prevails in Benbecula and some islets, and allows access to the rock only from some pool of water or accidental breach; mountainousness pervades the district of Harris, and sends summits aloft to an altitude of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet; and a moderate, generally an inconsiderable hilliness, reigns over most part of the other districts. South of the sound of Harris the tumulated ground occurs principally along the east coast, and gives place, along the centre, to an extensive tract of peat-moss, and, in the west, to broad bands of arable sandy soil, and downs of shell sand. The general aspect of the country, owing to the total absence of wood, and the prevalence of heath and peat-bogs, is cheerless and desolate. Yet the population is so great, so positively redundant, that, in spite of the appliances of fisheries, a remedy against an altogether undue pressure in the means of subsistence has, within the last 50 years, been found chiefly in emigration. A large proportion of the inhabitants, especially in the southern half of the group, are Roman Catholics, who, in the style which prevails in Ireland, very numerously sanction early marriages, and form a surprisingly low estimate of what constitutes the comforts or the necessities of life. See HEBRIDES.

LONGLEYS, a village in the parish of Meigle, Perthshire. Population, 56. Houses, 14.

LONGLOAN. See LANGLOAN.

LONGMAN, a village in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. It is situated on the top of a hill of its own name, and on the Banff and Peterhead turnpike, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast. It was commenced about the year 1822 by the Earl of Fife, who fenced out the surrounding waste land in small portions to its inhabitants; so that it has the appearance more of a regular assemblage of houses of small crofters than of a village.

LONGNEWTON. See ANCRUM.

LONGNIDDRY, a post-office village in the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire. It stands contiguous to a station on the North British railway, and a little south of the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the nearest part of the frith of Forth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Port-Seton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Tranent, and $30\frac{1}{2}$ by railway east of Edinburgh. It is straggling and irregular, and but the wreck of a formerly important little town. Several streets have wholly disappeared, the houses having been razed by the score to give place to the operations of the plough. A baronial mansion-house, which once presided over the village, is now let out to a tenant, and wears a desolate appearance. Longniddry suggests some pleasing reminiscences of John Knox. See GLADSMUIR. Population, 216. Houses, 46.

LONGO, a small island in the mouth of the Gair-loch, and belonging to the parish of Gairloch, on the west coast of Ross-shire. Population, 35. Houses, 6.

LONGRIDGE, or LANRIGG, a village in the parish of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire. It stands on the road from Linlithgow to Wilsontown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south

of the village of Whithorn. Here are a quarry, a public library, and a Free church. Population in 1861, 413.

LONGRIGHILL. See KEN (THE).

LONGSIDE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Longside and Mintlaw, in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Lonmay, St. Fergus, Peterhead, Cruden, and Old Deer. Its length northward is about 6 miles; and its breadth is about 5 miles. The surface, though gently undulated, is generally so low that, till embankments were resorted to, the Ugie—which runs along the northern boundary to the parish, while the principal tributary to that river intersects it from west to east—was wont to overflow its banks, and lay a large portion of the land under water. Amongst the remedial projects suggested, previous to the embankments, was the idea of a canal, along the banks of the river, from the village of Old Deer to its mouth, near Peterhead, a distance of about 10 miles. The soil of this parish is light, easily improved, and in a good state of cultivation. The predominant rock is granite,—some of it very beautiful when highly polished; and it is extensively quarried. About 12,550 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 370 are under wood; and about 3,540 are peat-moss, pastoral land, or waste ground. The average rent of the arable land is 20s. per acre. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £56,800. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £11,745. There are eight principal landowners; but only two of them are resident. A woollen factory was formerly carried on at Millbank; but it ceased in 1828. There are in the parish a saw-mill and six meal-mills. The parish is traversed westward by the road from Peterhead to Banff, and southward by the road from Fraserburgh to Aberdeen. The village of Longside stands on the Peterhead and Banff road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Mintlaw, and 6 miles west by north of Peterhead. Fairs are held here on the Wednesday after the 12th day of May, and on the Tuesday after the 7th day of November. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,479; in 1861, 3,008. Houses, 587.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £217 9s. 4d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated teinds, £213 11s. 6d. The parish church was built in 1836, and contains about 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church of Longside, with an attendance of 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £94 7s. 8d. There is also an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1853, and containing 600 sittings. There are three parochial schools, respectively at Longside, Mintlaw, and Rora. The salary connected with the first is now £40,—with each of the others £20; and the fees of the three, about £70. There are also two female schools aided by endowment, and several unendowed schools. There are small public libraries at Longside and Rora. A savings' bank was established in Longside in 1815, and was either the earliest, or at least one of the earliest, in the north of Scotland. The parish of Longside was disjoined from that of Peterhead in 1620, and was for some little time called Petergrie. The Rev. John Skinner, the correspondent of Burns, the author of an ecclesiastical history and some theological dissertations, and the writer of 'Tullochgorum,' 'John o' Badenyon,' 'Ewie wi' the crooked horn,' and some other popular songs, was for 64 years minister of the Episcopalian chapel of Longside. He resided in a small cottage at Linshart; and a handsome monument has been erected to his memory in the parish churchyard.

LONG-SPROUSTON. See SPROUSTON.

LONGSTONE, a village in the parish of Colinton, Edinburghshire. Population, 86.

LONG-YESTER. See YESTER.

LONMAY, a parish, containing the post-office station of Lonmay, and the fishing-village of St. Combs, on the north-east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by the North sea, and by the parishes of Crimond, St. Fergus, Longside, Old Deer, Strichen, and Rathen. Its length north-north-eastward is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Strathbeg-loch, covering an area of 550 Scotch acres, lies on the mutual border with Crimond. The river Ugie and one of its tributaries run on the boundary with Longside and Old Deer; and a small streamlet traces the boundary with Rathen. The surface of Lonmay is chiefly disposed in two extensive plains, running north and south, divided by two or three small ridges running from west to east. The land near the shore is flat, and the beach low and sandy. The soil is various, but chiefly light, dry, and sandy, resting on the red sandstone formation in the north plain. In other parts the soil is clay. The mosses are still extensive, but much land has been reclaimed. There is a line of benty sand-hillocks on the east; and to the north a fine expanse of grassy links or downs, affording excellent pasture for cattle and sheep. Limestone is found in the north-eastern part of the parish, but sienite and greenstone are the predominant rocks. About 6,488 Scotch acres are in tillage or in pasture; about 222 are under wood; and about 2,056 are moss, moor, or waste ground. There are seven principal landowners, and the most extensive of them is Gordon of Buthlaw. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £20,752. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £7,892. The chief mansions are Cairness-house, an elegant residence, designed by Playfair, and tastefully adorned with pleasure-grounds and plantations, and Crimond-mogate mansion, another handsome edifice, recently erected. The only antiquity is a Druidical circle at Newark, Crimond-mogate. A castle named the Castle of Lonmay once existed on the links near the sea. The parish is traversed by the road from Fraserburgh to Peterhead, and lies, at the nearest point, 4 miles from the former of these towns. Population in 1831, 1,798; in 1861, 2,142. Houses, 435.

This parish is in the presbytery of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Gordon of Buthlaw. Stipend, £225 13s. 3d.; glebe, £18 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £224 7s. 4d. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 649 sittings. There is at Kinninmonth a chapel of ease, containing 360 sittings. There is an Episcopalian chapel, with 342 sittings. There are three parish schools respectively at Lonmay, at Kinninmonth, and at St. Combs, with aggregate salary of £80, a share in the Dick bequest, and £58 fees. There is also a non-parochial school. Fairs are held at Lonmay on the day in June before Mintlaw, and on the day in November after Longside.

LORETTO. See MUSSELBURGH.

LORGIE. See KILCALMONEL.

LORN, a district of Argyleshire. It is bounded on the north-west by Linnhe-Loch, which divides it from Morvern; on the north by Loch-Leven, the river Leven, and the chain of lochlets drained by the Leven, which divide it from Inverness-shire; on the east by an arbitrary line across the Moor of Rannoch, and by the great central southward ridge of Grampians, which divide it from Breadalbane in Perthshire; on the south by brief arbitrary lines, and chiefly by Lochs Awe, Avich, and Melfort, which divide it from Cowal and Argyle; and on the

west by Lower Loch-Linnhe, which divides it from Mull. It includes also the islands belonging to the parish of Lismore and Appin, and the islands of Kerrera, Easdale, and Shuna. Its length from north to south varies from 22 miles to 33 miles; and its breadth from east to west varies from 15 to 32 miles. The parishes comprised in it are Glenorchy, Ardehatten, Muckairn, Duror, Kilmore, Kilbride, Kilchrenan and Dalavich, Kilninver and Kilmelford, Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, and Lismore and Appin. The district of it which extends along the coast opposite to Mull and Morvern, and possesses the extreme length of 33 miles by a mean breadth of about 9, bears more emphatically, or by more uniform usage, the name of Lorn; and is divided into Upper Lorn, lying north of Loch-Etive, and including Appin and Airds,—Middle Lorn, lying immediately south of Loch-Etive, and including Muckairn,—and Nether Lorn, lying immediately north of Lochs Melfort and Avich, but separated from Middle Lorn by no natural boundary. The remaining district nearly all lies north of the north end of Loch-Awe, and is chiefly distributed into Glenorchy, Glencoe, and the minor part of the Moor of Rannoch. The coast district, watered by many lakes and rivulets, and possessing along their banks much arable land, a considerable aggregate of wood, and extensive results of assiduous and skilful cultivation, is the most fertile and pleasant district of Argyshire. It anciently formed the focus of the Dalriadan Scottish kingdom, and possessed both its capital town and its royal castle, the chief residence of its kings. See BEREGONIUM, DUNSTAFFNAGE, and DALRIADA. Its name seems to have been given it from Labhrin or Loarn, one of the three brothers, sons of Ere, who, in 503, immigrated from the Irish Dalriada, and founded the Scottish monarchy; Loarn having adopted this district as the seat of his nascent tribe, while his brothers Fergus and Angus adopted respectively Kintyre and Islay. The district is rife in remains of religious structures, both Druidical and Christian, and of ancient towers, and fortified places. Lorn gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyll's eldest son. In 1470, one Earl of Argyll was created Baron of Lorn; and, in 1701, another was created Duke of Argyll, and Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre. Lorn also gives name to a presbytery comprising the same parishes as the district, and belonging to the synod of Argyll. Population of the district in 1831, 15,963; in 1851, 14,137. Houses, 2,628.

LORNTY (THE). See CLUNIE and KINLOCH.

LORRISK. See KETTLE.

LORSTOWN. See NIGG, Kincardineshire.

LOSKENTIR. See HARRIS.

LOSSIE (THE), a small river of Morayshire. It issues from Loch-Lossie, near the centre of the county, in the parish of Edenkille, and runs northwards and north-eastwards through Dallas, and by the royal burgh of Elgin, to the Moray frith, at Lossiemouth, in the parish of Drainie,—a course upwards of 26 miles in length. This river is too small for navigation beyond its mouth. Since the great floods of 1829, which swelled the Lossie to inundation, with serious damage to the vicinity, large embankments of earth have been raised at great expense along the margins of the river to prevent a recurrence of similar calamities.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a small post-town and sea-port in the parish of Drainie, Morayshire. It stands at the mouth of the river Lossie, 5 miles north-north-east of Elgin, $7\frac{1}{2}$ west-north-west of Garmouth, and 9 east of Burgh-head. It is the port of Elgin, and the shipping-place for a large part of Morayshire. Its harbour was naturally small and without

sufficient depth of water; but a new harbour has been formed on a grand scale, by a company who were incorporated by act of parliament in 1834. The work was opened in the end of 1829, and has, since that time, undergone much enlargement and improvement. The depth of water in it is 12 feet at neap-tides and 16 feet at spring-tides; and there is an inner harbour, completely protected, and provided with many conveniences. This work immediately began to prove itself of vast advantage to the trading and agricultural interests of Elgin and the surrounding country; and its effects have been greatly enhanced by the construction of the Morayshire railway, which extends from Lossiemouth to Elgin. Lossiemouth harbour ranks as a creek of the port of Inverness. The harbour dues levied at it amounted, 18 years ago, to only about £70 a-year but they now rise so high as £2,100 a-year. A ship-building-yard was recently commenced, under favourable auspices. Direct communication is enjoyed by steam-vessels with Inverness, Leith, and other ports. The town of Lossiemouth has recently undergone great increase; but connected with it also are the considerable village of Stotfield, a little to the west, and the new village of Branderburgh, situated close by the harbour. The latter had only 145 inhabitants in 1851, but now has so many as about 600. It is partly a fishing village, but shares in other respects with the town of Lossiemouth. A neat plan for it was designed before a feu was let; and that plan has been strictly followed out. The fishermen's houses are tidy, and all in one quarter; and some beautiful marine villas stand on the outskirts. Population of Lossiemouth-proper, 1,333.

LOTH, a parish on the east coast of Sutherlandshire. It contains the village of Port-Gower, and its north-east end adjoins the post-town of Helmsdale; but its postal communication is through Golspie, 11 miles south-west of its church. It is bounded by the Moray frith, and by the parishes of Clyne and Kildonan. Its length south-westward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is nearly 4 miles. A range of steep hills, whose loftiest summits attain altitudes of about 1,900 feet above sea-level, extends along the inner frontier of the parish in a line nearly parallel with the sea-coast, and forms over all its extent a water-shedding boundary. The surface, from the summit-line of this ridge sea-ward, is first a very rapid declivity, and next either a hanging plain, or a level expanse of alluvial land, all fertile, cultivated, and embellished. The ravines cut down by streamlets along the descending surface are very marked and full of character, and contain some striking and highly romantic touches of landscape. The largest has, in a sense, the capacity of a glen, and is called, par excellence, the glen of Loth; it is flanked by the most mountainous heights of the parish; and it winds its way amongst them with a Highland wildness which occasioned it to be peopled by the superstition of former times with many an imp and terrific worker of wonders. The streamlet Loth, which traverses this glen, though almost dry in summer, used formerly to be at times very formidable to travellers; and, as seen from the bridge by which it is now rendered always passable, it still exhibits the sudden, impetuous, and fearful speats which once caused it to be viewed with terror. Not only this streamlet, but some utterly tiny rills in the parish, possess the fame of having, in some brief but tremendous onsets from the hills, tripped up travellers and careered away with them to the sea; and they ceased to be terrible only at the very modern epoch of piercing the extreme north of Scotland with parliamentary roads. The Loth enters

the sea in an artificial channel cut through a rock 20 feet high, by the late Lady Jane Gordon, Countess of Sutherland; and it was, in consequence, diverted from swamping many acres of excellent low land which lay upon the banks of its former channel. The sea-coast is co-extensive with the extreme length of the parish, and is chiefly a low and level beach of sand. The rocks along the coast are oolitic, —consisting of limestone, conglomerate, various-coloured shales, and white and red sandstone; but the prevailing rock of the hills is a species of large-grained porphyry, unusually frangible, and yielding with comparative facility to the erosion of running water. The soil is in general good, and quite equal to the best in the county. There were formerly some noticeable antiquities, chiefly Pictish-towers and ancient hunting-houses, but they have disappeared. The parish is traversed by the great road from Inverness to Wick. The lands between the north-east end of the parish and the Ord of Caithness, including the town of Helmsdale, were disjoined from Loth and annexed to Kildonan since 1841; so that, in the Census returns, there is a great apparent decrease in the population, attributable entirely to that disjunction. Population in 1831, 2,214; in 1861, 610. Houses, 126. Assessed property in 1860, £2,223.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dornock, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. Stipend, £162 8s. 7d. School-master's salary now is £50. The parish church is a modern, handsome, and commodious edifice. The territory constituting the present parish of Loth and the recent disjunction from it belonged, in the Roman Catholic times, partly to Clyne and partly to Kildonan. It had in those times, indeed, three chapels at respectively Helmsdale, Navidale, and Easter Garty,—at the first and the second of which places there are still burying-grounds which were connected with the chapels; but it had not a parish church till after the Reformation, and it was temporarily re-conjoined to Clyne during the period of the Scottish Episcopacy.

LOTHIAN, a district on the south side of the frith of Forth, anciently of larger limits than those assigned to it by modern usage, but still regarded as commensurate with the three shires of Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, which are called respectively East, Mid, and West Lothian. Lothian gives the name of Marquis to the noble family of Kerr of Fernihirst. The Kerrs figured much in the Border wars; they were made Earls of Lothian in 1606, and advanced to the dignity of a marquise in 1701.

LOTHRY (THE), a small river in Fifeshire, which rising in the Balla moss, and running south-east for 6 or 7 miles, falls into the Leven, below Leslie-house.

LOUDOUN, a parish, containing the post-towns of Newmilns and Darvel, and the village of Alton, in the south-east corner of Cunningham, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, and by the parishes of Galston, Kilmarnock, and Fenwick. Its length eastward is 9 miles; and its breadth is 3 miles at the west end, and about 7 at the east. The river Irvine rises near its north-east corner, and runs about 9 miles along its eastern and its southern boundary. A conspicuous, conical hill, formed of columnar trap, is situated in the south-east corner of the parish, and figures as a remarkable feature in a very extensive landscape. This hill is of the class which the Scoto-Irish called 'dun,' and the Scoto-Saxon 'law,' and by a singular triplicate of honours, it wears as its designation not only both these words, but also the modern 'hill,'—Law-dun-hill, or Loudoun-hill,—the hill, the hill, the hill. The rest of the surface of the parish, notwithstanding

ing its being so near the watershed with Lanarkshire, has neither an elevated nor a rough appearance, but is champaign, and only gently sloping. A large part of it near the centre, and especially along the east, is moor and moss. The soil of the arable grounds is, in a few places, light and gravelly, but, in most, a rich deep loam, greatly improved by lime. John, Earl of Loudoun, who succeeded to the earldom in 1731, was the first agricultural improver in the district. He commenced his operations in 1733, by making roads through the parish; he procured an excellent bridge to be made across Irvine water; and he got made thence, and from his own house to Newmilns, a road, which was the first constructed by statute-work in the county. These measures, as commencing ones to his becoming the father of agriculture in the district, he adopted apparently from his recollecting a time when carts or waggons belonging to his father and his father's factor were the only ones in the parish; but he also plied vigorously the work of planting and enclosing; he is said to have planted upwards of a million trees, chiefly elm, ash, and oak; and, in general, he bequeathed to his estate a pervading character of rich cultivation and of tidy, sylvan beauty. The only rocks are those of the coal formation, and very disturbing protrusions of trap. Limestone of excellent quality is very abundant, and is extensively worked. Coal in some parts is so much broken up by trap as to be unworkable, but in other parts forms rich, extensive, workable fields, with an aggregate thickness of 27 feet in the seams. Clay ironstone, also, is abundant. About 10,720 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 4,414 are moss; about 3,153 are moorish and bent pasture; and about 882 are under wood. The Marquis of Hastings is proprietor of fully four-fifths of the parish; and there are several other considerable proprietors, and upwards of one hundred small ones. Great facility of communication is enjoyed by means of the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and South-western railway. The old valued rental was £5,696 Scots. Assessed property in 1860, £15,499. Population in 1831, 3,959; in 1861, 4,840. Houses, 582.

Loudoun-hill is famous for two battles. One of these was fought near it in 1679, and took name from the neighbouring farm of Drumlog in Avondale [see AVONDALE]; and the other was fought in 1307, between Bruce and some English troops under the Earl of Pembroke, and is called the battle of Loudoun-hill. Not far distant a skirmish occurred between Wallace and a party of English, whom he surprised carrying provisions to Ayr; and is commemorated by a heap of stones called Wallace's cairn. In several other parts are cairns and tumuli. Out of a moss on the farm of Braidlee have been dug some Roman vessels; and on the Galston side of the Irvine, at the base of Loudoun-hill, are distinct marks of a Roman camp. In Alton, and near Darvel, are ruins still called castles, and resembling Danish forts. The Knights-Templars had lands in the parish: see DARVEL. In the village of Newmilns is a very small and very old castle belonging to the family of Campbells of Loudoun. On the summit of a rising ground, by the side of a brook, about half-a-mile east of the present sumptuous mansion, are the ruins of an ancient castle which belonged to the same family, and was destroyed about 350 years ago by the clan Kennedy, headed by the Earl of Cassilis. The modern magnificent pile stands embowered among wood, in the south-west part of the parish, 5 miles east of Kilmarnock, and less than a mile north of Galston, on the bank of the Irvine. The structure singularly combines the attractions of massive antiquity with the light gracefulness of

modern architecture. A square battlemented tower which formerly belonged to it, and was of unknown antiquity, was destroyed in a siege by General Monk. The castle, on that occasion, was defended by Lady Loudoun, who obtained honourable terms of capitulation. The old part of the house now consists of one large square tower, battlemented and turreted, built probably in the fifteenth century, and lifts its solemn and imposing form above a surrounding mass of modern building. The modern part of the house, sufficient in itself to constitute it one of the largest and noblest edifices in the west of Scotland, was completed only in the year 1811. The library contains about 8,000 volumes. In the garden were found, 70 or 80 years ago, 10 entire brass-swivels, all 6-pounders, marked with the Campbell's arms, but unmentioned by any document or tradition. The noble proprietors of the castle, whose title of Earl is taken from the parish, are a branch of the great family of Campbell, and obtained the dignity of Lord Loudoun in 1601, and that of Earl of Loudoun in 1633. The first Earl was a staunch Covenanter, became Chancellor of Scotland in 1641, and acted a conspicuous part in the stirring events of the times. The Earl of Moira married, in 1804, Flora, Countess of Loudoun, only child of James the fifth Earl; and in 1816 was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Hastings. 'Loudon's bonny woods and braes' are the subject of one of Tannahill's most hackneyed songs.

This parish is in the presbytery of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. Stipend, £190 11s. 3d.; glebe, £35. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £40 fees, and about £20 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1845, and contains 1,200 sittings. It is situated at Newmilns. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 370; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £214 2s. 9d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Newmilns, built in 1833, and containing 780 sittings. There is a Reformed Presbyterian church at Darvel, built in 1835. The parish school is at Newmilns; and there are endowed or assisted schools at Newmilns, Darvel, and Alton, and unendowed schools at Newmilns and Harkowsike. There are subscription libraries and other institutions at Newmilns and Darvel. James, the son of Lambin, obtained from Richard Morville, who died in 1889, the constable and minister of William the Lion, the lands of "Laudon," and took from them the name of James de Laudon. His daughter and heiress carried the property to Reginald Crawford, the sheriff of Ayr; and another heiress, in the reign of Robert I., transferred it and that of Stevenston, by marriage, to Duncan Campbell, the progenitor of its subsequent noble owners. The church, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage under the monks of Kilwinning.

LOUISBURGH, a suburb of the town of Wick, Caithness-shire. It extends along the north side of the burgh, lies quite contiguously, and is all included in the parliamentary boundaries. It was commenced in the latter part of last century, and is built on the entail estate of Lord Duffus, on leases of 99 years.

LOUP. See KILFINAN.

LOUTHER. See LOWTHER.

LOVAT, a hamlet in the parish of Kirkhill, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-east of Beauly, Inverness-shire. Here stood the tower and fort of Lovat, founded in 1230, anciently the seat of the Bissets, near the eastern bank of the Beauly, in a rich and fertile country. It gave the title of Baron, attained in 1745, and restored in 1837 in the person of Thomas Alexander Fraser of Lovat.

LOVAT-BRIDGE. See BEAULY (THE).

LOVAT-WESTER. See KIRKILL.

LOW-BRIDGE. See INVERNESS-SHIRE.

LOWER. See FORFAR and FORFARSHIRE.

LOWER-BANTON. See AUCHINMULLY.

LOWER-LARGO. See LARGO.

LOWES (LOCH OF THE), a lake in the northern extremity of the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. Its name, rendered into English, assumes the form,—either pleonastic, or not a little ambitious—of 'the Lake of the Lakes.' It extends from south to north; measures about a mile in length, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, and 11 or 12 fathoms in depth; and is traversed by the drain-like stream of the nascent Yarrow. Only a narrow neck of land divides it from the celebrated St. Mary's Loch. See MARY'S (ST.). The two lakes seem, beyond a doubt, to have been originally one, and to have diffused their waters, and maintained control, a considerable way to the north-east. The Loch of the Lowes has at present a level of only 15 inches above St. Mary's; and, at its north end, it is entered from opposite sides by the burns of Oxcleugh and Corsecleugh, which seem to have gradually dammed it up by their depositions into a separate lake.

LOWLANDMAN'S BAY. See JURA.

LOWLANDS (THE), the popular name of all the area of Scotland not included in the Celtic district of the HIGHLANDS: which see. As the Lowlands constitute Scotland Proper, and occupy the chief place in our introductory article on the whole kingdom, and are minutely exhibited, part by part, in our articles on their several counties, they need not be the subject of separate description. The use of the Scottish dialect of the English language, or of that language north of the Tweed in any dialect except the guttural brogue of a Highlander, is the grand characteristic. Large plains, such as those of the Merse, of East Lothian, of the Howe of Anandale, of Lower Nithsdale, of Kyle, of Strathclyde, of the Howe of Fife, and of Strathearn and Strathmore,—and extensive undulating tracts, or gently hilly districts, such as those of the hanging plain of Mid-Lothian, of West-Lothian, of Wigtonshire, of Cunningham, and of large parts of the shires of Renfrew, Kirkeudbright, Stirling, Fife, Forfar, and Aberdeen,—present physical aspects of velvet softness, silken beauty, and golden opulence, totally contrasted to the rugged, hardy, sterile features of the chief or characteristic portions of the Highlands. But, on the other hand, the very broad belt of mountain-heights which runs from the Cheviots of Northumberland quite across Scotland to the western waters on the coast of Galloway, which sends off through all Peebles-shire and Selkirkshire a broad and far extending spur in the Lammermoor range along the frontiers of Berwickshire and East-Lothian to the German ocean, and which itself occupies large portions of the counties of Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkeudbright, Lanark, Ayr, and Wigton, is far excelled in literally 'low-land' characteristics by many a district in the Highlands, and, in some instances, vies in bold outline, in alpine altitude, and in heathy or rocky wildness, with all the parts of the Highlands except the most savagely or sublimely grand. Manners, also,—at least such as relate to dress, amusements, and civil life,—have for a considerable time been ceasing to mark any very material difference between the Lowlanders and the Highlanders.

LOWNIE. See COTTON OF LOWNIE.

LOWS (LOCH OF THE), a beautiful small lake in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Dunkeld, on the road from that town to Blairgowrie. It is a principal one of the fine chain of small sylvan lakes which stretches along and beautifies the district of Stormont.

LOWTHER-HILL, a mountain on the mutual border of the parish of Crawford in Lanarkshire, and of the parishes of Sanquhar and Dumfriesshire in Dumfriesshire. It has an altitude of 3,130 feet above the level of the sea; and, being one of the chief summits in the central part of the great mountain-range of the southern Highlands, it gives the name of Lowthers to the wild, massive group of that range which lies on the mutual boundary of Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire, from Wanlockhead round to the vicinity of Moffat. See the articles **LANARKSHIRE** and **HARTFELL**.

LOWTHERTOWN, a village in the parish of Dornoch, Dumfriesshire. Population, 195. Houses, 33.

LOWTIS, a lofty hill at the northern extremity of the parish of Newabbey, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is the northernmost of the range which terminates in Criffel.

LOWVALLEYFIELD, a village in the parish of Culross, Perthshire. Population, 260. Houses, 53.

LOYAL (Loch). See **LAOGHAL (Loch)**.

LOYALL. See **ALYTH**.

LUACHRAGAN (The), a streamlet running northward to the sea, in the parish of Muckairn, Argyleshire.

LUAG (Loch), a small lake in a narrow glen on the western boundary of the parish of Fowls Wester, Perthshire. Around it is a sublime view, comprising the romantic scenery of Monzie and Ochertyre, and the stupendous mountain-group of Benvoirlich.

LUBNAIG (Loch), a picturesque lake in the parishes of Balquhider and Callendar, Perthshire. It is formed by expansion of the Balvaig or northern head-stream of the Teath, and extends from north to south to within 3 miles of the town of Callendar. It is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, but is scarcely half-a-mile in breadth at any part. Going from Callendar, the traveller approaches the lake through the celebrated pass of Leney. A road has now been formed along the banks of the Balvaig; but such is the nature of the ground, that even yet a few men might maintain the pass against an army. The splendid scenery, however, arrests the attention of the traveller; and his taste is gratified with all the variety that mountain, rock, wood, river, and waterfall, can combine and present to form the picturesque. After he issues from the pass, Loch-Lubnaig comes into sight; and here his best view of it is obtained. From the great height and the bold and rugged appearance of the mountains amidst which this narrow winding lake lies imbedded, the scenery which surrounds it is exceedingly striking. Benledi is a most prominent object,—and that portion of it which overhangs and darkens the waters of the lake exhibits a grand but very singular appearance. At some remote period, the mountain seems to have been broken over at the top, and the enormous fragments scattered down its side, like the debris or ruins of a former world. Armandave, Ardhullerie-Beg, and Ardhullerie-More, at different distances, raise their giant-forms in frowning majesty above the lake, and throw their broad dark shadows over it. Stern grandeur is the characteristic of the scenery around Loch-Lubnaig,—imposing silence reigns around,—and a sense of utter loneliness enters into the very soul of the beholder. The genius of solitude seems here to have taken up his abode. About half-way up the east side of the lake stands Ardhullerie-house, rendered peculiarly interesting, as having been many years the residence of Bruce of Kinnaird, the celebrated traveller. In this retired spot, amid the stern, majestic features of nature which it presents, he wrote the account of his travels; and here he found an asylum from the abuse and persecution which their publication brought upon him.

At Loch-Lubnaig the tourist is again among the scenery of the 'Lady of the Lake.' It was up the pass of Leney that the cross of fire was carried by young Angus of Dun-Craggan, who had just been obliged to leave the funeral of his father in order to speed forth the signal.

"Benledi saw the cross of fire;
It glanced like lightning up Strath-Ire;
O'er dale and hill the summons flew;
Nor rest, nor peace, young Angus knew;
The tear that gathered on his eye,
He left the mountain-breeze to dry;
Until where Teath's young waters roll,
Betwixt him and a wooded knoll,
That graced the sable strath with green,
The chapel of Saint Bride was seen."

Here the messenger delivers up the signal to Norman of Armandave, who was about to pledge his troth at the altar to Mary of Tombea; and the bridegroom, leaving his unwedded bride, starts off with the cross along the shores of Loch-Lubnaig, and away towards the distant district of Balquhider. The chapel of Saint Bride stood on a small romantic knoll between the opening of the pass of Leney and Loch-Lubnaig; and Strath-Ire, along which the cross is said to have glanced like lightning, is situated at the south end and along the eastern side of Loch-Lubnaig. Armandave is on the west side of the loch, and Tombea, the residence of Norman's bride, is also in the neighbourhood.

LUCE, Dumfriesshire. See **HODDAM**.

LUCE (The), a river partly of Ayrshire, but chiefly of Wigtonshire. Till within $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the sea it consists of two streams, called the Main-water of Luce and the Cross-water of Luce. Main-water, the more westerly of these, rises in the parish of Ballantrae, on the south side of Benerad, a hill 1,430 feet high; and it runs southward $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the frontier-line, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along the boundary of Ballantrae and New Luce, in the counties respectively of Ayr and Wigton, wearing the aspect of a bleak mountain-stream, and augmented by many cold brawling feeders. The stream now runs 5 miles in a direction east of south, between the Wigtonshire parishes of New Luce and Inch, to its confluence with Cross-water; and, besides smaller brooks, receives in its progress Drum-orawhorn-burn, a streamlet 6 miles long. Cross-water rises between Craignahurrie and Benea hills, in Ballantrae, and flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles deviously to Wigtonshire, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ along the boundary; and it then runs south-westward, south-eastward, and westward, 8 miles, through New Luce, to the confluence with Main-water. The united stream, or the Luce proper, divides, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, New Luce from Inch,—intersects, for $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile, a wing of New Luce,—divides, for a mile, New Luce from Old Luce,—and then runs through Old Luce to the head of Luce bay; and, over its whole course, it has a southerly direction, is, on the average, 30 feet wide, and, except in floods, can be passed on foot. The river once abounded in salmon and sea-trout; but it has been ruinously overfished. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile before becoming lost in the bay, it expands into a small estuary, which is dry at low-water; and within this estuary, between the water-marks of ebb and of flood, it makes a confluence with Pooltanton-water.

LUCE-BAY, a gulf or very large bay, broadly and deeply indenting the most southerly land in Scotland, and converting the southern half of Wigtonshire into two peninsulas, a long and narrow one between this bay and the North channel, and a broad one between it and Wigton bay. The entrance of the gulf is between the Mull of Galloway on the west, and Burrowhead on the east. Measured in a straight line, direct from point to point,

this entrance is $19\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide; and the length of the bay measured in a line at right angles with the former to the commencement of the little estuary of Luce-river, is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its whole area is probably about 160 square miles. Over a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the commencement of the estuary at its head, it expands, chiefly on the west side, to a width of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and thence to the entrance, its coast-line, on the west, runs, in general, due south, or a little east of south, and that on the opposite side trends almost regularly due south-east. At its head the sea-board is low, and, at the efflux of the tide, displays a sandy beach of half-a-mile in mean breadth; but elsewhere it is all, with some small exceptions, bluff, bold, rocky, and occasionally torn with fissures and perforated with caverns. The bay contains various little recesses and tiny embayments, some of which are capable of being converted into convenient harbours. It also offers to a seaman, who is acquainted with it, some anchoring-grounds, in which he may safely let his vessel ride in almost any wind. In hazy weather vessels sometimes mistake the bay for the Irish channel, and, when steering a north-westerly course, suddenly take the ground on its west coast. The mistake, when it happens, is almost certain destruction; for the tide no sooner leaves a struck ship than she settles so adhesively down upon quicksands that subsequent tides serve only to dash her to pieces. But since the erection of the light-house on the Mull of Galloway, errors have become comparatively infrequent, and navigation proportionally safe. Two rocks, called the Big and the Little Scare, lie respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles within the strait between the Mull of Galloway and Burrowhead, the former $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by east of the Mull, and the latter at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile's further distance.

LUCE (New), a parish, containing the post-office village of New Luce, in Wigtonshire. It is bounded by Ayrshire, and by Kirkcowan, Old Luce, and Inch. Its length southward is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Luce-water and its head-streams drain the west side of the parish, and the Tarf runs along the eastern border. The general surface of the parish is moorish, irregular, generally broken, and abruptly undulated; but on the banks of the streams, and in a few hollows, are some little belts or patches of level ground. Draining and planting have, in recent years, been extensively carried on, giving the parish quite a new face. The chief attention of the inhabitants is given to the rearing of sheep and black cattle. The rocks are of the transition class. Two lead mines were worked about a century ago, but proved uncompensating. The Earl of Stair is the principal landowner, and there are three others. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £3,900. The village of New Luce stands at the confluence of Cross-water and Main-water, 5 miles north by west of Glenluce. Population of the village, 308. Population of the parish in 1831, 628; in 1861, 731. Houses, 126.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £12. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with £5 fees, and £1 13s. other emoluments. The parish church was built about 1821, and contains 400 sittings. New Luce and Old Luce anciently formed one parish, called Glenluce, and were separated and made distinct erections in 1647. For a short time succeeding 1661, under the rule of Episcopacy, they were reunited; but in 1689, at the abolition of Episcopacy, they were permanently separated. The monks of Glenluce abbey were anciently proprietors of the original extensive parish, and had over it a regality jurisdiction. Within its

limits were two chapels, also claimed by the monks. The one was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called Our Lady's chapel; and the other was dedicated to the Saviour, and called Christ's chapel or Kirk-Christ. A small bay or creek on the coast of Old Luce still bears the name of Kirk-Christ bay, from the latter of the chapels having stood in its vicinity. The church of New Luce, for some time after its erection, was popularly called the Moor-kirk of Luce. The famous Alexander Peden, the covenant, was minister of New Luce during the three years preceding the ejection in 1662.

LUCE (Old), a parish, containing the post-office village of Glenluce, in Wigtonshire. It is bounded by the parishes of Stoneykirk, Inch, New Luce, Kirkcowan, and Mochrum, and by the head of Luce-bay. Its length eastward is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Luce-water and Pooltanton-burn run through it to the bay. There is a quay at STAIRHAVEN, which see. The sea-board is variously sand, gravel, and clay, and subsides into a fine, sandy beach $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, and dry at low water. Along the coast and up the banks of the Luce are some level lands, richly cultivated, well-adorned with plantation, fully enclosed, and of warm appearance. The surface everywhere else is hilly and irregular, but nowhere mountainous. The arable grounds are, to those which are waste and pastoral, in the proportion of 3 to 1. The prime object of interest in the parish is Glenluce abbey; but that and the village have been noticed in the article GLENLUCE: which see. The chief heritors are the Earl of Stair and Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart. The house of Balkail above Glenluce, Park-place, an ancient castle on the right bank of the Luce, and Genoch on the Pooltanton, are fine mansions surrounded with wood. Carscreuch, 2 miles north-east of Glenluce, is an ancient but ruined seat of the Earls of Stair. The ruins of the castle of Synniness stand on the coast south-east of the mouth of the Luce. The parish contains several small mills of various kinds, and is traversed by the roads from Stranraer to Wigton and Newton-Stewart. Population in 1831, 2,180; in 1861, 2,800. Houses, 437. Assessed property in 1860, £12,934.

This parish is in the presbytery of Stranraer, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 6s. 8d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with from £30 to £40 fees, and about £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1814, and contains 800 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £116 12s. 2½d. There is an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 190. There are five non-parochial schools.

LUCKENSFORD, a village in the parish of Inchninnan, Renfrewshire.

LUCKLAW-HILL. See LOGIE, Fifeshire.

LUCKYHILL. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LUDE. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

LUFFNESS-BAY, a small bay on the south coast of the frith of Forth, between the parish of Aberlady and that of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire. The bay now bears the name of Aberlady, but figures in history, under that of Luffness, as the port of Haddington. That ancient burgh having been for ages a sort of commercial metropolis, where the court of "the four burghs" assembled, under the chamberlain, to decide on the disputes of traffic, conceived the notion of becoming a sea-port, though upwards of 5 miles from any harbour, and obtained from James VI. a charter vesting it with full powers over the bay of Luffness. But the town was baffled nearly as much in its marine commerce, as after

wards in its repeated efforts at manufacture; and at the epoch of the Revolution it had connected with its port just one vessel, of 80 tons burden, and £250 estimated value. In 1739, the estate of Luffness was bought by the Earl of Hopetoun for £8,350. See **ABELLADY**.

LUFFNESS-HOUSE. See **HADDINGTONSHIRE**.

LUGAR, a post-office village in the parish of Auchinleck, Ayrshire. It was built chiefly for the accommodation of the work-people connected with the recently erected Lugar iron-works. The magnificent viaduct, called the Lugar viaduct, on the line of the Glasgow and South-western railway, over the river Lugar, has been noticed in our article on Cumnock. Population in 1861, 753.

LUGAR-WATER, a brief but beautiful rivulet of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. Its principal head-streams, Glenmore and Bella waters, rise in the east of the parishes of Old Cumnock and Auchinleck, and run each about $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 miles, not far distant from each other, to a junction $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above Logan-house. The united stream runs 8 miles westward, between Auchinleck on the north and Old Cumnock on the south, to a confluence with the Ayr, near Barskimming. In its progress it passes the villages of Cumnock and Ochiltree, and the superb mansions of Dumfries and Auchinleck. Its banks are sometimes deep ravines, wooded to the top,—sometimes high perpendicular walls of rock, or naked, overhanging, and menacing crags,—sometimes gentle slopes, or undulating declivities, waving with trees,—and sometimes a series of little green peninsulas, curvingly cut asunder by the sinuosities of its channel. A round hillock, called the Moat, nearly isleted by the stream, and situated above the village of Cumnock, commands an exquisite view over a considerable extent of the picturesque and romantic banks. The rivulet, at its junction with the Ayr, seems equal to it in volume of water. Hence Burns' epithet of 'stately Lugar.'

LUGGATE (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Stow, Edinburghshire. It rises in two small head-waters on the north and the south sides of the Sole, in the south-west extremity of the parish, close on the boundary with Peeblesshire; and running first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, and next $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward, falls into Gala water at Haugh-head, a mile below the village of Stow. It is throughout a cold mountain-stream, fed by many naked little rills, and subject to sudden and turbulent overflowings.

LUGGIE (THE), a rivulet of Lanarkshire, and the detached part of Dumbartonshire. Issuing from a small lake on the boundary between the counties, near the south-east extremity of the parish of Cumbernauld, it runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward along the boundary, augmented in its progress by four or five feeders from Lanarkshire. Assuming now a direction a little north of west, it flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the interior of the parish of Kirkintilloch; and then debouching, runs a mile northward, beneath an aqueduct of the Forth and Clyde canal, and past the town of Kirkintilloch to the Kelvin. Excepting for a brief space in the parish of Kirkintilloch, where it blushes into beauty, it is a dull, uninteresting stream, sluggish in its motion, and ditch-like in its banks.

LUGGIE (THE), a rivulet of Linlithgowshire, of brief course under its proper name, but formed of two considerable head-waters. Its farthest source is Bog water. This rises in the parish of Bathgate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the town; makes a circuit of 6 miles round the south, when, running in a northerly direction, it passes the west side of the town; and now flowing deviously $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile farther, takes the name of Ballencriff-water; and, under this

name, it runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-westward, on the boundary between Torphichen and Bathgate, to the point where it contributes to form the Luggie. Barbauchlaw, the other head-stream, rises in Lanarkshire; and, excepting brief sinuosities, and a mile of due northerly course immediately before joining the Ballencriff, moves uniformly toward the north-east. After flowing $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in Lanarkshire, it runs for 3 furlongs into Torphichen, then describes for 2 miles the boundary between that parish and Lanarkshire, and then, over $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles to its termination, divides Torphichen from Bathgate. The united stream of the two head-waters, now strictly the Luggie, commences half-a-mile north of Bridge-castle, and has a course of less than a mile north-eastward to the Avon not far from Crawhill. Its length, to the head of Bog water, is 10 miles, and to the head of Barbauchlaw-burn $10\frac{1}{2}$.

LUGTON, a village in the parish of Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. The tract around it was anciently a separate barony from that of Dalkeith, having a fortalice of its own, and belonging to a branch of the family of Douglas. It was annexed to the parish of Dalkeith so late as 1633, and became the property of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch, in 1693. The village, till lately, was inhabited chiefly by colliers. Population, 230. Houses, 34.

LUGTON (THE), a rivulet partly of Renfrewshire, but principally of Cunningham, in Ayrshire. Excepting very numerous but not large curvatures, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of westerly course immediately above its termination, its uniform direction is south-west. It rises half-a-mile north of Loch-Libo, in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, and, after traversing that lake, and making a distance from it of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, it enters Ayrshire, divides Beith and Kilwinning on its right bank from Dunlop and Irvine on its left, and falls into the Garnock 2 miles from the town of Irvine, and the same distance, in a straight line, from Irvine harbour. For a mile above its mouth it traverses the richly-wooded pleasure-grounds of Eglinton-castle, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above its mouth has that princely mansion on its brink.

LUI (THE), a head-stream of the Dee, descending from Benmacdhu, through Glenlui, and the forest of Mar, and joining the Dee on its northern side, about 3 miles below the linn of Dee.

LUICHART (LOCH), a lake, 6 miles long, and generally $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile broad, in the parish of Contin, Ross-shire. It is formed by an expansion of a head-stream of the Conan; and the road from Pool-ewe to Inverness is carried along its left bank.

LUIN (LOCH), a lake on the mutual border of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, sending off a sluggish, tortuous stream north-eastward to the river Moriston. It has a marshy character; and the glen which it occupies is sequestered and pastoral, and extends nearly on a line with Glen-Garry and Glen-Moriston.

LUINA (LOCH), an occasional name of Loch-Avich in Argyleshire.

LUING, an island, with a post-office station of its own name, in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and rarely more than 1 in breadth. It is separated on the north from Seil by a strait scarcely 300 yards wide; and it thence extends due southward at a distance of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coast of Nether Lorn, and the entrance of Loch-Melfort, with the islands of Torsay and Shuna upon its east side. As grouped with these two islands and with Seil, it exhibits an extensive range of picturesque and pleasing scenery. The surface is in general low, though never absolutely flat, along the coasts and in the southern district; but, as it recedes northward, it

rises into many rocky eminences and cliffs, shows a slight tendency toward the formation of two distinct ranges, and attains an extreme altitude of between 600 and 700 feet. Clay-slate forms the great mass of the island, and has been very extensively quarried for roofing slates. Several hundreds of acres have recently been reclaimed; and a remarkably fine farmstead has been erected. Population in 1861, 521. Houses, 135.

LUING (SOUND OF), a strait along the west side of the southern half of Luing island. It measures 4 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in mean breadth; and divides Luing and Ardluing from Scarba, Lunga, Ormsa, and one or two islets.

LUKE'S (Str.). See **EDINBURGH** and **LANARK**.

LUMPHANAN, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in the Kincardine-O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Leochel, Tough, Kincardine-O'Neil, Birse, Aboyne, and Coull. Its length south-south-westward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. Its south end is bounded by the river Dee; the greater part of its east side is drained southward by Lumphanan-burn, to the Dee; and its north end, to the extent of about 2 miles, is within the basin or river system of the Don. Its surface, in a general view, consists partly of low, valley-ground, and partly of flanking hills. The name Lumphanan signifies the 'bare little valley;' but the valley, though a 'little valley' still, is no longer 'bare,' being well cultivated and highly productive. The loftiest hills are Mealmead and Craiglich, the latter of which rises steeply for about a mile from the arable land. The soil varies from a deep loam on the low grounds to a thin sand on the acclivities. The predominant rock is granite. About 2,770 acres are in tillage; about 4,300 are pastoral or waste; and about 550 are under wood. There are eight principal landowners. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £4,126. There are a few remains of ancient fortifications, and some cairns, one of which, about a mile north from the church, on the brow of a hill, is alleged to be that of the usurper Macbeth, who, according to tradition, was here slain by Macduff, in single combat, as he fled northwards, and was buried under this cairn, though Shakspeare makes Dunsinane the scene. Indeed several places lay claim to this 'honour;' but Lord Hailes, upon the authority of Andrew Wynton, attributes the event to Lumphanan. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Tairland. Population in 1831, 957; in 1861, 1,251. Houses, 226.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Sir William Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £153 18s. 3d.; glebe, £10. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with about £20 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1851, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £73 2s. 8d. There are a non-parochial school at Camphill, and a public library at Burnside.

LUMSDEN, an ancient manor in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire, belonging to a family of that name so early as the reign of David I. The ancient peel of Lumsden probably occupied the site of the present farm-house of East Lumsden; but in the early part of the 14th century the Lumsdens removed their family-abode to Blannerne on the banks of the Whitadder, where its picturesque remains still exist.

LUMSDEN, Aberdeenshire. See **LEITH-LUMSDEN**.

LUNAN (THE), a river of Forfarshire. Issuing from a spring called Lunan-well, in the parish of Forfar, it runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to Rescobie-

loch, half the distance in the interior of Forfar, and the other half on the boundary with Rescobie. While traversing the lake, and for half-a-mile further, it bisects Rescobie; over the next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, during which it expands into Balgaves-loch, it divides that parish, on its right bank, from Aberlemno and the northern section of Guthrie on its left; and thence to the German ocean, except for 3 miles, where it cuts off a wing of Inverkeilor, it has Kirkenden and Inverkeilor on the right, and Guthrie, Kinnell, and Lunan on the left. Its course, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its embouchure, is north-easterly; but, from entering Rescobie-loch to that point, it is due eastward. Its length is $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its terminating point is at Lunan-bay in the vicinity of Redcastle. It flows with a clear current, and abounds with trout and pike.

LUNAN (THE), a rivulet of Perthshire, formed by various picturesque rills emptying themselves into the Loch of Lows, in the parish of Caputh. Speedily after its efflux from that lake it becomes lost for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in the circular loch of Butterstone. Issuing thence it runs 2 miles eastward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ south-eastward—nearly all this distance in the parish of Clunie—and for another $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile expands into Loch-Clunie. A mile farther east it is once more a lake, or, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is lost in Loch-Drumellie. Running now $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward, it divides Kinloch and Blairgowrie on its left bank from Clunie, Lethendy, and Caputh on its right, and falls into the Isla, 2 miles east of Meikloir.

LUNAN, a parish in the east coast of Forfarshire. Its postal communication is through Chance-Inn, adjacent to its southern boundary. It is bounded by Lunan-bay, and by the parishes of Inverkeilor, Kinnell, Craig, and Maryton. Its length eastward is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its mean breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. A small rapid rill, leaping along in cataracts sometimes 20 or 30 feet deep, and traversing a beautifully romantic dell, called Buckie-den, occasionally perpendicular on its sides, and generally gemmed with flowers and shrubs, forms its boundary-line on the north. Lunan-water, limpid in its waters and pebbly in its strand, traces the boundary on the south. The beach of the marine boundary on the east will be noticed in the next article. The surface rises rapidly from the sea and the Lunan till it attains a height of nearly 400 feet above sea-level, and then recedes in a scarcely perceptible ascent, almost in a table-land to the further boundary. Seen from the Inverkeilor side of the Lunan near the sea, it has the appearance of a richly-cultivated hill-side, with a fine southern exposure. Its summit-land commands an extensive prospect of the German ocean and the coast. The soil, for a brief way on the shore, is sandy; on the lower declivities, is deep and rich; on the higher grounds, is frequently shallow; and on the average, is good and fertile. The arable and the uncultivated grounds are in the proportion to each other of about 7 to 2. Trap rock has been quarried for building, but good sandstone was recently discovered. The chief landowner is the Earl of Northesk, and there are two others. The only mansion is Lunan-house. The estimated value of raw produce in 1836 was £6,394. Assessed property in 1860, £2,624 15s. Various localities have names indicating the ancient vicinity—supposed to be at Redcastle—of a royal residence, See **INVERKEILOR**. Walter Mill, or as some historians call him, Sir Walter Mill, the last Scottish martyr in the cause of the Reformation, was priest of Lunan during 20 years preceding his renunciation of popery. He was burnt at St. Andrews, in the 82d year of his age. Alexander Peddie, nearly the last surviving priest of compelled prelacy, and allowed by sufferance to

retain his cure after the abolition of Episcopacy, was minister of Lunan till 1713, and bequeathed to the parish some plate for the communion-service, on the singular condition that it should be lent when required to any Episcopalian congregation within a distance of 7 miles. The parish is traversed by the road from Arbroath to Montrose. Population in 1831, 298; in 1861, 259. Houses, 58.

This parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £158 0s. 10d.; glebe, £15. Schoolmaster's salary now is £48, with £25 fees, and £15 other emoluments. The parish church was erected in 1842, and is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the parish. The ancient name of the parish was Inverlunan; and its church, previous to the Reformation, was a vicarage of the monks of Arbroath.

LUNAN-BAY, a beautiful semicircular indentation of the German ocean, 5 miles in extent of coast line, in the parishes of Inverkeilor, Lunan, Maryton, and Craig, Forfarshire. Its coast for a mile at each extremity is bold and rocky, occasionally exhibiting pyramidal columns upwards of 100 feet in height; and, over the intermediate or central 3 miles, in the middle of which enters Lunan-water, it is a low sandy beach, slightly chequered with small stones, regularly flanked with bent-covered knolls, and immediately overlooked by the high grounds of Lunan. Beautiful varieties of sea-shell, and occasionally some jasper and onyx gems, are found along the strand. The bay has a fine sandy bottom, and affords safe anchorage in any storm except from the north-east and east.

LUNANHEAD, a village in the parish of Forfar. Population, 191.

LUNASTING, a parish, now united to Nesting, in Shetland. It has a church of its own, which was repaired about 1840. See **NESTING**.

LUNCARTY, a suppressed parish and a village in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. The parish was anciently a rectory, is now incorporated with Redgorton, and forms the north-east division of its main body. The village stands near the Tay, 4 miles north of Perth, and has about 230 inhabitants. Luncarty bleachfield has long been reputed the most extensive in Britain. Its grounds comprehend upwards of 130 acres. The water-power by which the works are driven includes the whole volume of the streams Ordie and Shochie, carried along an artificial canal, and also a considerable volume led out from the Tay by means of a dam run nearly across the river. Four falls of the water-power are effected, and impel 24 sets of beetles. The works bleach about two millions of yards of linen-cloth in the year, and employ upwards of 120 hands.

Luncarty is famous in connexion with the decisive overthrow of the Danes, about the year 990, by Kenneth III., romantically aided by the peasant-ancestor of the noble family of Hay. The scene of conflict is on the Tay, 2 miles above the confluence with it of the Almond. It was marked till the end of last century by many little tumuli, through which the farmers long shrunk to drive the plough; and it has still two monumental stones, one of which, four feet high, bears the name of Denmark. The narrative of the battle, as given by Boethius, Fordoun, and Buchanan, has been said by Lord Kaimes to possess 'every mark of fiction;' but it by no means exceeds possibility, and, vouched by both historiographers and some monuments, is probably an instance of the romance of real occurrences excelling that of the novelist's idle fancies.

The Danes, strong in numbers and fiery in resolve, landed on the coast of Angus, razed the town and castle of Montrose, and moved across Angus and

along Strathmore, strewing their path with desolation, and menacing Scotland with bondage. Kenneth the King heard at Stirling of their descent, and hastened to take post on Moncrieff-hill, in the peninsula of the Earn and the Tay; but while there organizing the raw troops, whom he had swept together, and waiting the arrival of forces suited to his exigency, he learned that Bertha or ancient Perth was already besieged. Arraying what soldiery he had, and debouching so as to get to northward of the enemy, he marched to Luncarty, saw the Danes posted on an eminence to the south, and next day taunted and provoked them to a trial of strength on the intervening level ground. The rush of the Danes was dreadful; it shook the plumage from the wings of the Scottish army, and seemed about to transfix the main body; but it was keenly observed by three puissant ploughmen, father and sons, of the name of Hay, or Haia, who were at work in a field on the opposite side of the river, and were bold enough to attempt to infuse their own courage into the faltering troops. Seizing the yoke of the plough, and whatever similar tools were at hand, they crossed the Tay at a ford, and arriving just at a crisis when the wings had given way, and the centre was wavering, they shouted shame and death against the recreant who should flee, and precipitated themselves with such fury on the foremost of the Danes, as to gain the Scots a moment for rallying at a spot, still called Turn-again hillock. Hay, the father, as if he had been superhuman, had no difficulty in drawing some clans to follow in his wake; and plunging with these down a deep ravine, while the battle was renewed on ground at a little distance from the original scene of action, he rushed upon the Danes in flank and rear, and threw them into confusion. A band of peasants, who were lurking near or drawn together from curiosity, now raised a loud shout of jubilation, and were supposed by the Danes to be a new army. The invaders instantly ceased to fight; they became a mingled mass of routed men; and, not excepting their leaders and their king himself, they either were hewn down by the sword, or perished in the river. An assembly of the states, held next day at Scone, decreed to give the peasant-conqueror the choice of the hound's course or the falcon's flight of land, in reward of his bravery. Hay having chosen the latter, the falcon was let off from a hill overlooking Perth, and flew eastward to a point a mile south of the house of Errol, alighting there on a stone which is still called 'the Hawk's stane.' All the intervening lands were given in property to Hay's family; but they have since been either alienated, or parcelled out among various lines of descendants.

LUNDERSTONE. See **INNERKEIP**.

LUNDIE, a parish on the south-west border of Forfarshire. It contains a small post-office village of its own name, 6 miles south-east of Cupar-Angus, and 9 north-west of Dundee. It is bounded by Perthshire, and by Kettins, Newtyle, and Auchterhouse. Its length east-south-eastward is 3 miles; and its greatest breadth is 2 miles. A part of the range of the Sidlaw hills, rising to an altitude of about 850 feet above sea-level, extends along its north and west sides, separating it from Strathmore, and giving it a sheltered and sequestered appearance. The district south and east of the hills swells into beautiful undulations, is diversified with four lakes, and has an average elevation of about 550 feet above the level of the sea. Excepting plantations, and the tops of the hills, the whole surface is arable. The soil is various, but for the most part is of a deep, free, black colour, kindly and productive. The largest of the lakes is

$\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length; and this and another emit head-streams of the Dichty. The Earl of Camperdown is proprietor of almost the whole of the parish; and his lordship's family took their original territorial designation from it, and have still their bury-place in its church-yard. The real rental in 1865 was £3,598. Lundie is united to Fowlis-Easter, these two parishes forming one charge. See FOWLIS-EASTER. Population of Lundie in 1831, 456; in 1851, 450. Houses, 93. Population of the united parish in 1831, 778; in 1861, 442. Houses, 85.

The united parish of Lundie and Fowlis-Easter is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Earl of Camperdown. Stipend, £201 0s. 11d.; glebe, £9. There are two parish churches, distant from each other about 4 miles; and the minister officiates in them on alternate Sabbaths. The church of Lundie is a building of considerable antiquity, well repaired about the year 1847, and containing about 300 sittings. The church of Fowlis-Easter is a very ancient structure, in pure Saxon-Gothic style, with features challenging the enthusiastic notice of antiquaries, and beautifully refitted in 1842, with about 350 sittings. There are two parish schools; and the master of each has a salary of about £45, with about £25 fees. There is a subscription library in Fowlis-Easter. Cattle fairs, of no great importance, are held in Lundie in June and August.

LUNDIE-HILL, a wild, bleak, Highland height, in the upper part of the parish of Strickathrow, Forfarshire.

LUNDIN. See LARGO and FIFESHIRE.

LUNDINMILL, a village in the parish of Largo, Fifeshire. Population, 593.

LUNGA, an island on the west side of the sound of Luuing, in Argyleshire. It extends about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north and south; and is separated at its ends by very narrow straits, from Ormsa and Scarba. The strait at the south end, between it and Scarba, is obstructed on the east by a rocky islet, and has a tumbling and impetuous tidal current, quite as violent and grandly scenic as that of the far more celebrated Corrievekin. Lunga consists of a long irregular hilly ridge, generally less than 500 feet above sea-level, but occasionally rising to nearly 1,000. This ridge is disposed in uneven, rocky, and often naked eminences, interspersed with patches of boggy ground and heath, as well as with occasional coppices of birch and alder; and it admits neither level ground nor more than tiny pendicles of such declivity as can be cultivated, even with the spade. On the western side, it is almost entirely bare and abrupt; and on the eastern side, it is skirted by shelving rocks, but descends somewhat more gently, and displays a greater extent of verdure. Quartz rock occupies the western side, and clay slate the eastern, both intermingled with other schistose substances, and traversed by numerous trap veins. From the different eminences of the island, the views are extremely interesting; on the east the glassy surface of the sound of Luuing smoothly gliding along in circling eddies like a majestic river; and, on the south, the vexed and foaming current of the mimic of Corrievekin, overhung by the grand form of Scarba, stooping down in one vast yet varied mass, to rocky shores and a wooded amphitheatre, and finely contrasted with the long low lines of the opposite coasts, and with the numberless islets and rocks which adorn and diversify the almost retiform sea. Population in 1861, 8. Houses, 2.

LUNNAFIRTH, the belt of sea which separates the south end of Yell from the mainland of Shetland. It is a continuation south-eastward of Yell-sound.

LUNNASTING. See LUNASTING.

LURG-HILL. See GRANGE, Banffshire.

LURGIE-CRAIGS. See STITCHIEL.

LUSCAR. See CARNOCK.

LUSRAGAN (THE), a streamlet running northward to the sea, in the parish of Muckairn, Argyleshire.

LUSS, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, in Dumbartonshire. It is bounded on the north by Arrochar; on the east by Loch-Lomond; on the south by Bonhill and Cardross; and on the west by Row and Loch-Long. Its length southward is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles. Alpine mountains, some of them towering aloft to nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, spread out their bases over much the larger part of the area. But the congeries of mountains, even where most compact, is cloven down into glens of such beauty and picturesqueness as quite to relieve the rugged aspect of the landscape. Along the northern boundary, and for a brief way in the interior, is Glen-Douglas, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, traversed all the way by the little stream which gives it name, and opening at Inveruglas, or its mouth, upon the ferry across Loch-Lomond to Rowderennan at the foot of Benlomond. Two and a quarter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, are Glenmaachan and Glenmacurn, converging into the sylvan glen of Luss, and aggregately with the latter curving 6 miles south-eastward, and traversed by the two head-waters and the united volume of the streamlet Luss to the village. Farther south, Glenfinlas, watered by its cognominal brook, stretches 3 miles south-eastward, and then runs, in a wooded dress, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward to Loch-Lomond, opposite Inchmurrin. Near the southern boundary, the lower part of Glenfruin, noted as the scene of a sanguinary fight in 1603, between the clans of Macgregor and Colquhoun, goes $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward and north-eastward to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the termination of the former glen. The only low-lying surface stretches along Loch-Lomond from the southern boundary to Ross-Dhu, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., 2 miles south of the village; and is partly level, partly a waving plain, and partly a regular ascent, which soon rises up in acclivity, and becomes lost in the aspirings of the mountains. Many hundred acres, on the low grounds, up the sides and hollows of the glens, and along the whole brink of Loch-Lomond, are covered with wood, much of it natural, and very beautifully grouped. From the southern boundary to the village a series of fine little headlands run out into Loch-Lomond; and north of the village the surface rises up from the very margin of the lake, merely admits of a feathered belting of wood, and then soars away into mountain. The varied superficial outlines of the parish, its low grounds and its uplands, its woods and its glens, contribute largely and very gorgeously to the magnificent framework in which the pictured beauties of the most boasted of the Scottish lakes is set. Some of the loveliest baskets of shrubbery, too, which rest on the lake's waters, are contributed by Luss; for INCHTAVANACH, INCHCONACHAN, INCHLOXAIG, INCHGALBRAITH, and INCHFRIECHAN, are all within its limits. See these articles. Two of the most admired views of the lake and of the scenery which environs it, are obtained from the highest grounds of Inchtavanach, and from Strone-hill in the vicinity of the village. Loch-Long touches the parish, or rather a protrusion of it, over a distance of only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Copious springs of excellent water are numerous. A freestone quarry supplies building material for local use; and quarries of grayish-blue and dark-blue slate, at Camstraddon and Luss, yield a large pro-

duce for exportation. On the Fruin are a saw-mill, a grain-mill, and a mill for paring down logwood; and on the Luss above the village are a saw-mill and a grain-mill.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the village are the remains of a large cairn called Carn-na-Cheasoig, 'the cairn of St. Kessog.' This saint is said to have suffered martyrdom near the site of the cairn in the 6th century, and to have been buried on the site of the church; and he was anciently worshipped by the Romanists as the tutelary of the parish. Haco of Norway, during his invasion of 1263, spread bloodshed and devastation through Luss and its islands. Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, granted the lands of Luss to the dean of Lennox; and from the dean's descendants the lands passed, in the 14th century, to the Colquhouns of Colquhoun. One of the Colquhouns, called Sir John, was, in 1474, made Lord-high-chamberlain of Scotland, became, in 1477, governor of Dumbarton castle for life, and, in 1478, was killed in defending the fortress from besiegers. The celebrated Rev. John M'Laurin, known generally in connection only with his subsequent ministry in Glasgow, and the recent distinguished scholar and Gaelic translator, Dr. John Stuart, were ministers of Luss. The parish is traversed, up the margin of Loch-Lomond, by the road from Dumbarton to the Highlands; and has, in its southern division, two deflections from that road, the one leading to Helensburgh, and the other leading up Glenfruin. The village of Luss stands on the Dumbarton and Highland road, at the mouth of the rivulet Luss, 9 miles north-north-east of Helensburgh, and 13 north-north-west of Dumbarton. Its situation, on the margin of Loch-Lomond, at the base of Strone-hill, in the vicinity of three of the finest islands in the lake, is very picturesque. About two years ago, Sir James Colquhoun made known a resolution to sweep away its rude straggling huts, which had formed the main bulk of it, and to rebuild it with neat cottages on a regular, specific plan. Its own character, therefore, will be put into keeping with the beauty of its site. It has a good inn, and is much frequented by tasteful tourists. The Loch-Lomond steamers call at it, both in going up the lake and in going down. Fairs are held in it on the 24th day of May, old style, on the 3d Tuesday of August, on the 14th day of October, old style, and on the 7th day of November, old style. The population of the village is about 260. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,181; in 1861, 831. Houses, 150. Assessed property in 1860, £4,906.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dumbarton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. Stipend, £268 0s. 11d.; glebe, £17. Unappropriated tithes, £489 9s. 7d. School-master's salary now is £50, with from £9 to £12 fees. The parish church was built in 1771, and contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 100; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £143 6s. 9d. There are three non-parochial schools and a small public library; and two of the schools have exterior aid. The parish of Luss, previous to the Reformation, was a rectory, and between 1429 and that epoch was a prebend of the cathedral of Glasgow, served by the prebendary's vicar pensioner. The ancient parish was greatly more extensive than the modern. In 1621, the forty pound lands of Buchanan, on the east side of Loch-Lomond, were detached from it, and incorporated with Incheaillach, the modern Buchanan; in 1659, the lands of four proprietors, at the south end of the lake, were annexed to Bonhill; and, in 1658, all the extensive territory on the

north, which now constitutes Arrochar, was made independent. But, on the contrary, the lands of Caldannach, Prestelloch, and Conglens, which anciently belonged to Incheaillach, have, in modern times, been united to Luss; and the lands of Ban-nachrae, within the limits of Row, are attached to it quoad sacra. There were anciently chapels in Luss-glen, at Rossdhu, and on the lands of Buchanan.

LUSSA (THE), a rivulet of the island of Mull, Argyleshire. It issues from a chain of lakes in the parish of Torosay, and runs 2 miles north-eastward and 4 south-eastward to the sea at Loch-Spelve. Its current is rapid, and its volume considerable.

LUSTYLAW. See DAMHEAD.

LUTHER (THE), a stream of Kincardineshire. It rises among the Grampians, on the north border of the parish of Fordoun, and runs 5 miles southward through the interior of that parish, and 6 miles south-westward through the middle of the parishes of Laurencekirk and Marykirk, to a confluence with the North Esk at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the village of Marykirk.

LUTHERMUIR, a post-office village in the parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire. It is inhabited principally by hand-loom weavers. The tract around it, from which it takes its name, was formerly a barren moor, which the writer of the Old Statistical Account did not think worth his notice; and even some time after it became a seat of population, it was a resort of the destitute and abandoned from many surrounding parishes. The village has undergone great vicissitudes, consequent on the precarious employment of its inhabitants. Population, 868.

LUTHRIE, a post-office village on the east side of the parish of Creich, Fifeshire. It is pleasantly situated, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the frith of Tay, and about $\frac{4}{5}$ miles north-north-west of Cupar. It has a brewery and two meal mills, and is inhabited chiefly by weavers and artizans. Population, 163. Houses, 27.

LYBSTER, a post-office village in the parish of Latheron, Caithness-shire. It stands at the head of Amherst-bay, a little east of the great north road, and 13 miles south-west by south of Wick. It contains a chapel of ease and a Free church. Fairs are held in it twice a-year. A tract around it was temporarily a quoad sacra parish, constituted by the ecclesiastical authorities; and this, in 1841, had 2,699 inhabitants. Pop. of the village in 1861, 745.

LYDIAMILL. See DAIRIE.

LYDOCH (Loch), a lonely sheet of water in the moor of Rannoch, in the north-west corner of Perthshire. The distance from the inn at King's-house to the western extremity of the lake, is about 6 miles; from the eastern, or lower extremity, to the head of Loch-Rannoch, it is much the same. Loch-Lydoch is about 7 miles in length, and about a mile in breadth. About 4 miles from its eastern end it separates into two distinct branches of almost equal size and length—the one of which stretches almost due west, while the other takes a south-west direction; thus giving it the appearance of a huge fork, with the handle towards Loch-Rannoch. The moor of Rannoch and Loch-Lydoch are described by Dr. McCulloch in his usual caustic yet graphic manner: "Pray imagine the moor of Rannoch; for who can describe it? A great level, (I hope the word will pardon the abuse of it,) 1,000 feet above the sea, 16 or 20 miles long, and nearly as much wide, bounded by mountains so distant as scarcely to form an apprehensible boundary; open, silent, solitary; an ocean of blackness and bogs, a world before chaos; not so good as chaos, since its elements are only rocks and bogs, with a few pools of

water-bogs of the Styx, and waters of Cocytus, with one great, long, sinuous, flat, dreary, black, Acheron-like lake. Loch-Lydoch, near which arose three fir-trees, just enough to remind me of the vacuity of all the rest. Not a sheep nor a cow; even the crow shunned it, and wheeled his croaking flight far off to better regions. If there was a blade of grass anywhere, it was concealed by the dark stems of the black, black, muddy sedges, and by the yellow, melancholy rush of the bogs."

LYLESLAND, a district on the south side of Paisley, and within the parliamentary boundaries of that burgh, inhabited chiefly by weavers, and most of its houses are of recent erection.

LYMVILG. See **LYNWILG**.

LYMYCLEUCH-BURN, a rivulet of the parish of Teviothead, Roxburghshire. It rises at the Pickethowe, on the boundary with Dumfries-shire, and runs about 6 miles northward to the Teviot below Binns. Its course is nearly parallel with that of the Teviot.

LYNCHAT, a village near the south-western extremity of the parish of Alvie, Inverness-shire. Population, 73. Houses, 17.

LYNDALE. See **SNIZORT**.

LYNE (THE), a river of Peebles-shire, the next in local importance to the Tweed. It rises in various little head-waters close on the boundary with Edinburghshire; one of them on Weatherlaw, a very brief distance from the sources of the North Esk, and the Water of Leith; another of them on West Cairn-law, the largest of the Pentlands, 1,800 feet high; and several of them draining Cauldstane-slap, a grand mountain-pass, or place of egress, from Tweeddale to the north. The Lyne, receiving in its progress Baddingsgill-burn, West-water, and numerous mountain-rills, runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through Linton, 2 miles southward between Linton on the west and Newlands on the east, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the same direction through Newlands. It is now joined, half-a-mile below Drochil-castle, by Tath-water, which bears along with it the tributary waters of a branch of the Medwin, on its right bank, runs 4 miles south-eastward between Stobo and Manor on the right, and Newlands, Lyne, and Peebles on the left, and falls into the Tweed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line above Peebles. Its entire length of course is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or, including sinuities, about 20. The Lyne is a good trout-stream.

LYNE (THE), Fisherie. See **DUNFERMLINE**.

LYNE AND MEGGET, two parishes in Peebles-shire, widely apart in position, but mutually identical in parochial interests. The post-town is Peebles. Lyne is nearly circular, with a small square northerly projection; and is bounded on the north by Newlands, on the north-east by Harehope-burn, which divides it from Eddlestone, on the east and south-east by Meldon-burn, which divides it from Peebles, on the south and south-west by Lyne-water, which divides it from Stobo, and on the west by Howe-burn and Stevenston-hill, which divide it from Newlands. The circle is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in diameter, and the square projection $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile deep. A stripe of low ground stretches along the Lyne, sharp and gravelly in its soil, and bleak and naked in its aspect, but plied to a certain extent with the plough. The rest of the area is upland and strictly pastoral, once covered with natural wood, but now adorned with scarcely a tree. In the south-west, overlooking the Lyne, are vestiges of a Roman camp, 6 acres in extent, and occupying a singularly advantageous site. The Glasgow and Peebles turnpike runs along the Lyne.—Megget is distant geographically 8 miles, but along the shortest practicable path 14 miles. It lies on the southern verge of the county; and is

bounded on the north by Manor, on the east and south-east by Selkirkshire, on the south-west by Dumfries-shire, on the west by Tweedsmuir, and on the north-west by Drummelzier. It measures nearly 6 miles from east to west, and between 6 and 7 from north to south. St. Mary's Loch, for 1 mile on the south-east, belongs to it in common with Yarrow. Megget-water rises in the extreme west, and, running due east to St. Mary's Loch, cuts the parish into almost equal parts. The ground is very hilly. The summits and higher acclivities are clothed with heath and coarse grass; but the lower slopes afford excellent pasture. Moorfowl abounds. A species of eagle, from the heights on the boundary with Dumfries-shire, sometimes carries of a young lamb, even in view of the shepherd. Two old towers, whose ruins still exist, seem to have accommodated the Scottish kings when hunting in the forest. Traces exist of several ancient roads stretching in various directions, and probably cut out for the accommodation of the royal hunters. On Glengabbern-burn, a tributary of Megget-water, are some traces of a search for gold, which Boethius, Buchanan, and other writers, say was successful. The heritors of the two parishes are the Earl of Wemyss, Murray of Henderland, and Purdie of Lyne-Townhead. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834 was £6,542. Assessed property in 1860, £3,482. Population in 1831, 156; in 1861, 134. Houses, 26.

The united parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend, £153 9s. 1d.; glebe, £25. The parishes were united in 1620. Lyne was originally a chaplainry subordinate to Stobo, but afterwards became a rectory. The church is a solid structure, built previous to the Reformation, but repaired in 1831, and containing 70 sittings. There is also an edifice in Megget, fitted up partly as a church with 70 sittings, and partly as a school-house, and erected about the year 1804. The ancient church of Megget is now a ruin at Henderland, surrounded by a cemetery, which is still in use. There are two parochial schools; and the salary of the Lyne master is now £50, with £15 fees, and £2 10s. other emoluments,—that of the Megget master, £25, with £4 fees, and £1 15s. other emoluments.

LYNEDOCH, an estate, on the river Almond, in the parish of Methven, Perthshire. It was the property of General Thomas Graham, one of the heroes of the Peninsular war, and the victor of Barossa; and it gave him the title of Baron, on his elevation to the peerage, at the conclusion of the war. Lyne-doch-house, in which his lordship occasionally resided till the close of his long life, is very beautifully situated on the left bank of the Almond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Methven village. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a-mile north-west of Lyne-doch-house, in a secluded spot, called Dronach-haugh, at the foot of a beautiful bank or brae of the same name on the Almond, is the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' celebrated in pathetic song. Bessie Bell, according to the common tradition, was daughter of the laird of Kinvaid, and Mary Gray of the laird of Lyne-doch. Mutually attached in strong and tender friendship, they lived together at Lyne-doch when the plague broke out in 1645; and to avoid it, they retired to a romantic spot, called Burn-braes, on the estate of Lyne-doch, and there, in a bower or temporary dwelling, lived in complete seclusion. A young gentleman of Perth visited them in their solitude, for the purpose, it is said, of supplying them with food; but unhappily he communicated to them the very pestilence from which they had fled. Falling victims to the disease, they were, according to the usage of the period, re-

fused sepulture in the ordinary burying-grounds; and they slept together, as they had latterly lived, amid a scene of solitude and romance.

"They thoct to lie in Methven kirkyard
Among their noble kin;
But they maun lie on Lynedoch brae
To beek forenent the sun."

LYNWILG. a post-office station in the parish of Alvie, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a-mile from the church of Alvie, Inverness-shire.

LYON (THE), a river of Breadalbane, Perthshire. It rises on the south-east side of Benachastle, in a long south-westerly projection of the parish of Fortingal, close on the boundary with Glenorchy in Argyllshire, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward across the projection, and then describes the segment of a circle over a distance of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles between Fortingal on its left bank, and the most westerly section of Kenmore on its right. At midway of the $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles it expands into Loch-Lyon. Leaving Kenmore it runs 23 miles

along Fortingal, part of the distance north-eastward, but generally in an easterly direction; and then, over a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward, dividing Dull on its left bank from a part of Weem on its right, it falls into the Tay $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles after that magnificent river's efflux from its cognominal lake, and amidst the gorgeous scenery which surrounds Taymouth-castle. Its entire length of course is 32 miles. Of a host of mountain-tributaries, which on both banks come obstreperously down upon its path, the longest is Glenmore water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and joining it at the point of its leaving Fortingal. The Lyon has two considerable cascades,—the one called the Sput-baan, at the entrance of its glen, and the other the fall of Moar, 4 miles above Glenlyon church. At the latter it leaps over a considerably lofty precipice into a deep narrow pool. The river traverses the districts of **GLENLYON** and **FORTINGAL** proper; and, as to the nature and aspect of its basin, is described under these titles.

LYRE-SKERRY. See **SHETLAND**.

M

MAAM-CHLACH-ARD. See **INVERNESS-SHIRE**.

MAAM-RAITACHAN. See **INVERNESS-SHIRE**.

MAAM-SOULE. See **LOCH-BENEVAN**.

MAAR-BURN, a rivulet of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It rises in the parish of Durrisdeer, and runs 5 miles southward and south-eastward, partly within that parish, and partly on the boundary between it and Penpont, to a confluence with the Nith. It washes the ducal grounds of Drumlanrig-castle.

MABEARY (LOCH). See **LOCHMABBERY**.

MACALISTER'S-BAY, a bay, about 2 miles broad, but of no great length, on the east coast of the island of Mull, Argyllshire.

MACALLAN. See **KNOCKANDO**.

MACANREE (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire.

MACBETH'S CASTLE. See **MARTIN'S (ST.)**.

MACDUFF, a post-town, seaport, and burgh-of-barony, in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire. It stands on the east side of the mouth of the Deveron, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Banff, but is included in the parliamentary boundaries of Banff burgh, and communicates with that town by a magnificent bridge on which there is no toll. The two towns have in many respects a community of interest, as if they were only one town; yet, in some respects, they are rivals, and maintain a conflict of interest. Macduff occupies an uneven site impinging on irregular sea-cliffs, and therefore presents romantic groupings of buildings; and it is at present being very much improved and extended. The town is modern, having risen, since 1732, from little else than a collection of fishermen's huts to be a place of considerable size and importance, containing a number of regularly planned streets and good houses, with one of the best harbours in the Moray frith and a thriving and rapidly increasing trade. Previous to 1783 it was called 'Down.' In that year it received a charter of Novodamus from the Crown, at the desire of the proprietor, James, Earl of Fife, erecting it

into a 'free and independent burgh-of-barony.' The rate of the harbour-dues being about one-half lower than those of Banff harbour, and the port itself, though subordinate in customs matters to Banff, being preferable to its rival in situation, depth, and accommodation, Macduff has much more import and export traffic than Banff. The harbour is the private property of the Earl of Fife. The amount of the harbour and shore-dues, for 1831 was £248 10s.; for 1852, £516. The chief exports are grain, cured herrings,—for which this is the most important station between Cromarty and Fraserburgh,—salmon, cod-fish, live cattle, and cured pork, to London, Leith, and some other places in the south. The chief imports are lime and bone-manure, coals, groceries, &c.; and from Sweden, iron and deals; Russia, hemp; and Holland, flax. Herrings are extensively exported to Prussia and other foreign parts. Macduff has a town-house, a chapel of ease, a Free church, several schools, a public library, a news-room, and offices of the Union bank and the North of Scotland bank; and it enjoys the same facilities of communication by sea and land as Banff. Population in 1841, 2,228; in 1861, 3,067. Houses, 561.

MACDUFF'S CAVE. See **KILCONQUHAR**.

MACDUFF'S CROSS. See **NEWBURGH**.

MACFARQUHAR'S BED. See **CROMARTY**.

MACHAIG, a small circular lake, nearly a mile in diameter, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of the village of Doune, in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire. Its banks are wooded and beautiful. A streamlet carries off its superfluous waters by a circuitous route to the Teith, a little below Doune.

MACHAN. See **HAMILTON**.

MACHANSHIRE. See **DALSERF**.

MACHAR (NEW), a parish, containing the post-office station of Parkhill, in the Aberdeen-proper district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Udnay, Belhelvie, Old Machar, Dyce, Fintry, and Keith-hall. Its length south-south-eastward is 9 miles.

and its breadth is from 2 to 3 miles. The lands of Straloch at its north end belong to Banffshire, but are now rated and politically attached to Aberdeen-shire. The lands of Torryleith, immediately south of the lands of Straloch, belong quoad civilia to Udny, but have long been attached quoad sacra to New Machar. The river Don traces for 2 miles the southern boundary of the parish; and a large burn rises about a mile above the north end of the parish, and runs through all its interior, driving several corn-mills, and falling into the Don a little above the bridge of Dyce. The surface of the parish is in general rather level; and the soil is various, but for the most part arable and well-cultivated. There are extensive plantations, especially in the southern district, in the vicinity of the Don; and in this quarter also is a beautiful little lake called Bishop's-loch, anciently Loch-Goull, on an islet in the midst of which the Bishops of Aberdeen resided before the chantry was erected. The ruins of their castle still exist. The islet is finely adorned with trees. There are few objects of antiquarian or historical interest; but on a moor within the parish an engagement took place, in 1647, between the Royalists and Covenanters, in which the latter were victorious. The mansions are Parkhill, Straloch, and Elrick. There are six landowners. The average rent of arable land is about £1 per acre. Assessed property in 1860 £6,963. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Banff, and has ready access to the Great North of Scotland railway. Population in 1831, 1,246; in 1861, 1,511. Houses, 254.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £217 9s. 4d.; glebe, £16. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £8 8s. fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1791, stands exactly 10 miles distant from Aberdeen, and contains about 650 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 560; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £308 16s. 4d. There are two non-parochial schools, and two public libraries. The parish of New Machar originally formed part of that of Old Machar; and, after being disjoined it was called, first the upper parish of St. Machar, next Upper Machar, and next New Machar.

MACHAR (OLD). See ABERDEEN.

MACHAR (THE). See HARRIS.

MACHERS (THE), a large peninsula, lying between Luce-bay and Wigton-bay, and constituting the south-eastern one of the three great divisions of Wigtonshire. The name is Celtic, and signifies 'flat or low country.' Though the boundary-line between the Machers and the district called the Moors is not well-defined, the Machers may be viewed as including the parishes of Whithorn, Glas-sertoun, Sorbie, Kirkinner, and most of Mochrum, and as comprehending an area of about 64 square miles. Yet, measured in a line, from the estuary of the Luce and the Piltanton at the head of Luce-bay to an expansion of the estuary of the Cree between Carty-port, and at the head of Wigton-bay, it would include all Mochrum, and parts of Old Luce, Kirk-cowan, and Penningham, and comprehend at least 104 square miles.

MACHIRHANISH. See CAMPELTON.

MACHLINE. See MAUCLINE.

MACHONY, or MADRANY (THE), a streamlet of the Strathearn district of Perthshire. It rises in the heights of Blair-in-roan, and flows about 9 miles eastward through the parishes of Muthill and Blackford, to a confluence with the Earn, near the bridge of Kinkell. The name Machony signifies in Gaelic a battle, and is supposed by some antiquaries to be an allusion to the famous battle of the Grampians.

MACHIRYKILL. See DAILLY.

MACKINTOSH. See DAVIOT and DUNLICHITY.

MACKISTON. See MAXTON.

MACLACHLAN. See STRATHLACHLAN.

MACLARTY, an islet belonging to the parish of Craignish, Argyshire.

MACLEOD'S MAIDENS. See DUNKINSH.

MACLEOD'S TABLES. See HELVELS.

MACMARRY. See GLADSMUIR.

MACNIVEN, an islet belonging to the parish of Craignish, Argyshire.

MADDERTY, a parish, containing the post-office station of Madderty, the barony burgh of Craig, and the villages of St. David and Bellyclone, in the Strathearn district of Perthshire. Its outline is somewhat triangular. It is bounded on the north by Crieff and Fowlis-Wester, and measures, on that side, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the south-east by Gask and Trinity Gask, and measures, on that side, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the south-west by Trinity Gask and Crieff, and measures, on that side, 3 miles. The surface is level, carpeted with good soil, chiefly arable, and well enclosed and cultivated. Along the greater part of the northern boundary runs the Pow, or Powaffray, a stagnant yet fitful stream, moving sluggishly in an artificial canal 6 feet deep and 24 wide, but subject to inundations which now injure the adjacent low grounds and now enrich them with alluvial deposits. The south-western boundary runs between 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the Earn. The chief object of interest in the parish is the ruined abbey of INCHAFFRAY, which see. There are eight landowners; but the only mansions are Woodend and Dollary. About 450 acres are under plantation. The average rent of the arable land is about £1 12s. per acre. Assessed property in 1860, £5,754. The parish is traversed by the ancient Roman road from the camp of Ardoch to the Tay; it is traversed also by a modern turnpike road; and it is distant, at the nearest point, 2 miles from the town of Crieff, and will derive advantage from the Crieff extension of the Scottish Central railway. Population in 1831, 713; in 1861, 536. Houses, 118.

This parish is in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £233 17s.; glebe, £11. Unappropriated tithes, £264 14s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £12 fees, and £6 other emoluments. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 185; and the sum raised in connexion with it in 1865 was £118 13s. 8d. Madderty gave the title of Baron to James, the second son of the second Lord Drummond, and the ancestor of the Viscounts of Strathallan. He was created Lord Madderty in 1609.

MADDISTON, a village in the parish of Muiravonside, Stirlingshire. It stands, in picturesque irregularity, on the side of a hill, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-west of the parish church. Population, 164. Houses, 32.

MADDY (LOCH). See LOCHMADDY.

MADDY MOSS, a bog, of upwards of 120 Scotch acres in area, at the northern extremity of the parish of Dollar, in Clackmannanshire. It is very retentive of water, and occasionally bursts its barrier, sending down a muddy torrent to the Devon.

MADOES (Sr.), a small parish at the west end of the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. It contains the hamlets of Hawkstone and Cotton, and adjoins the post-office station of Glencarse; but its post-office is Perth, 6 miles to the west-north-west. It is bounded by Kinfauns, Errol, the frith of Tay, and the Inchyra district of Kinnoul. Its length, from north to south, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its greatest breadth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and its

area is only 1,152 imperial acres. The surface seems, on a hasty survey, to be a perfect level, but really consists of two smaller esplanades and a larger one, respectively about 3, 9, and 14 feet above the level of the Tay, and of a slow swell whose ridgy summit has an altitude above the Tay of about 60 feet. The district lies opposite the mouth of the Earn, where the Carse of Gowrie expands in the full breadth and blush of its beauty, and becomes, with the intervention of the Tay, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile broad—the continuation eastward of the fine valley of Strathearn. The soil, toward the river, is a deep strong clay, and, on the higher grounds, a rich brown loam. Excepting about 30 acres disposed in plantation, and about 60 laid out in permanent pasture, the whole area is constantly in tillage. A quarry of sandstone similar to that of Clashbenzie, in Errol, is worked at Cotton. Near the eastern boundary is a stone of some historical note, called 'the Hawk's stane,' and referred to in our article LUNCARTY; and in the churchyard is an elaborately sculptured and very beautiful Runic monument. Pitfour-castle, the residence of Sir John Stuart Richardson, Bart., the sole heritor of the parish, is a spacious quadrangular edifice, surmounting an artificial terrace, and environed by tastefully ornamented pleasure-grounds. The parish is traversed by the road from Perth to Dundee, and by the Perth and Dundee railway, and has ready access to the Glencarse railway station. A pier and shore-house, of much utility for shipping, were erected in 1832. The yearly value of the raw produce of the parish, including £1,500 for fishings, was estimated in 1839 at £9,720. Assessed property in 1860, £3,980 8s. 10d. Population in 1831, 327; in 1861, 280. Houses, 65.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Sir John S. Richardson, Bart. Stipend, £218 16s. 4d.; glebe, £80. Unappropriated teinds, £89 19s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with £10 fees, and £4 10s other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1798, and contains 410 sittings. There is a public religious library. The original name of the parish is presumed to have been St. Madoch or Madox, and appears to have been derived from the same Culdee evangelist as Kilmadock. And while corrupted, in literary usage, into St. Madoes, it has been still more strangely corrupted, in the ordinary pronunciation of the inhabitants, into Semmiedores. An old ballad mentions—

"The stannin' stanes o' Semmiedores."

MADRANY (THE). See MACHONY (THE).

MADRUMBEAGH. See FORTINGALL.

MAEDIE (LOCH), a lake on the mutual border of Edderachillis, Tongue, and Farr, Sutherlandshire. It measures about 6 miles in circumference. Its margin is remarkably diversified with little bays and promontories, and its bosom is studded with bushy islets. The stream which carries off its superfluous flows eastward to Loch-Naver.

MAGBIEHILL. See NEWLANDS.

MAGDALENE-BRIDGE. See DIDDINGSTONE.

MAGDALENE-PANS. See INVERESK.

MAGHAIG. See MACHAIG.

MAGNUS (SR.). See KIRKWALL.

MAGNUS-BAY (SR.), a spacious bay on the west coast of the mainland of Shetland. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the entrance, expands to 11 miles, and indents the land to the depth of 7 miles. It enters between the headland of Eshaness on the north, and that of Sandness on the south; but has in its mouth, half-a-mile from the latter, the island of Papa-Stour; so that it is reduced at the entrance

to an open channel of only 6 miles broad. Around its inner verge are the islets of Vemantrey, Mickle Roe, Little Papa, and Linga, besides various holms and skerries; and projecting from it into the land are various bays or voes, which contain safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels, of any burthen,—particularly Hillswick, Olna frith voe, Gron frith voe, and Unzie frith.

MAGUS-MOOR, a district on the western skirts of the parish of St. Andrews, and the eastern of Ceres parish, Fifeshire, formerly wild and bleak, but now in great part tamed of its savage and sterile aspect by the culture of the plough. It is celebrated in history as having been the scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharp, on the 3d of May, 1679. The spot where, according to tradition, the 'rude deed' was done, is about 4 miles from St. Andrews, on the lands of Strathkinness, the property of Mr. White Melville, where there is a stone erected to the memory of some of the Covenanters who, having been taken at Bothwell-bridge, were brought here and executed.

MAICH (THE), a rivulet of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. It rises on the south-west border of the parish of Lochwinnoch, on the south-east skirt of Mistylaw, and runs 5 miles south-eastward, chiefly on the boundary between Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, to the north end of Kilbirnie-loch. It is a lonely, moorland stream, traversing a deep channel, but occasionally fringed with copsewood.

MAIDEN-CASTLE. See KENNOWAY, CAMPSIE, and FALKIRK.

MAIDEN-CASTLE CAVE. See VIGEAN'S (ST.). MAIDEN-CAUSEWAY, an ancient line of road, proceeding from Bennochie into the woods of Pitodrie, in Aberdeenshire. It is paved with stones, and about 14 feet wide, and has every appearance of having been a vicinal way of the Romans.

MAIDENKIRK. See KIRKMAIDEN.

MAIDEN-PAP, a mountain in the parish of Latheron, Caithnessshire. It flanks the south side of Berriedale-water immediately east of Morven, and has an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

MAIDENS, a village in the parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire.

MAIDEN-SKERRY. See NORTHMAVEN.

MAIDEN-STONE. See ANDREW'S (ST.).

MAIN (THE). See LUCE (THE).

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY. See POMONA.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland islands, comprehending about one-half of their area, and the larger part of their population. It extends nearly due north, in a long ragged band of territory, from Sumburgh-head in north latitude $59^{\circ} 52' 18''$, to Fethaland point in latitude $60^{\circ} 38' 20''$. Its length is usually computed at 60 miles, and occasionally exaggerated to 90 or even upwards of 100; but does not seem, as measured in a straight line, to exceed 56. Its breadth, over 17 miles from Sumburgh-head, never exceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and probably does not quite average 3; over the same distance, from Fethaland point, it is exceedingly various, but seems to average about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and over the intermediate distance it gradually swells out from the ends, and then bursts suddenly out in the middle to an extreme measurement, from Rallsburghness on the east to Sandness on the west, of $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles. But all the way round, and especially in the central and chief district, the island is so constantly and whimsically indented by projections of the sea, as to have an utterly indescribable outline, and to be, in nearly all practical respects, a numerous cluster of islets. Seen from its loftiest ground, Rona's hill, a bold height in the

parish of Northmaven, which commands a view of the entire archipelago, it is altogether undistinguishable as a single island, and appears as if cut to pieces, by its very numerous and deeply indenting friths and voes, into community of character with the smaller islands which hang upon its flanks. Only one spot on the whole mainland is more than 2 miles distant from either a limb or the body of the sea, and even it is distant not $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and greatly the larger part of the area lies within 1 mile of some beach. At one point, called Mavis-Grind, between the parishes of Northmaven and Delting, only an isthmus of 100 yards, most of which is overflowed by spring-tides, prevents the island from being quite bisected; and at several other points, isthmuses are not very much broader. Excepting Fair Isle, situated midway to Orkney, Mainland contains, in Sumburgh-head, the most southerly land in Shetland. As to surface, geognostic character, statistics, and nearly all the details of a topographical notice, this island so extensively identifies itself with the whole group that information respecting it claims to be arranged under the article SHETLAND. Its parishes, though in most instances including adjacent minor islands, are Dunrossness, Lerwick, Sandsting, Tingwall, Walls, Delting, Nesting, and Northmaven.

MAINS. See KILMARNOCK and KILBRIDE (EAST).

MAINS AND STRATHMARTINE, two parishes politically united to each other, and lying mutually contiguous, Mains on the east and Strathmartine on the west, near the south-western extremity of Forfarshire. Strathmartine contains the villages of Baldovan and Kirkton; but both parishes lie in the vicinity of Dundee, and have that burgh for their post-town. The united parish is bounded by Tealing, Murroes, Dundee, Liff, and Auchterhouse. Its length east-south-eastward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The parishes are nearly equal in extent. Mains is of very irregular outline, and Strathmartine is almost square. The surface of the united parish is a beautiful strath, rising gently on both sides from a line along the centre, to waving heights of less than 400 feet above sea-level. All is enclosed with thorn-hedges, or agreeably shaded with trees; all, excepting about 140 acres of moorland and rocky hillocks, and about 440 acres of plantation, is subject to the plough; and all abounds in the sweet and soft beauties of landscape. The soil comprises some alluvial or haugh ground, and elsewhere is, in general, a deep, fertile, black loam, superincumbent on gravel, clay, or rock. The strath is traversed from end to end, right along the middle, by Dighty-water, and long took from it the name of Strathdighty. Fithie-water forms the boundary-line for 3 miles on the north. A very copious and sweet spring, called Sinavey, bursts perennially from a rent in the face of a rock at the castle of Mains. Freestone abounds, and is extensively quarried. There are ten principal landowners; but the only mansions are Baldovan-house, belonging to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., Balmure-house, belonging to Mr. Webster, and Strathmartine-house, belonging to Mr. Laird. The estimated value of raw produce in 1833 was £41,714. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £16,738. The real rental in 1855 was £13,689. Manufactures, similar to those of Dundee or subordinate to them, employ three-fourths of the population, and are conducted with the aid both of steam and of the water-power of the Dighty. Some of these establishments have occasioned the disappearance of lesser ones which, as they figured 65 years ago, presented numerically a more imposing array; for there were then no fewer than 33 mills of various sorts in Mains, and 10 in Strathmartine. Many of these, however, were very small concerns. The

united parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Forfar, and by the Dundee and Newtyle railway; and it has stations on the latter at Baldovan and Baldrigon. Population of Mains in 1831, 1,156; of Strathmartine, 855. Population of both in 1861, 2,181. Houses, 403.

Mains was anciently called Mains of Fintry, from Fintry-castle, the most conspicuous of its architectural objects. This castle, along with most of the property of the parish, belonged for centuries to the Grahams of Fintry, who acquired it by intermarriage with the noble house of Angus. See FINTRY-CASTLE. The best known of these Grahams was the fierce Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, the persecutor of the Covenanters; and one of the latest was Robert Graham, the friend of Burns, and a distinguished patron of agricultural and mechanical enterprise. The mansion of Claverhouse, in which Viscount Dundee resided, stood on the Mains property; and there was erected on its site, a few years ago, a monumental edifice in the form of a ruin. Whatever was the connexion of the two leading Graham families, the Claverhouse branch was probably the elder, for the superiority of both estates went with that of Claverhouse to Lord Douglas, by whom it is still held. Their armorial bearing was the same; the spelling of the name was different. The last of the Claverhouse branch, by male descent, was Alexander Grahame, Esq., of Duntrune, who died about the beginning of this century, leaving his name, arms, and two-thirds of his property, to his nephew William Stirling Grahame, Esq. Strathmartine is believed to have acquired its name from an ancient local hero, whom a traditional story narrates to have killed a dragon which had devoured nine maidens; and an ancient standing stone, supposed to be monumental of him, and situated on the north side of Strathmartine parish, still bears the designation of Martin's stone.

The united parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £217 8s. 4d.; glebe, £52. The two parishes were united in 1799; and each, at that time, had its own church. Mains church was very ancient, and had become ruinous; but Strathmartine church had been built so late as 1779. The present church of the united parish was built in 1800, and contains about 900 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 190; and the amount of its receipts in 1856 was £138 14s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There are two parochial schools; the salary of Mains is £70, Strathmartine, £60. There are an endowed female school, two female industrial schools, a Free church school, and an asylum for imbecile children,—the last a handsome building recently erected by Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy, and patronised by the Queen.

MAINS OF DAVIOT. See DAVIOT.

MAINS OF ERROL, a village in the parish of Errol, Perthshire. Population, 62. Houses, 12.

MAINS OF KENMURE. See GALLOWAY (NEW).

MAINSRIDDLE, a village in the east part of the parish of Colvend, Kirkcudbrightshire. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

MAINS-WATER. See EAGLESHAM.

MAISLEY. See KEITH.

MAISTERTON. See NEWBATTLE.

MAITLAND PANS. See INVERESK.

MAKERSTON, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the northern border of Roxburghshire. It is bounded by Berwickshire, and by Smillholm, Kelso, Roxburgh, and Maxton. Its length eastward is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Tweed traces all its southern and south-eastern boundary. The parish is distant, at the nearest point, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile from

Kelso, lies in the immediate vicinity of Fleurs and Roxburgh-castles, has a southern exposure along one of the finest parts of the Tweed, looks up the vale of the Teviot, and largely partakes the brilliant character of so noble a neighbourhood. The surface is a gently hanging plain, declining slowly from the northern boundary to the Tweed. The soil, in the south, is a rich loam superincumbent on sandstone or gravel, and, in the north, is a thin clay on a retentive bottom. Excepting about 80 acres of wood, the whole area is in tillage. Makerston-house, the seat of General Sir Thomas Makedougall Brisbane, Bart., the principal landowner, is an elegant residence, situated on the Tweed, surrounded with fine old woods, and commanding a very beautiful prospect up the Teviot. The estimated value of the raw produce of the parish in 1834 was £10,423. Assessed property in 1864, £5,001 1s. The northern part of the parish is traversed by the road from Kelso to Edinburgh. The village of Makerston is a small place on the Tweed, 5 miles west-south-west of Kelso. Population of the parish in 1831, 326; in 1861, 380. Houses, 67.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Roxburgh. Stipend, £239 17s. 6d.; glebe, £25. Unappropriated tithes, £329 12s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £28 fees, and £37 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1807, and contains about 200 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of 60; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £73 8s. 11d. The manor of Makerston belonged, at the middle of the 12th century, to Walter Corbet, who gave the church and a carrucate of land to the monks of Kelso; and before 1220, it passed, by marriage with Christiana Corbet, into the possession of William, the son of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar. The monks of Kelso, trying to be liberal to the grandchild of their benefactor, granted of their free-will to Christiana and her husband permission to hold religious services in the chapel of their own manor; and for this magnanimous feat they were rewarded by a release of all claims which the parties might have on their estates.

MALCOLM'S TOWER. See DUNFERMLINE.

MALHORN. See TROQUEUR.

MALLENY. See CURRIE.

MALLOM. See KEITH.

MALLORE, a mountain range, extending from north-east to south-west, in the parish of Muckairn, Argyleshire. Its loftiest eminences have an altitude of about 1,100 feet above sea-level.

MALZIE-WATER, a rivulet of Wigtonshire. It carries off the superfluous waters of six contiguous lakes, two of them of considerable extent, in the parish of Mochrum, and runs 6 miles southward, but chiefly eastward, in that parish and in Kirkinner, to the Bladenoch, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above Torhouse.

MAMORE. See ELLANMUNDE.

MANAR-HILL. See INVERURY.

MANBANE-MOUNTAIN. See GARRY (THE).

MANDERSTON. See DUNSE.

MANGASTER-VOE, a bay on the west side of the parish of Northmaven, in Shetland.

MANGERTON, an old strength on the east bank of the Liddel, about a mile south of New Castleton, in the parish of Castleton, Roxburghshire. It was the chief seat of the warlike Border clan, the Armstrongs. See CASTLETON.

MANNER. See MANOR.

MANNERSTON. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

MANNOCH. See KNOCKANDO.

MANOR, or MANNER, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, in Peebles-shire. It

is bounded by Selkirkshire, and by Megget, Drummelzier, Stobo, and Peebles. Its length northward is $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The Tweed traces the boundary for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north-west and the north. Manor-water, rising close on the southern boundary, and uniformly pursuing a northerly course, traverses the parish for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles nearly along the middle, and then runs wendingly $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles near or along the eastern boundary to the Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the town of Peebles. About 16 streamlets, most of them tiny mountain-rills, and the chief of them Newholmhope-burn, Glenrath-burn, and Haddleshope-burn, not more each than $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, come transversely down upon the Manor, ploughing their way along ravines and glens. The boundary-line, except over the northern narrow third of the parish, is formed by water-shedding mountain-ridges; and all the interior, except a narrow vale along the Manor, and some beautiful haugh-ground upon the Tweed, is strictly and wildly upland. Excepting two heights, one in the interior, and one on the boundary, all the elevations constitute an elliptical range, narrow on the south, broad along the sides, and shorn down into plain or cut away on the north. The acclivities are in general rapid; and toward the source of the Manor, or the head of its vale, they closely approach, and are mural and towering. Many of them are scarred, or, in local phrase, sceltered, and reflect the sun's rays with a brilliance which gives warmth to the tillage in the vale. All appear, at least wherever the rock looks out from the surface, to consist of greywacke, the strata running north and south, and dipping to the west; and on their higher acclivities are heathy, but on their sides and their lower acclivities are in general more or less grassy. The loftiest summit is DOLLAR-LAW: which see. Scrape, on the boundary with Drummelzier, has an elevation of 2,800 feet; and nearly all the summits rise from between 1,600 to 1,900 feet above sea-level. The valley grounds, the haughs, and the arable heights, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,700 acres, are drained, fully enclosed, and in excellent cultivation; and though carpeted with clay and loam of no great depth, are fertile to a degree surpassing theory in so bleak a region. Wood, in belts and clumps on the lower grounds, and in straggling detachments up the narrow basins of the minor streams, occupies an aggregate area of about 400 acres. There are seven principal landowners. The estimated value of raw produce in 1834, exclusive of live stock, was £4,201. Assessed property in 1860, £4,201.

In the vale of the Manor, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the church, between two mountainous and boldly ascending heights, and in the midst of a morass, is a British or Danish camp. On an acclivitous conical height called Chesters, a mile distant, are fortifications of loose stones from 26 to 32 feet wide, with an exterior elliptical wall upwards of 650 feet in circumference, usually pronounced Roman on the evidence chiefly of the name of their site, and in defiance of that furnished by their form. Coins not long ago found in or near the fortifications were English, and some of them comparatively modern; yet others reported to have been formerly found in it were—hastily perhaps—pronounced Roman. Castles, towers, and peel-houses—or buildings of one or other of these classes according to the power and resources of the proprietors—were anciently so numerous in the parish as to prove it one of the most stirring arenas of the Border feuds and forays. They stood in sight of each other, crowned with means of raising alarm fires, and formed at once individual fortalices able to resist attacks, and a

chain of beacons sending suddenly up at need signals of fire by night and of smoke by day. Connected with these and other memorials of a freebooting age, is the remarkable path called the THIEF ROAD: which see. On the summit of Woodhill, an eminence rising in the midst of a plain, there is, says Armstrong, "some appearance of a building called Macbeth's castle, but probably a place for the worship of the Druids to the heathen god Woden (!)" "Standing-stone," says the same writer, "is a large rude monument which, from its situation on Bellum or War-rig, may have been erected to commemorate some remarkable event. From the appearance of the impression of several horses' feet having been cut on the stone, it is thought to have been the site of a fair." But the object in the parish which now excites the greatest interest is the cottage of 'the Black dwarf,' situated on Woodhouse farm in the vale of the Manor. The deformed and eccentric creature, David Ritchie by name, built the cottage and garden walls, lived as a recluse in the cottage, and was buried in Manor churchyard. Sir Walter Scott became acquainted with him, and had opportunities of marking those physical and moral features which are so boldly limned in his tale, while on visits to Professor Ferguson at his mansion of Hallyards. A monument to the memory of David Ritchie was erected in Manor churchyard, in 1845, by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers. The parish possesses pretty good facility of communication in its nearness to the town of Peebles. Population in 1831, 254; in 1861, 247. Houses, 49.

This parish is in the presbytery of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. Patron, the Earl of Wemyss. Stipend, £175 5s. 8d.; glebe, £42. Schoolmaster's salary, £50. with £16 fees, and about £5 other emoluments. Manor was anciently a mere chaplainry, under the rectory of Peebles, and formed jointly with it the prebend of the archdeacon of Glasgow. The present parish-church, situated on the Manor $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its confluence with the Tweed, was built about the middle of the 17th century, and contains 200 sittings. Its predecessor, the place of worship of the chaplainry, seems to have stood at Manorton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther up the river. A chapel dedicated to St. Gordian, who was martyred by Julian the apostate, and whose fame seems to have travelled in some unusual way to the recesses of Tweeddale, anciently stood in the vale of Newhope-burn, 4 miles south of Manorton, and is commemorated by some slight vestiges. Not far south-west of the present parish-church is a pedestal called 'the font stone,' which of old supported the font of Manor chapel.

MANSFIELD, an estate and a village in the parish of New Cumnock, Ayrshire. The estate was purchased by the distinguished agricultural improver, Sir Charles G. S. Menteath, Bart., of Closeburn, and underwent great improvement at his hands. It possesses much mineral wealth in coal and limestone, which Sir Charles turned to vigorous account by mining operations and by railway transit. The estate now belongs to Sir James S. Menteath, Bart. The village stands in the vicinity of New Cumnock. Population, 122.

MANSLAUGHTER-LAW. See CRANSHAW and LAMMERMOORS.

MANUEL. See EMANUEL.

MANXMAN'S LAKE. See KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

MAR. See MARR.

MAR-BURN. See MAAR-BURN.

MARCH. See MERSE.

MARCHFARM, a village in the parish of Kirkinner, Wigtonshire. Population, 61. Houses, 12.

MARCH-GILL, a ravine, traversed by a rivulet,

on the mutual border of the parishes of Lanark and Carluke, Lanarkshire.

MARCHMONT. See GREENLAW and KELSO.

MARCHTOWN. See STRATHBUNGO.

MAREE (LOCH), a magnificent lake in the parish of Gairloch, Ross-shire. It commences about 8 miles west of the grand watershed of the kingdom, and extends about 18 miles north-westward, with a breadth of from 1 mile to 3 miles. It is fed by innumerable mountain streams; and it sends off its superfluence north-westward, in the river Ewe, to the head of Loch-Ewe. Mountains everywhere overlook it, of great height and of beautifully characterized contour, so that its shores present an inexhaustible variety of the most romantic and interesting scenery. The most remarkable are Sliabhach, or the High mountain, the File mountain, Benlair, Benbarchan, and Craegtolly. Sliabhach, in the Greinord, is said to be upwards of 3,000 feet in height, and from it Lewis, with the town and bay of Stornoway, can be distinctly seen. The effect of this superb mountain, seen at once from its base to its summit, is, perhaps, more striking than that of any mountain in the Highlands. The File mountain, which is on the opposite side of the lake from Sliabhach, is exceedingly remarkable. It seems to be composed of quartz rock, and entirely destitute of verdure; but nothing can be more striking than the effect of sunshine upon its different pointed, rocky, and nearly inaccessible summits. At the western extremity, Benlair is a principal feature in the landscape—graceful, solid, broad; and where its skirts descend steep into the water, the scenes are peculiarly original and grand. The northern margin of Loch-Maree presents a great variety of close scenery, consisting of rocky and wooded bays, and creeks rising into noble overhanging cliffs and mountains; here also are displayed some of the finest general views of the lake. But there is one portion of the margin of the lake so peculiar as to deserve the most minute description, and that of Dr. McCulloch is so vivid and so true, that we cannot refrain from extracting it: "In one place in particular, the remains of a fir forest, in a situation almost incredible, produce a style of landscape that might be expected in the Alps, but not among the more confined scope and tamer arrangements of Scottish mountains. Immediately from the water's edge, a lofty range of gray cliffs rise to a great height; so steep as almost to seem perpendicular, but varied by fissures and by projections covered with grass and wild plants. Wherever it is possible for a tree to take root, there firs of ancient and noble growth, and of the most wild and beautiful forms, are seen rising above each other, so that the top of one often covers the roof of the succeeding, or else is thrown out horizontally in various fantastic and picturesque modes. Now and then some one more wild and strange than the others, or some shivered trunk or fallen tree, serves to vary the aspect of this strange forest, marking also the lapse of ages, and the force of the winter storms which they have so long braved."

The bosom of Loch-Maree is ornamented by islands of varied size and appearance. They are about twenty-seven in number, and lie chiefly in a cluster on the middle of the lake, at which place it has its greatest breadth. The largest of these are Ealan-Soin, Ealan-Maree, Ealan-Rorymore, and Ealan-Rorybeg. Ealan-Soin, or St. Swithin's Isle, contains a surface of about 30 acres of ground, heathy, with a small lake and a few fir-trees. Ealan-Rorymore was planted with firs about 40 years ago; and Ealan-Maree is beautifully wooded with every variety of timber. The lake is supposed

to have had at one time a much lower level than it has at present; and it is thought that this has been occasioned by the accumulation of sand and gravel at the lower end, by which the water was dammed in. Indeed there is some reason to think, that Loch-Maree and Loch-Ewe originally formed one lake, under the name of Loch-Ewe, as the village at the head of Loch-Maree is named Cean-Loch-Ewe, or 'the Head of Loch Ewe.' The name of Loch-Maree, in the present form of the lake, was derived from Ealan-Maree, which tradition affirms to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which contains a burying-ground, and has a sacred well. Various traditionary tales are told respecting this island, showing it to have figured largely in the historical and superstitious beliefs of the former inhabitants of the surrounding country. Ealan-Rorymore was anciently inhabited by John Roy, the grandson of Hector Roy, who was the first of the present family of MacKenzie of Gairloch. He occupied it as a place of security for his family, from the attacks of the M'Leods, who having been driven from the possession of the surrounding lands by Hector Roy, frequently afterwards endeavoured to regain their ancient domains. This island was afterwards inhabited by Alexander, or Allister, the son of John Roy, who is still talked of in tradition as a man of great valour and wisdom. The M'Leods had anciently a castle on Loch-Tolly, a small lake near Loch-Maree. In this castle, a sister of Hector Roy, who was married to a M'Leod, and two of her sons, were savagely murdered by their younger brother, who took possession of the lands. Hector Roy obtained letters of fire and sword against the murderer and his adherents, drove them from the lands, took possession of them himself; and the shores of Loch-Maree and Gairloch have ever since been the property of his descendants.

MAREG, a land-locked bay, in Loch-Seaforth, in the island of Lewis. See SEAFORTH (Loch).

MARESTONE, a village in the parishes of Rescobie and Aberlemno, Forfarshire. Population, 26. Houses, 7.

MARGARET'S HOPE (Str.), a harbour and a post-office village in the island of South Ronaldshay, Orkney. The harbour is a small bay, projecting into the middle of the north coast of the island, and opening into the sound which separates South Ronaldshay from Burray. It is one of the safest and best harbours for small vessels in the kingdom. A fishery here, which drew regular visits from London lobster smacks, and engaged the capital of different English companies, was, for many years, the only regular fishery in Orkney. The village stands at the head of the harbour, and is the seat of an industrious population, chiefly engaged in fisheries. It has one of the best inns in the south of Orkney, and is a prominent link in the chain of mail communication between Orkney and the mainland. Population, 260. Houses, 38.

MARGARET'S-LAW. See LARGS.

MARK (The). See ESK (The North), Forfarshire.

MARKET-KNOWE. See LONGFORGAN.

MARKIE (The), a rivulet, rising on the east side of the eastern screen of Glenfiddich, traversing a wing of the parish of Mortlach, and running into the Deveron near the house of Edenglassie, in Banffshire.

MARKIE (The), a small mountain affluent of the Spey, in the parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire.

MARKINCH, a parish, comprising a main body and a detached section, in the Kirkcaldy district of Fifeshire. It contains the post-office villages of

Markinch, Balgonie, Thornton, and Windygates, the villages of Woodside, Inverleven, Balcurrie, Haughmill, and Burns, and part of the village of Star. The main body is bounded by Kettle, Kennoway, Wemyss, Dysart, Kinglassie, and Falkland. The detached section lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the nearest part of the main body, and is situated on the frith of Forth, and on the right bank of the river Leven, between Wemyss and Scoonie. The entire parish measures about 7 miles in length from north to south, and from 2 to 5 miles in breadth from east to west. "Its general aspect is varied and picturesque. From the Lomond hills, as a background on the north, it slopes gently towards the south and east. The parish is intersected by four fertile valleys, watered by as many streams, which unite towards the eastern extremity. The valleys are separated by corresponding ridges of low hills; each chain rising gradually above the other in the direction of the summit-level. Nor are thriving and extensive plantations wanting to heighten the natural beauties of the landscape,—and the varied succession of hill and dale. The proportion of wood is considerable; and being principally of the ornamental kind, and in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats and villas, it is so disposed as to produce the most favourable effect." The rocks are of the coal formation, with protrusions of trap, and accumulations of diluvium. Coal is very extensively worked. Ironstone abounds, and was for some time worked on the spot, and afterwards exported to the Tyne for smelting. There are nineteen landowners; and ten of them are resident. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £23,046 19s. 11d. Manufactures have been much incited by local facilities, and are extensive and various. There are paper-mills at Rothes, Auchmuty, and Balbirnie; a woollen factory at Balbirnie; flax spinning mills at Scythrum, Thornton, Milton of Balgonie, and Haugh; bleach-fields at Rothes, Lochty, Balgonie, and Haugh; and a distillery at Cameron-Bridge. The weaving of linens also is an extensive employment. The parish is traversed by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway; it contains, at Thornton, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh, the junctions with that railway of the branches westward to Dunfermline and eastward to Leven; and has also, at 21 miles from Edinburgh, and at 11 from Cupar, a station for Markinch. Population in 1831, 4,967; in 1861, 5,375. Houses, 1,095.

One of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in the parish is Balgonie castle. The buildings are obviously of different ages; but the castle was lately in repair, and formed one of the residences of the Earl of Leven within the last seventy years. The great tower is the most ancient, and was probably erected about the 14th or 15th century. It is situated on the banks of the Leven, about 36 feet above the bed of the stream. It is 80 feet high, with a battlement at the top, and is 45 feet in length, by 36 in breadth, over the walls. The walls of the two lower stories, which are arched with stone, are 8 feet thick. The remaining buildings form an extensive quadrangle, enclosing a court; and a portion of them are said to have been erected by the first Earl of Leven.—The house of Balfour is remarkable, as containing an original portrait of the well-known Cardinal Bethune, and another of Mary Bethune, one of the Queen's four Marys. At Brunton an ancient tower at one time existed, said to have been the remains of a residence of the Earls of Fife; and from it, it is alleged, in popular tradition, there was a subterraneous passage to the Maiden-castle in the neighbouring parish of Kennoway.—At Bandon there are also the

ruins of an ancient tower, and at Kirkforthar the remains of a chapel which once existed here, but was suppressed previous to the Reformation.—Of antiquities of a more ancient date, in all probability, than any of these, may be mentioned an ancient cross, which stands on a rising ground to the north of the village of Markinch, and near the garden entrance to Balbirnie. It is a broad slab about 7 feet high, but without any carving, so far as can now be discovered. Immediately east of this cross, and on the opposite side of the public highway, is a small hill of an oblong shape, about 200 yards in length, called Markinch-hill. It is remarkable from the circumstance of its northern declivity presenting six regular terraces at different heights, about 20 feet broad, and extending the whole length of the hill. Formerly these terraces were to be seen on entering Markinch from the north; but the hill was planted by the late General Balfour, and the terraces, consequently, in a great measure, concealed. They are obviously artificial; but the purpose for which they were intended is not so plain. Colonel Miller thinks this hill was a Roman station, and that by the Romans the terraces were constructed; others think that games were anciently held in the low ground to the north, and that the terraces were made for the convenience of the spectators. The fact of the low ground, and also of that which surrounds the hill on which the church of Markinch stands, having been anciently a marsh, would seem to be inconsistent with this idea. Stone-coffins, or cistvaens, containing calcined bones, have been found in the parish.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £284 7s.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £719 5s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with £70 fees, and £17 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1806, and contains 1,050 sittings. There are two chapels of ease, respectively at Thornton and at Milton of Balgonie, both built at the church extension epoch, and both under the patronage of the male communicants. The one at Thornton contains upwards of 400 sittings; and the one at Milton contains 650. There is a Free church at Markinch, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £340 11s. 4d. There are two United Presbyterian churches, respectively at Markinch and at Inverleven, the former with an attendance of 300, the latter with 175. There are nine non-parochial schools; and two of them receive extraneous aid. The original church of Markinch was founded by the Culdees; and it afterwards figures in very early records. Hugo, the ancestor of the family of Wemyss, the second son of Gillimichael, fourth Earl of Fife, conferred the church of Markinch with a toft, and the teinds belonging to the same, upon the canons of St. Andrews, which was confirmed by his son Hugo, previous to 1171. The tower of the present church is of great antiquity, though certainly not by any means of that age which has been attributed to it, that of the 9th or 10th century; though we should be inclined to assign it to the 14th or 15th century. The spire, however, which surmounts it, is of comparatively modern erection.

The VILLAGE OF MARKINCH stands on the road from Leven to Kinross, and near that from Kirkcaldy to Cupar, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a-mile north of the river Leven, 3 miles east of Leslie, 5 east by north of Leven, and 7 north of Kirkcaldy. Its site is the summit and slopes of a gentle eminence, which was anciently surrounded by water, and more recently by a deep morass. The eminence appears to have been still an island when the original church was

founded upon it; and, the whole country exterior to the zone of water being then covered with dense forest, the island was an "island of the forest;" and such is the meaning of the word Markinch, *mark* being the Norse word for "forest," and *inch* the word for "island." The morass was long ago drained, and is now in many parts covered with buildings, but can still be distinctly traced throughout its original extent. The southern part of the eminence within it is the site of the church, and has a knolly form; the northern part is Markinch hill, which has been noticed in our account of the parish; and the part between these, and connecting them, is a sloping ridge along the summit and sides of which the primitive habitations were constructed. But since the draining of the morass, the village has extended itself on all sides. The inhabitants share largely in the general industry of the parish. The village is lighted with gas, and has a branch office of the Commercial bank. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of February, on the last Tuesday of March, on the second Tuesday of May, on the second Friday of October, and on the third Tuesday of December. Population in 1861, 1,230.

MARLEE. See KINLOCH.

MARLEFIELD. See ECKFORD.

MARNOCH, a parish, containing the post-office village of Aberchirder, in the north-east of Banffshire. It is bounded for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile on the east by Aberdeenshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Inverkeithnie, Rothiemay, Grange, Ordiquhill, Boyndie, Banff, Alvah, and Forglen. Its length south-eastward is about 8 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 5 miles. The river Deveron traces the southern and south-eastern boundary for about 6 miles, measured in a straight line, but wends so sinuously as to achieve at least twice that distance along its bed; and numerous burns run southward to that stream, along little vales which pleasingly diversify the interior of the parish. The general surface may be reckoned comparatively champagne; but has strathlets and hollows along the course of the streams, and is considerably diversified in the middle, and on the north-east and west borders, by rising-grounds and hills. The soil varies from a rich loam to clay and moorland. On the banks of the Deveron the land is very fine and generally arable. There are extensive and beautiful plantations; and the district is well-cultivated, even the hilly tracts upon its borders being subject to the plough almost to their summits. Granite is the predominant rock, and is extensively quarried. Limestone also occurs, and was formerly worked. There are eleven principal landowners. The rent of the arable land is generally from 18s. to £1 2s. per acre, but falls so low in some places as 12s. and rises so high in others as £3. There is a considerable extent of moss, part of which is used for cutting peats. The value of assessed property in 1865 was £10,101. The principal mansions are Auchintoul, Netherdale, Ard-mellie, and Cluny. The principal antiquities are the ancient tower-looking mansion of Kinardy-castle on the Deveron, belonging to the Earl of Fife, and the old castle of Crombie on the west side of the parish, belonging to the Earl of Seafield. The parish is traversed by the road from Banff to Huntly, and by that from Portsoy to Turriff. Population in 1831, 2,426; in 1861, 3,289. Houses, 697.

This parish is in the presbytery of Strathbogie, and synod of Moray. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £242 12s. 2d.; glebe, £15. Unappropriated teinds, £363 4s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £70, with about £35 fees, and £53 other emoluments. The parish church is a plain modern edifice, containing 900 sittings. There is a Free church, a very

handsome edifice, built at the cost of upwards of £2,000, and containing about 1,000 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £351 18s. 2d. There are also an United Presbyterian church, a Baptist chapel, an Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are nine non-parochial schools, and a large parochial library. Marnoch is famous for its connexion with one of the stiffest of the contests under the veto act which led to the formation of the Free church. The parish has its name from the same saint as Kilmarnock and Kilmarnock.

MARR, or **MAR**, an ancient district of Aberdeenshire. It lies in the south-western quarter of the county, principally between the Dee and the Don. It comprises the subdivisions of Braemar, or the mountainous district, Midmar, or the district immediately east of Braemar, and Cromar, or the lowland and well-cultivated district. It is not now one of the recognised political divisions of the county. But it still gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Erskine. The origin of this earldom is lost in antiquity. In 1065, Martacus, Earl of Marr, was witness to a charter of Malcolm Canmore in favour of the Culdees of Loch-Leven. The first historical notice of the Erskines is one of the 13th century, when the heads of the family were only Lords Erskine. In 1436, James II. created or confirmed Thomas, the ninth Lord, Earl of Marr; but the earldom was forfeited by John, the eleventh Earl, who took part as leader in the insurrection of 1715; after which it remained in abeyance till 1824, when it was restored by act of parliament in the person of John Francis Erskine, a lineal descendant of the family. No part of this district belongs to the Earls of Marr. Marr lodge, on the Dee, about 2 miles below the linn of Dee, is a commodious hunting-seat of the Earl of Fife.

MARSCO, one of the Cuchullin mountains in the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye.

MARTIN, a small inhabited island in the parish of Lochbroom, and county of Cromarty. It lies in the frith or elongated bay of Lochbroom, 4 miles north-north-west of the village of Ullapool, and is separated from the coast of the district of Coigach by a channel of little more than half-a-mile in breadth. The island measures about 5 miles in circumference.

MARTINHAM (Loch), a lake in the parishes of Coylston and Dalrymple, chiefly in the former, in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It stretches from north-east to south-west, in a stripe $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and 1 furlong in mean breadth. From Loch-Fergus, a smaller lake lying half-a-mile to the north-west, it receives one stream, and at its own north-eastern extremity it receives another; and it sends off its superfluence at its other end, in a stream $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, to the Doon, near Dalrymple church. Its waters abound in pike, perch, and eel, and are frequented by wild geese, wild duck, the teal, and the widgeon. On the bosom of the lake is a completely wooded islet; amidst its woods are the ruins of an ancient manor-house, 100 feet long, and 30 wide; and both the ruined walls and the trees which surround them are thickly overrun with ivy. On a graceful low promontory on the north-west side of the lake, stands Martinham-lodge; and here and elsewhere the banks are beautifully sylvan.

MARTINS (Str.). See **LOGIEPERT**.

MARTINS (Str.), Haddingtonshire. See **HADDINGTON**.

MARTINS (Str.), Ross-shire. See **KIRKMICHAEL**.

MARTINS (Str.), a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire. It contains the post-office village of Guildtown and the village of Caroline-place; and also adjoins the post-town of Balbeggie. It is bounded by Cargill, Collace, a detached section of

Forfarshire, Kilspindie, Kinnoul, Scone, Redgorton, and Auchtergaven. Its length eastward is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its breadth varies from $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The river Tay traces its boundary for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the west. The surface of the parish, though neither hilly nor the reverse, rises considerably above the level of the Tay, and is much diversified by troughs, rising grounds, and undulations. Plantations are extensive enough to give a warm appearance to the interior; copse-woods fringe and feather the edge of the Tay; and enclosures and culture spread neatness over the whole area. The soil in general is a black mould on till, but very much improved; and toward the river it is naturally good and fertile. Freestone everywhere abounds, and is extensively quarried. The other chief minerals are limestone and rock-marl. Vestiges are still distinct of a Roman road leading from the ancient Bertha eastward, past Berry hills, Ditchmuir, and Byres toward the parish of Cargill. Several Druidical temples are observable. But the most interesting antiquity is a circular elevated spot, with ancient remains, known among the people of the surrounding country as Macbeth's castle, and noticed in our article on Cairnbeddie. There are seven landowners, and the most extensive of them is Macdonald of St. Martins. The house of St. Martins is a fine modern mansion. The real rental in 1856 was £7,076 15s. 3d. Assessed property in 1860, £7,296 5s. 3d. A considerable number of the parishioners are employed in the coarse linen manufacture. The parish is traversed by the roads from Perth to Blairgowrie and Cupar-Angus; and it has near access, across the Tay, to the Lun-carty and Stanley stations of the Scottish Midland railway. Population in 1831, 1,135; in 1861, 904. Houses, 177.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £248 17s. 8d.; glebe, £22. Unappropriated tithes, £8 5s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with about £15 fees, and £16 other emoluments. The parish church is a handsome edifice, built in 1842, and containing very ample accommodation. There is a subscription school. A branch savings' bank was established, but has become extinct. The present parish of St. Martins comprehends the ancient parishes of St. Martins and Cambusmichael, united upwards of 160 years ago. The church of St. Martins became that of the united parish, and anciently lay within the diocese of Dunkeld, and was a mensal church of the abbey of Holyrood. The church of Cambusmichael—still indicated by its ruins beside the Tay, on a low plain of the class which the Gaelic language calls 'Cambus'—anciently was included in the diocese of St. Andrews, and belonged to the abbey of Scone. A small chapel stood beside it within the limits of the cemetery.

MARTIN'S STONE. See **MAINS** and **STRATH-MARTINE**.

MARTLE, or, according to local pronunciation, **MARKLE**, a hamlet in the parish of Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Haddington. According to Buchanan it was anciently called Miracle, from a miraculous incident which he relates concerning a battle fought here: see **ATHEL-STANEFORD**.

MARTYR'S. See **GLASGOW**.

MARTYR'S BAY. See **IONA**.

MARYBURGH, a small village in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire. It stands on the road between Perth and North Queensferry, 4 miles south of Kinross, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Dunfermline. Population, 39. Houses, 9.

MARYBURGH, a village in the parish of Fod-derty, Ross-shire. It stands on the west road from

Inverness to Tain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Dingwall. It is of comparatively recent formation, and partakes the character of a new village, inhabited by crofters and mechanics. Here are a chapel of ease, a Free church, and two public schools. Population, in 1861, 503.

MARYBURGH, a town in the parish of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire. It stands at the mouth of the rivers Lochy and Nevis, on the east side of the angle of Lochell, adjacent to the base of Ben-Nevis, and in the immediate vicinity of Fort-William; and, being intimately associated with Fort-William, both historically and as a seat of population, it has practically ceased to be known by its own name, and is now known in distant parts of the kingdom, and even, in a degree, in its own neighbourhood, by the name of Fort-William. The village and the fort originally bore the names respectively of Gordonsburgh and Inverlochy,—the former from being built on the property of the noble family of Gordon, and the latter from being situated at the embouchure of the Lochy; but, after the accession of the Orange family to the British throne, they assumed the names of Maryburgh and Fort-William, in honour of the consort-sovereigns. See FORT-WILLIAM.

MARYCULTER, a parish, containing a post-office station of its own name, on the north border of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Aberdeenshire, and by Banchory-Davenick, Fetteresso, and Durris. Its length, east-north-eastward, is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Dee traces the whole of its northern boundary; and a considerable burn, coming in from Fetteresso, runs northward through its centre to the Dee. Some small haughs and dales lie along the banks of the river; but the rest of the surface is uneven and rocky, and rises toward the boundaries into the skirting hills of the Grampians, some of which are moorish, heathy, and rocky, while others have a clothing of verdure interspersed with large stones. The soil on the side of the river is naturally thin and sandy; that of the rising midland becomes deeper and blacker, with occasionally a bottom of clay; and that toward the southern border is predominantly swampy, turfy, and mossy. Vast improvements, however, have been effected, on ground which "thoroughly to improve, enclose, and render tolerably fertile," says the author of the Old Statistical Account, "may be almost termed a new creation." About 3,300 imperial acres are in tillage; about 4,200 are pastoral or waste; and about 850 are under plantation. The predominant rocks are granite and gneiss. What is termed "iron-slag" is also found. Upwards of one-half of the parish belongs to Mr. Gordon of Eyvie; and the rest is distributed into six properties. The mansions are Maryculter, Kingcausie, Heathcote, and Auchlunies. Part of the parish appears to have been a favourite haunt of the Knights-Templars. The only antiquities are some small cairns. The parish is traversed by the south road of Deeside, and has ready access across the Dee to the Culter station of the Deeside railway. Population in 1831, 960; in 1861, 1,055. Houses, 202. Assessed property in 1860, £5,410 19s.

This parish is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Duff of Fetteresso. Stipend, £171 12s. 2d.; glebe, £20. Schoolmaster's salary, £40, with £10 fees. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains 460 sittings. There is a Free church; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £87 8s. 3d. There are a Roman Catholic college and a Roman Catholic chapel at BLAIRS; which see. There are two non-parochial schools and a parochial library. The original form of the word Maryculter was Mariæ Cultura.

MARYHILL, a quoad sacra parish and a post-office village, in the quoad civilia Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. The parish was constituted by the Court of Teinds on the 10th of July, 1850; and it contained in 1851 a population of 6,700, with 560 houses. The Crown is patron. The village of Maryhill is situated on the road from Glasgow to Drymen, on the left bank of the Kelvin, at the point where that stream is crossed by the Forth and Clyde canal, and on the very western verge of Lanarkshire, 3 miles north-west of Glasgow. The dell of the Kelvin here is exceedingly romantic; the aqueduct of the canal across the dell is lofty and picturesque; the locks of the canal, in a rapid descent to it on the Maryhill side, are very curious; the village itself has a clean, pleasing, and showy appearance; and the whole place, viewed in connexion with its environs is much admired. The village was recently created a burgh, with magistrates and police commissioners. There are in it the quoad sacra parish church, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, and a public library. There are likewise in it two print-works, bleachfields, a spinning-mill, a gas-work, an iron-foundry, and a ship-building yard. Public coaches run to Glasgow, and in transit to Milngavie, several times a-day. Population of the village in 1841, 2,552; in 1861, 3,717.

MARYKIRK, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Marykirk and Luthermuir, on the south border of Kincardineshire. It is bounded by Forfarshire, and by the parishes of Fettercairn, For-doun, Laurencekirk, Garvock, and St. Cyrus. Its length eastward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 6 miles. The North Esk runs for 5 miles along the southern boundary; the Luther runs south-westward through the middle of the interior, to the North Esk; and the Black burn, the Dowrie burn, and the burns of Balmakelly and Balmaleddie drain the side districts into the larger streams. The surface of the parish comprises large part of the south-western extremity of the Howe of Mearns, and has a predominantly champaign character, sloping gently from the north and the east to the North Esk; but rising grounds, called the hills of Kirkton and Balmaleddie, extend in two parallel ridges along the south-east border, from the vicinity of the hill of Garvock to the vicinity of Marykirk village, their upper end being separated from the hill of Garvock only by a defile or large gap called the Wide-open. The soil is very various, but in general is fertile and well-cultivated. In some parts along the North Esk and the Luther, it is loamy alluvium; in some other parts, it is sandy or gravelly; in many places, it contains boulders; in some parts, it is a wet and rather poor clay; and in the north and north-east, it was formerly moorish, but has been much ameliorated by cultivation. Sandstone, belonging to the old red formation, abounds and is quarried; and various kinds of trap occur in the rising grounds. About 6,955 imperial acres are in tillage; about 573 are in pasture; and about 1,532 are under wood. There are seven landowners. The real rental in 1842 was £7,215; the value of assessed property in 1860, £10,873; the estimated value of raw produce in 1842, £24,231. The mansions are Kirktonhill, Balmakewan, Inglismaldie, Thornton-castle, and Hatton. There are in the parish a spinning-mill, a flax-mill, six corn-mills, and five saw-mills. A very considerable employment also is handloom linen weaving. The parish is traversed by the north road from Dundee to Aberdeen, by the road from Fettercairn to Montrose, and by the Aberdeen railway; and it has a station on the railway, 4 miles

from Laurencekirk and 34 from Aberdeen. The village of Marykirk stands in the south-east corner of the parish, near the North Esk, on the road from Montrose to Fettercairn, 6 miles north-west of Montrose. It had an ancient cross, part of which is still standing. It anciently bore the name of Aberluthnet, in allusion to the debouch of a small rivulet in its vicinity; and it gave that name also to the parish,—a name which continued to be used so late as the beginning of last century. A bridge of four arches over the North Esk, situated a little below the village, and built in 1813, proved of very high utility to the surrounding country. Population of the village, about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,032; in 1861, 2,068. Houses, 416.

This parish is in the presbytery of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Crombie of Thornton. Stipend, £246 6s. 1d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated tithes, £121 4s. 10d. Schoolmaster's salary, £56, with £20 fees. The parish church was built in 1806, and contains 638 sittings. There is a Free church in Marykirk, with an attendance of 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £73 14s. 1d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Muirton, built in 1824, and containing 430 sittings. There are a Congregational chapel at Sauchieburn, and a Baptist one at Luthermuir. There are five non-parochial schools and a public library.

MARYPARK, a post-office station subordinate to Cragellachie, on the east side of Morayshire.

MARYPORT, a creek $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Mull of Galloway, on the east coast of the parish of Kirkmaiden, Wigtonshire, one of about sixteen tiny bays which indent the outline of that peninsular parish. Though this creek is currently called a port, the only real harbours in the parish are Drummore, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north, and Portnessock on the west coast.

MARY'S BOWER. See HABBIE'S HOWE.

MARY'S (Str.). See EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, KILSO, and RONALDSHAY (South).

MARY'S ISLE (Str.), a peninsula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and 3 furlongs in mean breadth, in the parish of Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire, formed by the main channel of the estuary of the Dee on the west, and a bay advancing inland from the broader part of that estuary on the east. The retreat of the sea, so noticeable along the whole coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, is peculiarly observable in this peninsula. The sea, in former times, made the place literally an isle, and covered at every tide at least one-half of its present cultivated surface. The west side is high ground, defended by a border of rocks; but the east side visibly discloses from end to end, in large shell-banks, the former line of high water. The whole peninsula is ornately occupied with the wooded and very beautiful pleasure-grounds of the Earl of Selkirk, and presided over by his lordship's principal residence in their centre. The grounds are elegantly laid out in winding walks, and gardens and lawns of uncommon elegance; and form a gorgeous environ, at only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distance, of the burgh of Kirkcudbright. The family of Selkirk are among the most aristocratically descended in the south of Scotland, and are nearly allied to the chief houses both of Hamilton and of Douglas.

A priory, founded in the reign of David I. by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, occupied the isle till the Reformation; and having been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, occasioned its ancient name—which was the Isle of Trahil or Trayl—to be superseded by that of St. Mary's Isle. The priory was called 'Prioratus Sanctæ Mariæ de Trayl.' It was the seat of canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine; and being given by its founder to the abbey of

Holyrood, became a dependent cell of that establishment. The prior was a lord of parliament. The priory was surrounded with high walls, which enclosed an extensive area. The outer gate was distant at least half-a-mile from the priory, and stood at a place about the same distance from the town, and still called the Great Cross. The inner gate led immediately to a group of cells, the habitations of the monks, and was called the Little Cross. All the buildings were swept away about 165 years ago, to give full scope for beautifying the ground as a noble demesne.

While the Earl of Selkirk was extending his garden toward the close of last century, 14 human skeletons were discovered by the workmen, placed regularly alongside of one another with their feet to the east, occupying a spot quite different from the burying-ground of the monks, one of them distinguished by some monumental honours from the rest, and all the remains possibly of persons interred previous to the existence of the priory. David Panther, or Panitor, was prior of St. Mary's Isle toward the middle of the 16th century. See article CAMBUSKENNETH. He was one of the most eminent literary men of his day, and wrote letters, published by Ruddiman in 1772, which afford a model of classical latinity; but, according to Buchanan, he was a profane man, and instigated persons at court to all manner of impurities; and according to John Knox, "eating and drinking was the pastime of his lyif." He died at Stirling on the 1st of October, 1558. Robert Richardson, descended from a line of respectable citizens of Edinburgh, and previously promoted to the offices of lord-treasurer and general of the mint, was made commander of St. Mary's Isle about the year 1560; and he used such adroitness as to hold all his lucrative situations under both Mary and her son. Large estates were purchased by him; and at his death, in 1571, were left to his two sons, Sir James Richardson of Smeaton, and Sir Robert Richardson of Pencaitland. The noted Paul Jones, when infesting the coast with his fleet in 1778, made a descent on St. Mary's Isle, with the view of seizing the Earl of Selkirk as a hostage during the war with America. His lordship being from home, all the silver-plate in his mansion was seized and carried away; but it was returned uninjured and without cost, seven years after the depredation.

MARY'S LAKE (Str.), a beautiful small lake lying between two precipitous hills, very richly wooded, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Tobermory, in the island of Mull. The elegant modern mansion of Drumfin stands on its banks.

MARY'S LOCH (Str.), a beautiful sheet of water, formed by expansion of the river Yarrow, on the west border of Selkirkshire. It is about 4 miles in length; and, with the lesser lake of the Lowes, lies imbedded amid hills in a beautiful pastoral country. "There are few spots," says an anonymous writer, "where there is so little that is repulsive to man, and yet so few traces of his presence. You may scan the abrupt green hills on either side, from the water's edge to their summits, without seeing any work of human art, save scattered here and there on the declivities those mysterious-looking circular sheep-pens, which look like so many gigantic dogs' collars dropped from the clouds, and remaining where they fell. The banks sink abruptly down into the lake, the waters of which are exquisitely transparent. Wordsworth says—

'Through her depths St. Mary's lake
Is visibly delighted,
For not a feature of those hills
Is in the mirror slighted.'

It is, in fact, a most minute and faithful looking-glass to all the hills; and they look as clean and smooth as if they had shaved themselves by it. The whole scene must have indeed been very different from its present aspect, when these abrupt hills were covered with dusky pines.

'They saw the derke forest them before,
They thought it awsome for to see,'

says the ballad of the outlaw Murray, describing the advance of the King's 'full 5,000 men,' in one of the expeditions of the Jameses to make war on the rieviers." Sir Walter Scott, in his Introduction to the second canto of 'Marmion,' has given a most graphic description of this loch:—

"Oft in my mind such thoughts awake
By lone St. Mary's silent lake,
Thou know'st it well,—nor fen, nor sedge,
Pollute the pure lake's crystal edge;
Abrupt and sheer, the mountains sink
At once upon the level brink;
And just a trace of silver sand
Marks where the water meets the land.
Far in the mirror, bright and blue,
Each hill's huge outline you may view;
Shaggy with heath, but lonely bare,
Nor tree, nor bush, nor brake is there,
Save where, of land, yon slender line
Bears thwart the lake the scattered pine.
Nor thicket, dell, nor copse you spy
Where living thing concealed might lie;
Nor point, retiring, hides a dell,
Where swain, or woodman lone, might dwell;
There's nothing left to Fancy's guess,—
You see that all is loneliness;
And silence aids,—though the steep hills
Send to the lake a thousand rills,
In summer-tide so soft they weep,
The sound but lulls the ear asleep:
Yon horse's hoof-tread sounds too rude—
So stilly is the solitude!"

The road from Peebles and Innerleithen to St. Mary's loch passes through a wild mountain defile, which opens on the vale of the Yarrow about 3 miles from the lake. On emerging from this, the lonely Yarrow all at once bursts on the traveller's view; and here for a time nothing is seen but mountains covered with sheep, and the cottage, long associated with the name and writings of the Ettrick Shepherd, which stands at a short distance east of the lake, and which, more than any other feature in the landscape, makes St. Mary's loch an object of interest to all lovers of poetry. Almost every mountain and stream in 'the Forest' have been hallowed by the genius of the bard, who

"Found in youth a harp among the hills,
Dropt by the Elfin-people; and whilst the moon
Entranced hung o'er still St. Mary's loch,
Harped by that charmed water, so that the swan
Came floating onwards through the water-blue,—
A dreamlike creature listening to a dream;
And the Queen of the Fairies rising silently
Through the pure mist, stood at the shepherd's feet,
And half-forgot her own green paradise,
Far in the bosom of the hill,—so wild!
So sweet! so sad! flowed forth that shepherd's lay."

At the foot of the loch stands the ruined tower of DRYHOPE; which see. Opposite the farm of Dryhope, on the other side of the lake, is the farmstead of Bowerhope; and, behind it, the lofty and precipitate Bowerhope-law, of which the bard of Ettrick, contemplating its mass in winter, has sung,—

"But winter's deadly hues shall fade
On moorland bald and mountain shaw,
And soon the rainbow's lovely shade
Sleep on the breast of Bowerhope-law."

At the head of the lake, and directly over the old tower, are the braces or four hills of Chapelhope, the rugged and broken outskirts of which are celebrated as the last retreat of the persecuted Cove-

nanters. More distant, and peeping over these, is the top of Carrifrangans, a dreadful precipice in Moffatdale. Towering above Carrifrangans, though not so distant, is the pointed summit of the White Coomb, one of the highest mountains in the south of Scotland. On the same side is a hill called the Braken-law. Here the river Meggat joins the lake after flowing through Meggatdale, a wild district, the principal hunting-scene of the royal Stuarts in this part of the kingdom. At the foot of the Braken-law is seen, though indistinctly, the ruined chapel and burial-place of St. Mary's, from which the lake derives its name. This, also, the poet's pen has rendered a classic spot. In this lonely place the bones of many an outlaw mingle with the dust; and here the shepherd of the present day still finds his last resting-place.

"For though in feudal strife a foe
Hath laid our Lady's chapel low,
Yet still beneath the hallowed soil,
The peasant rests him from his toil:
And, dying, bids his bones be laid
Where erst his simple fathers prayed."

This ancient chapel is the subject of many traditions, and of a variety of ballads and poetry of ancient and modern date.

"St. Mary's loch lies shimmering still,
But St. Mary's kirk-bell's lang dune ringing!
There's naething now but the grave-stane hill
To tell o' a' their loud psalm-singing!"

Among the ballads, that of 'the Douglas tragedy' has been rendered familiar to the reading world by Sir Walter Scott in the 'Border Minstrelsy.' The Lord William and Lady Margaret of that ancient ditty, were buried in the chapel.

"Lord William was buried in St. Mary's kirk,
Lady Margaret in Mary's quire;
Out o' the lady's grave grew a bonny red rose,
And out o' the knight's a brier.

"And they twa met, and they twa part,
And fain they wad be near;
And a' the world might ken right weel,
They were twa lovers dear.

"But by and rade the Black Douglas,
And wow but he was rough!
For he pulled up the bonny brier
And flang'd in St. Mary's loch."

An ancient and very popular tradition has also given the ground-work of Mr. Hogg's ballad of 'Mess John;' and the chapel is the scene of the principal incident in his ballad of 'Mary Scott.' Here the daughter of stern Tushilaw is supposed, by the poet, to have been brought for interment; here she awaked from that sleep which appeared to all the sleep of death; and here was married to her lover, Pringle, Lord of Torwoodlee.

MARY'S LOCH (Str.), or LOCH MOIR, a mountain lake, about 3 miles long, with an average breadth of 1 mile, in the northern part of the parish of Alness, in Ross-shire. Its sides are flanked by alpine, rocky, precipitous heights, which give its scenery a sublime character. The lake is very deep, and has never been known to freeze further than a few yards from the side. Its name is derived from an ancient Roman Catholic place of worship, situated in a romantic glen at one of its extremities, and the ruins of which still exist.

MARY'S WELL. See TARBAT and KIRKHOLM.
MARYTON, a parish, consisting of two detached estates, in the maritime district of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Montrose, 3 miles to the north-east and north. The larger estate, called Old Montrose, the property anciently of the great family of Montrose, but now of the Earl of Southesk, is bounded on the

north by the river South Esk, which divides it from Dun,—on the north-east by Montrose-basin, which divides it from Montrose,—on the east and south by Craig, and on the west by Farnell. Its length, from north to south, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth expands from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, toward the north, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ on the extreme south. Pow-water is its boundary for $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile with Farnell; and Haugh-burn bisects it north-eastward to Montrose-basin. The southern extremity rises in a hillocky ridge, and sends up from a base of rock 300 or 400 feet above sea-level, a bulky artificial eminence, called Maryton-law, intended probably as a beacon-post, or as a seat of feudal justice, and commanding a fine view of the German ocean, with the rich carpeting of Craig parish on the foreground,—of the harbour, basin, town, and links of Montrose, foiled by the undulating heights of Kincardineshire, in the distance,—and of the rich green strath of the South Esk, with the town of Brechin in the centre, and the bold ascents and rugged skyline of the Grampian mountains on the back-ground. Excepting this hillocky screen along the south, the whole area is nearly level, and consists, on the surface, of a very fine loam, or of powerful wheat-bearing carse-land, both in a state of prime cultivation. Part of the rich ground has been embanked, to protect it from encroachment by the tides. Formerly vessels of from 50 to 60 tons used to bring lime and coal up the basin, as far as the farm of Old Montrose, and to carry potatoes and other farm produce to the London market; but of late years this practice has been discontinued. Vestiges are visible of the foundations and moat of the old castle of Bonnyton, anciently the residence of the Woods of Bonnyton, whose estate, once separate, is now incorporated with that of Montrose.—The lesser estate and district of the parish is called Dysart, lies from 6 to 11 furlongs south of the larger district, and became in 1856 the property of Mr. Grant. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from east to west; varies in breadth from a furlong to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and is bounded by the German ocean, by Lunan, and by Craig. The romantic dell called Buckyden is its boundary-line for a considerable way with LUNAN: which see. The coast-line, about a mile in length, is bold, and sends off the surface at a considerable elevation above sea-level. The whole area lies higher than that of Old Montrose, excepting the latter's southern bank, and is carpeted with naturally a much poorer soil; yet it is all enclosed and under culture.—The whole parish comprehends about 2,180 acres, of which about 200 are in pasture and under wood, and all the rest in tillage. A coarse stone, a species of trap, is quarried in several places as road-metal and material for stone fences. Old Montrose has somewhat near access to the Farnell-road and Dun-bridge stations of the Aberdeen railway; and Dysart is traversed by the great coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen. The real rental of the parish in 1865 was £6,103. The estimated value of raw produce in 1833 was £14,508. Population in 1831, 419; in 1861, 417. Houses, 84.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £198 6s. 9d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £10 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1791, is situated in the south-east corner of Old Montrose, and contains nearly 300 sittings. There is a Free church, also with about 300 sittings; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £218 12s. 7d.—of which £84 was for local building purposes. There is a parochial library. The name of Maryton, like nearly all the other topographical names with the word Mary in their composition, was assumed in Roman

Catholic times in honour of the Virgin Mary; and a well on the border of the parish still retains the name of Mary well.

MARYWELL, a village in the parish of St. Vigean, Forfarshire. It is a station of the county police. Population, 138. Houses, 36.

MASSAN (THE). See EACHAIG.

MASSICK (THE). See INVERNESS-SHIRE.

MASTERTON, a village in the parish of Dunfermline, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. It is situated upon an eminence, and commands fine prospects of the frith of Forth, and the adjacent country. Here is an hospital for four widows, founded and endowed in 1676, by Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie. Population, 145. Houses, 35.

MATHERS. See CYRUS (ST.).

MATTHEW'S (ST.). See GLASGOW.

MAUCHLINE, a parish, containing the post-town of Mauchline, and the villages of Haugh and Auchmillan, nearly in the centre of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. It is bounded by Craigie, Galston, Sorn, Auchinleck, Ochiltree, Stair, and Tarbolton. Its length southward is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 4 miles. Mauchline-hill, forming part of what is called 'the Long Ridge of Kyle,' and attaining a considerable altitude, rises a little north-eastward of the town, runs in a ridge westward about a mile in the parish, and terminates at Schioch hill in Tarbolton. The ridge commands a magnificent view of nearly all Ayrshire and the frith of Clyde, foiled on the south by Cairnsmuir and other alpine summits of Galloway, on the west by the Paps of Jura towering up behind the bold mountains of Arran, and on the north by Benlomond and adjacent sky-scaling heights looking over the undulating hills of Renfrewshire. Excepting in Mauchline-hill the surface of the parish is, in general, flat, with a gentle prevailing declination to the south. About 340 acres of marshy ground and declivities are covered with wood; a patch of the medium size of a field is moss; and all the rest of the area is arable, fully enclosed, excellently cultivated, and cheerful in aspect. A large tract of land, formerly called Mauchline-moor, exhibits no traces of its ancient condition, but vies with many a naturally favoured spot in its culture, its enclosures, and its belts of wood. The soil, in the vicinity of the town, is light and sandy; in a few localities, is a rich loam; and, over the greater part of the parish, is of a clayey nature. Coal, limestone, and ironstone abound, but are so thin in the strata that they have ceased to be worked. White sandstone, much esteemed for its colour, for the fineness of its grain, and for its durability, is quarried at Deaconbank; and excellent red sandstone, from strata of great thickness, is worked in the vicinity of the town. The river Ayr runs across the south end of the parish, between steep red sandstone rocks 40 or 50 feet high, overhung by wood, and both beautiful and romantic. Of several caves cut out of the rocks, resembling those at Auchinleck, noticed by Dr. Johnson, one bears the name of Peden's cave, and is said to have been a frequent hiding-place of the celebrated Alexander Peden during the period of the persecution. Lugar-water joins the Ayr, on its left bank, a little above Baskimming. Cessnock-water runs north-westward through the northern part of the parish. Lochbroom, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the town, was a lake of 60 acres in area, but has been drained, and is intersected by the Glasgow and South Western railway, and now presents to the view fruitful fields instead of water. There are nine principal landowners. The average rent of arable land is £1 5s. per acre. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £15,790. Assessed

property in 1860. £9,717. Population in 1831, 2,232; in 1861, 2,303 Houses, 345.

On Mauchline moor, in 1647, a party of the King's troops were defeated by a party of Covenanters; and their military chest, it is said, was found, many years afterwards, hid on the scene of action. Five Covenanters were martyred in the parish under the reign of James VII., and were commemorated by a tombstone—now substituted by a recently erected monument—at Mauchline town-head. The celebrated reformer and martyr, George Wishart, was invited, in 1544, to preach in the church of Mauchline; and, on his arrival, he found the place guarded by a party of soldiers, posted there to resist him by the sheriff of Ayr, a heated opponent of the Reformation. Some of the country-people proposing to force an entrance, he dissuaded them, saying: "It is the word of peace I preach unto you; the blood of no man shall be shed for it this day. Christ is as mighty in the fields as in the church; and He himself, when he lived in the flesh, preached oftener in the desert and by the sea-side, than in the temple of Jerusalem;" and he then moved away to Machline-moor, followed by a multitudinous assembly, and there preached to them upwards of three hours. The parish is traversed by the road between Glasgow and Dumfries, by three other turnpikes, by several subordinate roads, and by the Glasgow and South-western railway; and it has a station on the railway, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kilmarnock, and 43 from Glasgow. A bridge over the Ayr at Barskimming, and a railway viaduct at Ballochmyle, are very elegant erections, each having a single arch 100 feet wide, respectively 90 and 95 feet high.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. Stipend, £230 19s. 11d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £33 3s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £40 fees, and £10 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1829, and contains about 1,100 sittings. There is a Free church, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £211 8s. 11d. There is also an United Presbyterian church, with an attendance of about 300. There is a school called the New educational institution, founded and endowed by the heirs of the late Mr. Stewart of Laverock-bank near Leith, and conducted by 2 male teachers, with salaries of respectively £40 and £20, and by a female teacher, with a salary of £20; and of the scholars who attend it, 50 are taught gratis, and the rest pay fees. There are likewise a female school of industry in the town, and a subscription school at Crosshands. The ancient parish of Mauchline comprehended not only all the present parish of Mauchline, but also all the territory which now forms the parishes of Sorn and Muirkirk; and it all belonged to the Stewart's princely domain of Kyle-Stewart. George Chalmers says,—“At the commencement of the reign of William, in 1165, Walter, the son of Alan, granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Mauchline, with the right of pastureage, in his wide-spreading forest on the upper branches of the Ayr river; extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale; and the Stewart, also, gave the same monks a carrucate of land, to improve, in the places most convenient; all which was confirmed to them by King William, at the request of the donor. The monks of Melrose planted, at Mauchline, a colony of their own order; and this establishment continued a cell of the monastery of Melrose till the Reformation. In the before-mentioned grant of the lands of Mauchline, or in the confirmations thereof, there is no mention of the church of Mauchline. It is, therefore, more than probable that the parish-church of Mauchline was established by the monks of Melrose,

after they had become owners of the territory: and it is quite certain that the church belonged to them. It is apparent that the country which formed the extensive parish of Mauchline, was but very little settled when the monks obtained the grant from the first Walter. This fact shows, that during the reign of David I., and even during the reigns of his grandsons and successors, Malcolm IV. and William, Renfrew and Ayr were inhabited chiefly by Scoto-Irish, who did not supply a full population to the country. The monks afterwards acquired great additional property in the district, and contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of it. They obtained ample jurisdictions over their extensive estates of Mauchline, Kylesmure, and Barmure, which were formed into a regality, the courts whereof were held at Mauchline. This village was afterwards created a free burgh-of-barony, by the charter of James IV., in October, 1510. Before the Reformation there were in this parish two chapels; the one on Greenock-water, in the district which now forms the parish of Muirkirk, and the other on the river Ayr, on the lands that now form the parish of Sorn. This last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood a little to the eastward of the present village of Catrine, on a field which is still called St. Cuthbertsholm. The church of Mauchline, with its tithes and pertinents, continued, at the Reformation, to belong to the monks of Melrose, who also held the extensive barony of Kylesmure and Barmure, in that parish; and the whole was granted, in 1606, to Hugh, Lord Loudoun. An act of parliament was then passed, dissolving from the abbey of Melrose the lands and barony before-mentioned, and the parish-kirk of Mauchline, with its tithes and other property; and erecting the whole into a temporal lordship to Hugh, Lord Loudoun; and creating the town of Mauchline into a free burgh-of-barony, with a weekly-market and two fairs yearly. The great effect of such grants was only to make one ungrateful, and a dozen discontented. The monks had done fifty times more good to the country than the Loudouns ever essayed. In 1631 the large district which forms the parish of Muirkirk was detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish. In 1636 it was settled that the district which is now included in the parish of Sorn should be detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish; and a church was built at Dalgaun in that year; but, from the distractions that followed, the establishment of this new parish was not fully completed till 1692. The parish of Mauchline was thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude.”

The TOWN of MAUCHLINE stands at the intersection of the Glasgow and Dumfries road with the Edinburgh and Ayr road, adjacent to the Mauchline railway station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the river Ayr, 2 miles west-north-west of Catrine, 5 east by north of Tarbolton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Cumnock, 7 south of Galston, 12 east-north-east of Ayr, and 30 by road, but 43 by railway, south by west of Glasgow. Its site is on the south side of Mauchline-hill. Its environs are a delightfully cultivated country, studded with fine mansions. The town is neatly edified, has a pleasing appearance, and, measured by the bulk of its population, looks prosperous and important. Its charter as a burgh-of-barony having been lost, about 140 years ago, in the conflagration of the Register-office of Edinburgh, it has not re-acquired power to elect its own magistrates. Its peace, however, is well-preserved by ten resident and neighbouring justices of peace. The parish-church, occupying a site in the centre of the town, is highly ornamental to it, and has been pronounced one of the most handsome ecclesiastical edifices in Ayrshire. It is chiefly

Gothic, and built of red sandstone; and at the east end it sends up a tower 90 feet in height, and surmounted by turrets. Its predecessor, a lumpish, plain, sombre building, well-known to most Scotchmen as the scene of Burns' 'Holy Fair,' stood for six centuries on the same site, surrounded by the public burying-ground. The new educational institution is a neat structure, with tasteful flower-plots, in the outskirts of the town. Many objects both in the town and in its vicinity are associated with the poet Burns and with his satires. The farm of Mossiel, on which he resided nine years, and which he subleased from Mr. Gavin Hamilton, writer in Mauchline, lies about a mile north-west of the town: see article *MOSSIEL*. An old edifice, the relic of the ancient priory, and the residence in Burns' days of Mr. Hamilton, called Mauchline-castle, situated near the church, was the scene of some of his amours, and contains a room in which he wrote his profane parody called 'the Calf.' The cottage or change-house of 'Poosey Nancy,' or Agnes Gibson, which was one of his chief resorts in quest of the 'clachan yill,' and the scene of his piece called 'the Jolly Beggars,' stands nearly opposite the church-yard-gate. It was "the favourite resort," says Allan Cunningham, "of lame sailors, maimed soldiers, wandering tinkers, travelling ballad-singers, and all such loose companions as hang about the skirts of society." Separated from the gable of this house, only by the commencement of an intervening lane, stands the public-house kept by John Dow, another great resort of Burns, a thatched plain building of two stories. On a pane on one of its back windows the poet wrote the absurd epitaph on his host, representing Dow's creed to be simply a comparative estimate of the value of his several liquors. The lane which strikes off between these houses is the Cowgate, along which 'Common sense,' or the poet's correspondent Dr. Mackenzie, escaped when a certain minister appeared at the tent. In the church-yard, so painfully associated with the demoralizing images, and in some instances too just satire of our bard's 'Holy Fair,' may be seen the graves of the Rev. Mr. Auld, Nanse Tinnock, and some other persons whom he made the butt of his rhymes. Various scenes of his exquisite lyrics,—pieces in which the effusions of his genius may be enjoyed with less pain and damage to the moral feelings,—occur along the banks of the river Avr.

Mauchline has an extensive manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, cigar-cases, card-cases, fire-screens, ladies' work-boxes, drawing-room ornaments, and other similar articles, beautifully painted in variety of colours, or checked into tartan. This trade began at Cumnock with the fine hinge of the snuff-box; but it afterwards was altered and greatly extended by the ornamental painting; and it has taken a deep seat in that form in Mauchline, in so much as to furnish large constant supplies of articles to the English and the foreign market. The weaving of cotton goods, also, employs a large proportion of the inhabitants. Fairs are held for cows, horses, and hiring on the Thursday after the 4th day of February; for cows, on the second Thursday of April; for races and general business, on the last Thursday of April; for cows and horses, on the Wednesday after the 18th day of May, and on the fourth Wednesday of June; for cows, horses, and shearers, on the first Wednesday of August; for cows, horses, ewes, and lambs, on the 26th day of September, or on the Thursday after; and for cows and horses, on the Thursday after the 4th day of November, and on the 4th Wednesday of December. The town has a gas-light company, an office of the Commercial bank, and seven insurance agencies. Population in 1831, 1,364; in 1861, 1,414.

MAUD-HILL. See RATHVEN.

MAUDISTON. See MADDISTON.

MAULD. See KILTARLITY.

MAULDSLIE. See CARLUKE.

MAUL-ELAN, two islets at the entrance of Loch Assynt, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

MAUM-SOULE. See LOCH-BENEVAN.

MAUNDERLEA. See ALVAH.

MAVIE. See KILMARONOCK.

MAVISBANK. See LASSWADE.

MAVISGRIND. See MAINLAND OF SHETLAND.

MAVISTONE. See DYKE and MOV.

MAXTON, a parish on the north border of Roxburghshire. It contains the villages of Maxton and Rutherford; but its post-town is St. Boswells, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west. It is bounded by Berwickshire, and by Makerston, Roxburgh, Ancrum, and St. Boswells. Its length north-eastward is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Tweed traces curvingly, for 4 miles, the western and northern boundaries, along a path of red sandstone, and between alternately sloping and steep banks of great beauty. The southern corner of the parish is occupied by the north-east end of the high ridge called Lilliard's edge, famous as the scene of the battle of Ancrum-moor: see ANCRUM. Half-a-mile north of this rises a hill called Moorhouseslaw. All the rest of the surface is a plain gently sloping to the Tweed. Nearly 700 acres are planted; and about 10 acres are bog. The soil of the highest parts of the arable lands is thin and wet, upon a stiff, retentive till; but that of the other parts is either a rich, clayey loam, superincumbent on till, or a light, sharp, dry soil, superincumbent on sandstone or gravel. There are five landowners, all non-resident. The yearly value of raw produce, exclusive of the produce of gardens, woods, and fisheries, was estimated in 1834 at £12,000. Assessed property in 1863-4, £5,431 4s. The parish is traversed by the road from Melrose to Kelso, and by the Kelso fork of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway; and it has stations on the railway for Maxton and Rutherford, at respectively $43\frac{3}{4}$ and $46\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Edinburgh. The village of Maxton stands on the Melrose and Kelso road, on the west border of the parish, near the Tweed. It was anciently a place of some importance, and is even said to have had 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants; but it now consists of a few huts, the shaft of its ancient cross standing before them, and the foundations of its ancient houses occasionally marring the plough in the adjacent fields. Population of the parish in 1831, 462; in 1861, 497. Houses, 88.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the village of Maxton, on a high bank overlooking the Tweed, stand the ruins of Littledean tower, built in the form of a crescent, and anciently a place of some strength. The Kerrs of Littledean, a family of considerable Border fame, resided here, and have a burying vault adjoining the church.—In the north-east corner of the parish, on a rocky height overhanging the Tweed, is a nearly circular camp about 480 feet in circumference, called Ringly hall, defended on one side by the river, and on other sides by moats and ramparts. An English army is traditionally reported, though without mention of date or occasion, to have occupied this position for several days, confronted by a Scottish force, who were ensconced on the opposite bank of the river in a ravine which retains, from the occurrence, the name of 'the Scots hole.' The English, being superior in numbers, forded the Tweed, and, after a severe encounter with the Scots on a rising ground still called the Plea-brae, suffered complete discomfiture. The spot at which the English passed was called Rue-the-ford, on account

of their having had so grievous cause to regret fording the river, and transferred its name, altered into Rutherford, to the lands around it, and the village in its vicinity. If this traditional story be correct, it must be so ancient as to refer to a time preceding the epoch of authentic Border history.—A Roman road, which crosses the Tweed near Melrose, and the Teviot near the mouth of the Jed, runs along the whole south-western boundary of Maxton. On the face of Moorhouselaw-hill, overlooking it, are traces of a Roman camp.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Charles Balfour of Balgonie. Stipend, £224 8s. 9d.; glebe, £10. Unappropriated teinds, £268 19s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £60, with about £20 fees, and £5 5s. other emoluments. The parish church is part of an old building modernized in 1812, and containing 200 sittings. The present parish of Maxton comprehends the ancient parishes of Maccuston or Mackiston and Rutherford. The monks of Melrose received, at the end of the 12th century, a cartucate of land in the parish of Mackiston; and in 1227 made an agreement with the parson to pay 4 marks of silver annually, as a composition for the tithes of this land. The church was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Walter, the Steward of Scotland, received from Robert I. the barony of Maxton, along with other lands forfeited by William Soulis; and he gave the church, with 4 acres of arable land, to the monks of Dryburgh, subjecting it to them as a vicarage till the Reformation. The advowson of the church of Rutherford anciently belonged to the Earls of Douglas, and was afterwards possessed by Rutherford of Rutherford; but it went into abeyance when the church was abandoned. In Rutherford parish there was an hospital dedicated to Mary Magdalene, used as an hospitium for strangers and a retreat for the poor and the infirm, and given by Robert I. to the monks of Jedburgh.

MAXWELL. See KELSO.

MAXWELL-HEUGH, a village in the parish of Kelso, Roxburghshire. It is situated on the right bank of the Tweed, directly opposite the eastern part of the town of Kelso. It stands on a heugh or elevation up which gently ascends the Berwick and Carlisle turnpike from Kelso bridge. Its site is one of the most brilliant which village can occupy. The view of town and country landscape enjoyed in the descent from it to the bridge, is one of the richest in the vicinity of Kelso: see article KELSO. Among a profusion of wood which surrounds the village, one poplar-tree in its immediate neighbourhood is 31 feet in girth at the surface of the ground, and 16 feet high before sending off a branch, and has been computed to contain nearly 900 cubic feet of timber. Maxwell-heugh is a place of high antiquity, and had a seat of the Earl of Morton in the reign of Elizabeth. Its name is taken from its site,—a 'heugh' in the ancient parish of 'Maxwell.' Immediately behind the village is the Kelso railway station, forming the junction of the Branch North British railway with the English North Eastern. Population of the village, 90. Houses, 25.

MAXWELL'S THORNS. See DRYFESDALE.

MAXWELLTON, a village in the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. It is situated little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the east of the town of East Kilbride, and may be considered as practically a suburb of that place. Population, 334. Houses, 72. See KILBRIDE (EAST).

MAXWELLTON, a burgh of barony, in the parish of Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire. It stands on the right bank of the river Nith, on the eastern

verge of Kirkcudbrightshire, directly opposite the town of Dumfries, and is included within the parliamentary burgh boundaries of that town. Its site is a bank or low ridge curving along the edge of the river, and is connected with Dumfries by two bridges. The old parts of the burgh are poorly built and badly aligned; but the new parts are pleasant, neat, and airy. A narrow street or alley, immediately on the Nith, north of the new bridge, inhabited principally by families of the poor and working classes, leads out to the fine ruins of Lincluden, and bears the name of College-street. A street parallel to this brings down the Glasgow and Dumfries turnpike, is straight and spacious, has several good houses, and, near the middle, on its west side, exhibits a burgh or public building of neat exterior. A street at right angles with these, and on a line with the new bridge, carries westward the Dumfries and Portpatrick road, is also straight and spacious, and at its west end goes gracefully off into the country in a series of villa-like houses. A wide brief street forking into two between the bridges, a street somewhat parallel to it on the west, and one or two other thoroughfares are in general of mixed or poor appearance, but slightly relieved of their plain, low, dingy aspect by a sprinkling or occasional series of tolerable houses. The whole burgh, so far as it presses on the river, or from the northern extremity till below the old bridge, so far imitates London as to have no terrace or street-line looking out upon the stream; but it entirely wants even a mimic resemblance of the picturesqueness of architectural outline exhibited by the vast metropolitan prototype. Yet seen either from Dumfries or from almost any point of view near or distant on the east side of the river, it gives out features to a glowing landscape which add much to its attractions and its warmth. A beautifully curved hill swells up at the south end but a brief distance from the brink of the river, and bears aloft a conspicuous cylindrical pile which was at first a wind-mill, but is now an observatory. Along the face of this fine rising-ground, fronting Dumfries, stands a range of elegant houses. On the brink of the stream, with but a narrow belt of plain intervening from the base of the hill, stands a complete suite of large grain mills, each mill supplied with water-power in one of several parallel dams, extending from a strong high-water wier built diagonally across the whole breadth of the river. The entire town, exclusive of its burgh roods, is about two-thirds of a mile in length, and nearly the same in breadth.

Maxwellton has two large and flourishing iron foundries, a waulk-mill, a dye-house, two rope-works, a tannery, and the Dumfries granaries. Its butcher-market is as extensive as that of Dumfries, or fully more so, affording a daily supply in the utmost excellence and variety. There is also, on the Maxwellton side of the river, a fishery of salmon, grilse, and herlings, more than sufficient for the supply of the two burghs and the adjacent country. Maxwellton also shares considerably, in a general way, in the trade and commerce of Dumfries. It has two places of worship,—the one a chapel of ease, containing 800 sittings, which has, for some time, been unoccupied,—the other a Free church, of nearly the same capacity, with about 500 members, and whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £347 8s. 1d. The parish church of Troqueer stands about a mile south of the centre of the burgh. The parish school, also, is landward; but there are in the town an endowed school, and a Free church school, jointly attended by above 300 children. Maxwellton shares in the Dumfries water-works; and it has a gas-light com

pany of its own. It formerly bore the name of Bridgend, and was one of the most disorderly villages in the kingdom, without any proper local government, and serving as a refuge to the delinquents of Dumfries. But in 1810, it was erected into a free burgh of barony, under the name of Maxwellton, in honour of Mr. Maxwell of Nithsdale, its superior, and was placed under the government of a provost, two bailies, and four councillors; and it speedily underwent very remarkable improvement, as to at once its police, its trade, the condition of its houses, and the manners of its people. The general police act also was lately adopted with good effect; and the management of this is reposed in 12 commissioners, 3 of whom are police magistrates. Stewartry circuit small debt courts are held in it on the 9th of January, the 9th of April, the 9th of July, and the 1st of October, and justice of peace small debt courts are held on the first Thursday of every month. Population in 1841, 3,230; in 1861, 3,599. Houses, 490.

MAXWELLTON, one of the western suburbs of Paisley, situated within the parliamentary burgh of that town in Renfrewshire.

MAXWELLTON, Dumfries-shire. See GLENCAIRN.

MAY (ISLE OF), an island in the mouth of the frith of Forth, 6 miles south-south-east of Crail, in Fifeshire. It is generally supposed to belong to the parish of Anstruther-Wester; but it is claimed also by the parish of Crail. It measures about 1 mile in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in breadth. It consists entirely of greenstone, of a dark gray colour tinged with green. The shores are precipitous, but the surface is upon the whole flat: hence perhaps the name *May* or *Magh*, which in Celtic signifies 'a plain.' The western extremity, which is the broadest, presents cliffs of about 160 feet in elevation, with a tendency toward the columnar structure. The eastern extremity subsides into a long low ridge or reef. Kittiwakes, auks, guillemots, terns, titlarks, cormorants, and gannets, are the species of birds commonly seen upon it. The southern coast has the most fertile appearance. In the words of Ferguson,

"Here, the verdant shores
Teem with new freshness, and regale our sight
With caves, that ancient Time, in days of yore,
Sequester'd for the haunt of Druid lone,
There to remain in solitary cell."

The island has a well of fine water and a small lake, and affords excellent sheep-pasture. There are upon it the ruins of a priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Pittenweem; and of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Adrian, who was killed by the Danes in 870, and buried here. The saint's shrine was formerly much resorted to in cases of barrenness. William Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews, purchased it from the monks, and bestowed it upon the canons regular of the priory. After the Reformation, the island came to the Balfours of Montquhandie, and subsequently to Allan Lamond, who sold it to Cunningham of Barns. Alexander Cunningham of Barns obtained a charter from Charles I., of the island, with liberty to build a lighthouse, for which a tax was imposed on all ships passing up the frith. He erected a tower 40 feet high, on the top of which a fire of coals was constantly kept burning. This proved of much service to the navigation of the frith, although vessels would often run within half-a-mile of the island before the light was discernible. With the estate of Barns, the island was purchased by Scot of Scotstarvet, upwards of 130 years ago, and came to the late General Scott of Balcomie, by whose

daughter, the Duchess of Portland, it was sold for £60,000 to the Commissioners for Northern lights. In 1815-16, they rebuilt the tower, and fitted it up with oil lamps and reflectors. The beacon was lit up on the new plan on February 1st, 1816. It is situated in N lat. $56^{\circ} 12'$, and W long. $2^{\circ} 36'$. From the lighthouse, Fifeness bears, by compass, N by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E, 5 miles; and the Staple-rocks lying off Dunbar S by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 10 miles; the Bass SW $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 7 miles; and the Bell-rock NE, 15 miles. The light resembles a star of the first magnitude, and may be seen from all points of the compass, at the distance of about 7 leagues. It is elevated 240 feet above the medium level of the sea. At one time, about 15 fishermen and their families resided on the island; but afterwards the only inhabitants were the two light-keepers and their families; and in 1861 the number of individuals was 17.

MAY (THE), a small river of the Ochil and Strathearn district of Perthshire. It issues from the side of John-hill, close on the point where the four parishes of Auchterarder, Dunning, Glendevon, and Fossaway meet. It runs 6 miles north-eastward, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of this distance through Dunning, 2 between Dunning on the left and Forgandenny on the right, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ partly in Forgandenny and partly between it and the most southerly section of Forteviot. It now runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, most of the distance through Forgandenny, and a brief way on the boundary with the main body of Forteviot. It then finally enters Forteviot; and, after a course through it of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward and $1\frac{1}{2}$ northward, falls into the Earn a few yards below Forteviot bridge, and about a mile above Dupplin castle. Its entire length of course is between 11 and 12 miles. Its tributaries are numerous; but, its course being for most of the way among the Ochils, they are all small. After entering Forteviot, its path, its banks, and its motions afford a continued series of fine subjects for the pencil and the muse. The thick green woods which surround the house of Invermay come down upon its margin, and fling their shadows over its rapids; and they still exhibit many specimens of the birches which, more than a century ago, became the topic of Mallet's popular ballad of 'the Birks of Invermay,' set even then to an air which had long before borne the same name. Among several falls of the stream, two are noted for their attractions; the linn of Muckersey, where the river leaps over a perpendicular rock of 30 feet in height; and the Humble-bumble, where, among rugged rocks, weeping trees, tufts of shrubbery, and many an element of romance, the stream tumultuates in a cataract of such wild unwonted sounds as to have suggested its uncouth Humble-bumble designation. Among the woods of Invermay, particularly on the brink of the frolicking current, grow some rare plants, rendering the locality an inviting one to a botanist. On the banks of the river, near its most romantic scenery, anciently stood the Pictish city of Forteviot, the seat of the court of Pictish kings, and an object of warlike contention at the period immediately preceding the fall of the Pictish power. The river mixes its name also with the private history of one of the Scottish kings.

MAYBOLE, a parish, containing a post-town of its own name, also the villages of Culroy, Dunure, and Fisherton, in the north-west corner of the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Ayr, Dalrymple, Kirkmichael, and Kirkoswald. Its greatest length, in a straight line, is 9 miles, but by the nearest practicable road is 12; its greatest breadth, in a straight line, is 5 miles, but by the nearest practicable road is 7; and its area is $33\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. The

eastern and south-eastern districts are an undulating plain, very diversified in surface, never subsiding long into a level, nor ever rising into decided upland. The other districts are a sea of heights, partly arable, and partly pastoral, so pleasingly and rapidly diversified in superficial outline as to want nothing but a free interspersing of wood to be delightful rambling-ground to a lover of fine scenery. Along the middle of the hill district, parallel with the frith, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from it, stretches a range of summits nearly 4 miles long, attaining an extreme altitude of 924 feet above sea-level, and bearing the name of Brown Carrick hill. This range, though heathy in itself, and rising like a screen to intercept a view of the frith and its frame-work from the interior, commands one of the most gay, magnificent, and extensive prospects in Scotland. On the south-east and south stretches the surgy surface of Carrick, expanding away in alternations of green height and brown bold upland till it becomes lost among the blue peaks of the southern Highlands of Scotland; on the south-west and west are the broad waters of the frith of Clyde, with many a sail like a sea-bird skimming the surface, and the rock of Ailsa riding like an ark on the wave, while behind are the serrated mountains of Arran veiled in misty exhalations, or curtained with clouds of every form and hue; on the north, immediately under the eye, extends the deep sylvan furrow of the Doon, with the monument of Burns glittering like a gem on its edge; and away thence stretches the great luxuriant plain of Kyle and Cunningham pressed inward in a long sweeping segment by the frith, gaily spotted with towns which look like cities in the distance, chequered also with a profusion of mansions and demesnes, and gliding dimly away in the perspective into the gentle heights of Renfrewshire, overlooked in the far horizon by the blue summit of Benlomond. The same prospect, in much of its extent and most of its elements, is seen from a thousand vantage-grounds of this inspiring land of beauty; but nowhere are its scope so unbroken, its groupings so superb, and its effect upon the mind so exquisitely thrilling. Should any one wonder that Burns grew up on the threshold of this home of romance, and for many years might have daily gazed on its gorgeous visions, and yet has not made an allusion to it in his writings, he must remember that the bard, though possessing a keen eye for the beauties of nature, was the painter rather of manners than of landscape,—the type in poetry not of Salvator Rosa, but of Hogarth and the limners of Holland.

The river Doon, over $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line, but over 7 or 8 along its numerous curvatures, forms the boundary-line on the north-east. But over $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile above its embouchure it forsakes its ancient bed, and places a small portion of the parish, a piece of haugh-ground, on its right bank. Along nearly all its connexion with Maybole, it has a deeply-furrowed, dell-like path, profusely covered with copsewood and trees. Girvan-water forms the boundary for a short distance on the south-east; and is there a mirthful fine-clad stream. Rannochburn, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward along an entwisting glen to the sea, traces part of the southern boundary. The interior running waters, owing to the configuration of the surface, are mere rills; but the largest gathers a considerable volume in five or six sources on Brown Carrick hill, and runs in an easterly course of 4 miles to the Doon near Auchendrane. Of four or five tiny lochlets, all lying in the south-east, the only noticeable one is Heart-loch, whose outline is exactly designated by its name, and whose appearance in a wooded hollow, with vegetation coming freely up on the outer surface of

its waters, is softly beautiful. Perennial springs of excellent water are numerous, especially on the site and in the vicinity of the town; and one of them, called the Well-trees' Spout, emits a stream powerful enough to drive a mill wheel, or between 160 and 170 imperial gallons per minute. Of various mineral springs, formerly of medicinal repute, but all now neglected, the most remarkable is St. Helen's-well, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town on the high road to Ayr,—anciently associated with Popish superstition, and reputed to have the power on May-day of healing or invigorating sick or delicate infants.

The geological structure of the coast presents an interesting correspondence in its strata with those of the confronting coast of Arran. The predominant rocks of the interior are old red sandstone and trap. The sandstone, in a quarry at St. Murray's, often affords beautiful specimens of arborescence, from the presence of the black oxide of manganese, and is traversed by veins of lead ore. The soil of the arable lands is partly of a light nature, and partly of a strong, clayey character. About 17,000 imperial acres are in tillage; nearly 1,000 are under plantation; about 570 are meadow; and the rest of the area is variously moorland and hill pasture. The principal landowners are the Marquis of Ailsa, the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy of Dunure, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Elias Cathcart, Esq. of Auchendrane, Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., and four others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1837 was £47,552. Assessed property in 1860, £29,023. The parish is traversed by the road from Ayr to Girvan, and has a branch railway of its own, completed and open for traffic in September 1856, and going into junction with the Ayr and Dalmellington railway. There were in the parish, in the feudal times, at least fifteen towers or castles, the residences of brawling chiefs. Dunure-castle, an interesting extant one of these, has been noticed in our article on DUNURE. Grenand, or Greenan castle, half-way between the mouth of the Doon and the Heads of Ayr, is a tall, gaunt, lantern-looking pile, rising nakedly upon the margin of the sea, on an elevated bank, overlooked by a bold ascent; and, as seen with the Clyde for its back-ground, it has a haggard aspect, strikingly suggestive of the misery of feudal times. The castles of Newark, Maybole, and Kilkenzie, have recently undergone renovation or repair, and are at present inhabited; but all the others—the castles of Auchendrane, Smithstown, Beoch, Craigskean, Garryhorne, Doon-side, Dalduff, Glenayas, Sauchrie, and Brochlock—are much dilapidated, or have left but a few vestiges. Numerous camps occur, so small and of such rude construction, as evidently to have been thrown up by small invading bodies of those Irish who subdued the Romanized British tribes. Tumuli, the burying-places of a field of carnage, are frequent. The whole parish was, in common with districts around it, tyrannized over in ancient times by the Kennedies; and exhibits not a few memorials of disasters inflicted, or of conflicts maintained, by them and their underlings. Population in 1831, 6,287; in 1861, 6,713. Houses, 955.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £335 7s. 5d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated teinds, £51 19s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s. 0d., with about £100 fees. The parish church was built in 1808, and altered and improved in 1830, and contains 1,192 sittings. There are two chapels of ease; the one at the west end of the town, built by the late Sir C. D. Fergusson; the other on the coast, at Fisherton. There is a Free church in the town:

and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £313 11s. 5d. There is an United Presbyterian church in the centre of the town, built in 1797, and containing 555 sittings. There is also an Episcopalian chapel. There are six non-parochial schools. The present parish of Maybole comprehends the ancient parishes of Maybole on the south, and Kirkbride on the north. The church of Maybole, anciently dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was given in the reign of Alexander II. by Duncan of Carrick, son of Gilbert of Galloway, to the Cistercian nuns of North Berwick, whose convent was founded soon after 1216; and continued to belong to them, and to figure as a vicarage established by the bishop of Glasgow, till the Reformation. The entire revenues of the vicarage were estimated in the reign of James V. at only £53 6s. 8d.; and half of even these was annexed, for some time before the Reformation, to the prebend called Sacrista Major in the collegiate church of Glasgow. At the Restoration, the revenues of the parsonage, the glebe excepted, were held on lease by Thomas Kennedy of Bargany, for the yearly payment of £22, twenty oxen, and twelve cows. In 1451, a chaplainry was founded in the church by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, dedicated to St. Ninian, and endowed with the lands of Largenlen and Brochlock. A chapel, subordinate to the parish church, anciently stood on the lands of Auchendrane; and other chapels, in other parts, were traceable at the end of the 17th century. The church of Kirkbride was given to the same parties as the church of Maybole, and by the same donor, and continued in their possession till the Reformation. The annexation of its parish to Maybole occurred probably in the days of Popery, and certainly before 1597. In that year, the church of Maybole figures as the place of worship for both parishes, and, by an act of parliament, was formally separated from the convent of North Berwick, and established as a rectory. The ruins of the church of Kirkbride, on the shore about half-a-mile north of Dunure castle, are still distinctly observable, surrounded by a burying-ground which continues to be used, and in the vicinity of a field which bears the name of the priest's land or glebe. In 1371, Sir John Kennedy of Dunure founded, near the parish cemetery of Maybole, a chapel for one clerk and three chaplains, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with the five mark lands of Barrycloych and Barrelach, the six mark lands of Treuchan, and various other sources of revenue. This collegiate chapel seems to have been the earliest establishment of its class in Scotland; and afterwards, when similar ones arose, it was called a collegiate church, and its officiates were styled provost and prebendaries. During part of the reigns of James III. and James IV., Sir David Robertson was provost; and, in 1525, Mr. Walter Kennedy, rector of Douglas, canon of Glasgow, and rector of the university of Glasgow, was appointed to the office. The ground on which the town stands belonged to the collegiate church. Two houses, which were the domiciles of two of its priests, and orchards which belonged to the domiciles of the others, still exist. The church itself is now the burying-place of the Marquis of Ailsa and other parties, whose ancestors arrested the progress of the pile toward ruin; and is surrounded by a planted and neat patch of ground enclosed within a wall.

The TOWN of MAYBOLE is a burgh of barony and the reputed capital of Carrick. It stands near the southern extremity of the parish of Maybole, on the road from Glasgow to Portpatrick, 9 miles south by west of Ayr, 12 north-north-east of Girvan, 22 south-south-west of Kilmarnock, and 81 south-

west of Edinburgh. It stands chiefly on the declivity and partly along the skirts of a very broad-based and flattened hill, with an exposure to the east, the summit of the hill intervening between it and the frith of the Clyde; and it commands a pleasant and somewhat extensive view over one-half of the points of the compass into the interior of Carrick. An old rhyme, using one of several obsolete variations of the town's ancient name, says,—

"Minnibole's a dirty hole,
It sits aboon a mire."

This representation, in the sense usually attached to it of the town being situated on miry ground, is now, and probably always was, incorrect. A broad belt of deep green meadow, nearly as level as a bowling-green, stretches along the base of the hill, and seems anciently to have been a marsh; but it could not have been a marsh of a miry kind, or otherwise than green and meadowy, nor does it, even at present, form the site of more than a very small and entirely modern part of the town. The whole ancient site is declivitous, abounding with copious springs of pure water; and not improbably was clothed in its natural state with heath. Two sets of names, both very various in their orthography, but represented by the forms *Maiboil* and *Minnyhole*, were anciently given to the town; they have greatly perplexed etymologists, and seem to have bewildered the usually astute George Chalmers; but they may, Professor Gray thinks, be referred to Gaelic roots, which make them mean 'the Heath-ground upon the marsh,' and 'the Heath-ground upon the meadow.' A town built upon a heathy declination, and closely skirted by a meadow, or even a grassy marsh, may thus, without 'sitting aboon a mire,' be both 'Minnibole' and Maybole. The lower streets of the town, called Kirklands, Newyards, and Ballony, are not within the limits of the burgh, and consist almost wholly of weavers' houses and workshops, tidier and better than similar buildings in many other towns. The main street runs nearly north and south, and—with the exception of a brief thoroughfare going off westward at right angles from its middle—occupies the highest ground within the burgh. A considerable space, deeply sloping between it and the low-lying suburbs, is disposed to a small extent in the ancient cemetery and the relics of the collegiate church; to a greater extent in four or five incompetent and irregularly arranged streets; and to a yet greater extent in fields and gardens which give all the intersecting thoroughfares a straggling or detached appearance, and impart to the whole town a rural, airy, and healthful aspect.

The only parts of the town which draw the attention of a stranger, are the Main street, and what is called the Kirk-wynd. These are narrow, and of varying width, quite destitute of every modern attraction, and sinless of all the ordinary graces of a fine town; yet they possess many features of antique stateliness, decayed and venerable magnificence, and even fading dashes of metropolitan greatness, which strongly image the aristocratical parts of Edinburgh during the feudal age. As the capital of Carrick, the place anciently wielded more influence over its province than the modern metropolis of the kingdom does over Scotland, and contained the winter residences of a large proportion of the Carrick barons. As the seat, also, of the courts of justice of Carrick bairliery,—the place where all cases of importance in a roistering and litigating age were tried,—it derived not a little outward respectability from the numbers and wealth of the legal practitioners who made it their home. In connexion,

too, with its collegiate church and its near vicinity to Crossraguel abbey, it borrowed great consequence from the presence of influential ecclesiastics who, in a dark age, possessed more resources of power and opulence than most of the nobility. No fewer than 28 baronial mansions, stately, turreted, and strong, are said to have stood within its limits. Two of several of these which still remain figure in association with such interesting history that they must be specially noticed.

The chief is the ancient residence of the Ailsa or Cassilis family, the principal branch of the Kennedys. The building stands near the middle of the town, bears the name of the Castle *par excellence*, and is a high, well-built, imposing pile, one of the strongest and finest of its class. It was the place of confinement for life of the Countess of Cassilis, a daughter of the first Earl of Haddington, who eloped with the Gipsy leader, Johnnie Faa. See CASSILIS. The Earls of Cassilis, directly and through the medium of collateral branches of their family, wielded such power over the province that they were called both popularly and by historiographers, "Kings of Carrick;" and they used the castle of Maybole as the metropolitan palace of their "kingdom." Gilbert, the fourth Earl, who lived in the unsettled period succeeding the commencement of the Reformation, pushed his power into Galloway, and seized the large possessions of the abbey of Glenluce. He, for some time, saw his uncle abbot of Crossraguel; but, the office passing to Allan Stewart, who enjoyed the protection of the Laird of Bargany, he rapaciously desired to lay hands on all its revenues and temporal rights. His brother, Thomas Kennedy, having at his instigation enticed Stewart to become his guest, the Earl conveyed the ensnared abbot to Dunure castle, the original residence of the Cassilis family, and there, by subjecting him to terrible torments, forced him to resign by legal instruments the possessions of the abbacy. A feud arose from this event, or was aggravated by it, between the Earls of Cassilis and the Laids of Bargany, and at last issued in very tragical events. In December, 1601, the Earl of Cassilis rode out from Maybole castle at the head of 200 armed followers to waylay the Laird of Bargany on a ride from Ayr to his house on Girvan-water; and on the farm of West Enoch, about half-a-mile north of the town, he forced on the Laird an utterly unequal conflict, and speedily brought him and several faithful adherents gorily to the ground. The Laird, mortally wounded, was carried from the scene of the onset to Maybole, that he might there, if he should evince any symptom of recovery, be despatched by the Earl as 'Judge Ordinar' of the country; and thence he was removed to Ayr, where he died in a few hours. Flagrant though the deed was, it not only—through manœuvring and state influence highly characteristic of the period—passed with impunity, but was formally noted by an act of council as good service to the King. The Laird of Auchendrane, son-in-law of the slain baron, was one of the few adherents who bravely but vainly attempted to parry the onslaught, and he received some severe wounds in the encounter. Thirsting for revenge, and learning that Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean intended to make a journey to Edinburgh, he so secretly instigated a party to waylay and kill him, that no witness existed of his connexion with them except a poor student of the name of Dalrymple, who had been the bearer of the intelligence which suggested and guided the crime. Dalrymple now became the object of his fears; and, after having been confined at Auchendrane, and in the island of Arran, and expatriated for five or six years a soldier,

he returned home, and was doomed to destruction. Mure, the Laird, having got a vassal, called James Bannatyne, to entice him to his house, situated at Chapel-Donan, a lonely place on the coast, murdered him there at midnight, and buried his body in the sand. The corpse, speedily unearthed by the tide, was carried out by the assassin to the sea at a time when a strong wind blew from the shore, but was very soon brought back by the waves, and lodged on the very scene of the murder. Mure, and his son who aided him in the horrid transactions, fell under general suspicion, and now endeavoured to destroy Bannatyne, the witness and accomplice of their guilt; but the unhappy peasant making full confession to the civil authorities, they were brought up from an imprisonment into which the King, roused by general indignation, had already thrown them, and were placed at the bar, pronounced guilty, and summarily and ignominiously put to death. These dismal transactions form the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's dramatic sketch, called 'Auchendrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy.'

The house now occupied as the Red Lion inn, was anciently the mansion of the provost, and is notable as the scene of a set debate between John Knox, the reformer, and Quentin Kennedy, uncle of the fourth Earl of Cassilis, and abbot of Crossraguel. An account of the transaction, written by Knox himself, was republished in 1812 by Sir Alexander Boswell, from a copy—the only one extant—in his library at Auchinleck. The debate was occasioned by a challenge, on the part of the abbot, given in the church of Kirkoswald; it was conducted in a dingy, pannelled apartment, in the presence of 80 persons, equally selected by the antagonists, and included several nobles and influential gentlemen; it lasted for three days, and was eventually broken off through the want of suitable accommodation for the persons and retinues of the select auditors; and it did good service in practically prostrating the abbot, and in arousing public attention to the corruptions of Romanism. The members of a 'Knox club,' instituted in the town to commemorate the event, and consisting of all classes of Protestants, used to hold a festival to demonstrate their warm sense of the religious and civil liberties which have accrued from the overthrow of the Romish domination.

The noticeable civil buildings, additional to the two mentioned, are the ancient town-residences of the Laids of Blairquhan, now used as the tolbooth,—the ancient residence of the Laids of Kilhenzie, now the White Horse inn,—the ancient residence of the Kennedys of Knockdow, now called the Black house,—the house occupied by Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean, now the property of Sir Thos. M. Cunningham,—the ancient residence of the Kennedys of Ballimore, situated in the Kirk-wynd,—the ancient residence of the abbots of Crossraguel, called the Garden of Eden,—and the Town-hall, a cumbrous old pile with a low, heavy, spiral tower, situated at the Cross. Though the town has not one modern public civil building, it abounds in commodious and comfortable dwelling-houses, greatly superior, for every domiciliary use, to even the best of its remaining baronial mansions. The parish-church is a plain edifice, and might even claim to be neat were it not disfigured by a small unsightly steeple. The church at the west end of the town is a very creditable edifice. The United Presbyterian church draws attention by having had a deep slice cut away from one of its corners, occasioned by a bigoted attempt to prevent its erection.

Maybole, after passing through a season of great depopulation and decline consequent on the aboli-

tion of hereditary jurisdictions, has risen into considerable importance as a busy outpost of the cotton-manufacturers of Glasgow, and a ready receptacle of the immigrant weavers of Ireland. It has no manufacture whatever of its own, beyond the usual produce of handicraftsmen for local use; and figures chiefly as a seat of population, where the Irish weavers and the agents of Scottish employers conveniently meet. Incomers from Ireland have been so numerous as almost to counterbalance the aboriginal inhabitants, and give law to the place. Excepting a few coarse woollens and blankets, all the fabrics woven are pullicates, imitation tibets, and mull and jaconet muslins. Maybole, jointly with the villages of Crosshill and Kirkmichael, had, in 1828, 1,700 hand-loom, and, in 1838, 1,360. The condition of the weavers is similar to that in other towns where weaving is the chief occupation, and if darkened by some peculiar local features, is perhaps at least equally lightened by others. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and annual fairs are held on the third Thursday of January, April, July, and October. The town has offices of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and of the Union Bank. It has likewise six insurance agencies, a water company, a gas light company, and a mechanics' institution, and is the meeting place of the Carrick farmers' society. It long had daily coach communication with Ayr; and it now forms a principal station on the line of railway from Girvan to the Ayr and Dalmellington railway. It was erected into a burgh of barony in 1516, and is governed by 2 bailies, 15 councillors, and a treasurer. Its public revenue averages about £65 a-year. A baillie court is held on every Thursday, and a justice of peace court sits on the first Wednesday of every month. Population in 1841, 3,431; in 1861, 4,115. Houses, 534.

MAYFIELD. See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, KILMARNOCK, and Ayr RAILWAY.

MAYSHIEL. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

MEADOWBANK. See KIRKNEWTON.

MEADOWMILL, a village in the parish of Tranent, very near the boundary with that of Prestonpans, and on the road between Preston and Seaton, Haddingtonshire. It is of modern erection, and stands on the field of the battle of Prestonpans, fought in 1745. Its name occurs in a well-known Jacobite song. A little south of it stands the elegant form of Stiel's hospital; and immediately north of it passes the line of the North British railway. Population, 120.

MEAG (THE), a rivulet of the centre of the southern border of Ross-shire. It issues from Loch-Benachan, and runs 8 miles east-north-eastward to a confluence with the Conan at Scatwell.

MEALBUIDHE, a mountain in the parish of Fortingal, Perthshire, having an altitude of 3,480 feet above the level of the sea.

MEALCEANDEARG, the central one of three ranges of alpine mountain in the eastern division of the parish of Glenshiel, Ross-shire. It rises nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and displays a grandly romantic outline.

MEALFOURVOUNIE, a mountain in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire. It is situated at the foot of Glen-Urquhart and Glen-Moriston, and forms a conspicuous feature on the north-west flank of Loch-Ness. It is broad-based and round-backed; sends up, from a broad stage at four-fifths of its whole elevation, a dome-shaped peak, which constitutes the remaining fifth of its altitude; and attains altogether an elevation above sea-level of, some authorities say, 2,700 feet,—others say 3,060 feet,—and others even 3,200 feet. The great mass of the

mountain, from the summit downward, consists of coarse conglomerate, whose abraded portions are gneiss, granite, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and sandstone, cohering with extremely little cement; and its lower declivities, including seemingly its whole base, consist of a hard compact splintery rock, which has usually been described as primary red quartz-rock, but which may be stratified sandstone completely indurated, and in a great measure divested of its stratification by the subagency of granite, and which is so hard and crystalline as to be quarried and regularly used for causewaying the streets of Inverness. The upper stage or peak of the mountain is very steep on the west, and almost mural on the north and south; and it is connected with the rest of the mountain, on the east, by a long tapering ridge. On the western side, at the bottom of the peak, is a lochlet of about 4 acres, whence flows toward Loch-Ness a rill always romantic, and, in rainy weather, powerfully scenic, descending in the brief distance of 2 miles a height equal to that of the entire course of the Tweed, tumbling along a broken channel down the face of a sublime mountain-frontlet of rock, waving around it in its lower course a gay assemblage of trees, and performing two singularly beautiful cascade-leaps amidst overhanging foliage of the richest tints. On the west side of this rill, near its source, and nearly 1,500 feet up the mountain, is a rocking-stone of about 20 feet in circumference, which is moveable by two persons. The view from the summit of Mealfourvounie is grand and extensive, and comprehends the whole of the Glenmore-nan-Albin, from Fort-George on the north-east to Fort-William on the south-west, a distance of more than 70 miles. On the north the eye wanders over various scenery away to the mountains of Ross and Caithness; and, on the south, it expatiates over the whole of Stratherrick and the country watered by the head-streams of the Spey. Immediately below Loch-Ness stretches slenderly along, like a narrow ditch, deeply sunk within steep banks; and at 6 miles' distance, the Fall of Foyers glitters in its belt of shining spray between sheets of dark-brown mountain, like the light of the sky struggling through a vertical fissure in the heights. Mealfourvounie is noted for being the first landmark seen by mariners, after they pass the Moray frith round Kinnaird-head, or from the south, and for guiding their navigation over most of that vast gulf.

MEALHORN, a mountain in the parish of Ederachyllis, and in the south-west of the Reay forest, in Sutherlandshire. It has an altitude of nearly 3,000 feet above sea-level.

MEALMEADHONACH, a mountain in the Durness-proper district of the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire.

MEALNENION, the conical summit of Benclybric, 3,200 feet high, on the mutual border of the parishes of Lairg and Farr, Sutherlandshire.

MEARLSFORD. See FALKLAND.

MEARNAIG. See GLENSANDA-HILL.

MEARNS, a parish, containing the post-office village of Newton-Mearns, and part of the post-office village of Busby, in the south-east of Renfrewshire. It is bounded by Lanarkshire, Eaglesham, Ayrshire, Neilston, Eastwood, and Cathcart. Its length east-north-eastward is about 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Earn traces most of the boundary with Eaglesham, on the south-east; the White Cart traces all the boundary with Lanarkshire on the east; and several smaller streams, mostly tributaries of the White Cart, run in the interior. The surface of the parish is beautifully diversified with gentle eminences or small green

hills, and gradually rises from the north-east to the south-west, where there is a moor of considerable extent. It has always been distinguished for its fine pasture; and even in the present times of extended cultivation, it is very largely devoted to depasturement and the dairy. The soil, in some small tracts in the lower district, lies on a clay bottom, and has a stiffish character; but in most other places it lies on a porous, fractured, rapidly decomposing subsoil of trap rock, of the kind locally called rotten rock, and is of a light dry quality, quick, and stimulating. There are three small lakes in the moors, and one in the lands of Pollock, all very attractive to anglers. There are about fifty landowners; but Sir Hew Crawford Pollock, Bart., owns more than one-fourth of the entire valuation, and the greater number are small proprietors farming their own lands. The principal properties are Pollock, Mearns, Southfield, Caplerig, Greenbank, Fingleton, and Netherhouse. The old valuation was £4,725 6s. 6d. Scotch. Assessed property in 1860, £18,665.

The earliest name that appears on record, in connection with this parish, is that of Roland of Mearns, who is mentioned as a witness to the donation which Eschina, wife of Walter the Steward, gave to the monastery of Paisley in the year 1177. Robert of Mearns appears in the same capacity in a grant made to that establishment in 1250. In the 13th century, the barony of Mearns came by marriage to the Maxwells of Caerlaverock, afterwards Lord Maxwell, and Earls of Nithsdale. About the year 1648, it was sold by the Earl of Nithsdale to Sir George Maxwell of Nether Pollock, from whom it was soon afterwards acquired by Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, to which family it has since belonged. The castle of Mearns is a large square tower situated on a rocky eminence, about a mile south-east of the village of Newton-Mearns. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and seems to have been secured by a drawbridge. It has long been uninhabited, the proprietors having their residence at Ardgowan. The estate of Pollock in this parish is called Upper Pollock, to distinguish it from Nether Pollock in the parish of Eastwood; but it was the original estate to which the name Pollock belonged, and which gave the name of Pollock to the family who still hold it, and who are one of the oldest families in Scotland. The mansion house of Upper Pollock was built about the end of the 17th century, and stands on a rising ground, embosomed among old trees, yet commanding an extensive view. Southfield house is a very pleasant residence, well sheltered with wood. Caplerig was anciently a seat of the Knights Templars. The late Professor Wilson spent part of his boyhood as a boarder in the manse of Mearns; and he often, in his writings, alluded to the scenes of that period of his boyhood; so that Mearns is nearly as much associated with his great name as if it had been the place of his nativity. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, and by that from Paisley to Eaglesham; and it enjoys daily communication by public coach with Glasgow, from both Newton-Mearns and Busby. The village of Newton-Mearns stands on the Glasgow and Kilmarnock road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile north-west of the parish church, and 7 miles south-south-west of Glasgow. It is a burgh-of-barony, and has the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs. It consists chiefly of a single street, situated on a rising ground, and commanding a pleasant prospect. If this be the 'Nova villa de Mernis,' (Newtown of Mearns,) mentioned in two donations by Sir Herbert Maxwell to the monastery of Paisley, between the years 1272 and 1316, it boasts a considerable antiquity, and affords an instance of a place continuing

to be described by a name centuries after it had ceased to be applicable. Population of the village in 1861, 718. There are cotton works at Busby, a printfield at Netherplace, and a printfield and bleachfield at Wellmeadow. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,814; in 1861, 3,547. Houses, 360.

This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bart. Stipend, £283 19s. 6d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £1,560 0s. 6d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £60, with £63 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church is a very old building, altered and enlarged in 1813, and containing 730 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Newton-Mearns, originally built in 1743, and containing 490 sittings, but entirely rebuilt about 1840. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Busby, built in 1836, and containing 400 sittings. There are five non-parochial schools. There was in popish times a chapel at Upper Pollock; but it disappeared after the Reformation. The ancient vicarage of Mearns was a perpetual one, with altarage and lands.

MEARNS, an ancient and popular designation of KINCARDINESHIRE: which see.

MEATHIE. See INVERARITY.

MEDAN'S CAVE (Str.). See KIRKMAIDEN.

MEDWIN (THE), a rivulet of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It is formed by two streams, the North Medwin and the South Medwin, which unite about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the village of Carnwath; and, being formed there by these streams, it runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-westward, on the boundary between the parishes of Carnwath and Libberton, to the Clyde. The North Medwin rises on the confines of Edinburghshire, and has a course of about 8 miles, in a south-south-westerly direction, chiefly within the parish of Carnwath. The South Medwin rises near Garvaldfoot, in the parish of Linton, in Peeblesshire, and has a course of about 10 miles, in a south-westerly direction, chiefly on the boundary between the parishes of Dunsyre and Carnwath on its right bank, and the parishes of Dolphinton, Walston, and Libberton, on its left bank. A little below its source it is divided by a mill-pond into two rills, one of which continues the course toward the Clyde, while the other goes to the Tarth, and through that to the Tweed. It is said also that one of the fountain-sources of the Medwin emits two rills, one of which flows to the Water of Leith. And thus is there a common affluence toward the Clyde, the Tweed, and the Forth.

MEETHILL. See PETERHEAD.

MEGGET, a parish in Peeblesshire, forming the basin of a rivulet of its own name, and often popularly designated from it Meggetdale. The parish is united to LYNE: which see.

MEGGET (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Westerkirk, Eskdale, Dumfriesshire. It rises in the extreme north of the parish, very near the boundary with Roxburghshire, and flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to a junction with Stennis-water. The united stream, about half-a-mile farther south, falls into the Esk in the vicinity of Waulkmill. The Megget is strictly a mountain-stream, fed by four or five large and as many small brawling brooks. It has attractions for the angler, flows in the vicinity of a noted antimony mine, and washes the village of Jamestown.

MEGGSHILL. See GRENA.

MEIDHOPE. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

MEIG (THE). See MEAG (THE).

MEIGLE, a parish, containing a post-office village of its own name, on the eastern verge of Perthshire. It is bounded by Forfarshire, and by Cypar-

Angus and Alyth. Its length south-westward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth varies from 1 mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Dean-water, maintaining the sluggish character which pervades it over its whole course, creeps $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles along the north-west boundary. The river Isla, sweeping away the Dean, and occasionally inundating its banks with the freshets which it brings down from the Grampians, continues the boundary-line for 2 miles. Meigle-burn, coming in from Newtyle, waters the south-western and larger district, and augments the Dean a mile above that stream's influx to the Isla. The parish lies in the centre of Strathmore, and has no other variation of surface than a few very gentle rising grounds. The soil, in some places, is sandy; in others, is clayey; but, in most, is a rich dark-coloured loam. The whole surface is enclosed, and beautifully cultivated. Belts and groves of trees cover nearly 200 acres. Red sandstone, suitable for building, is worked in two quarries; and shell-marl has been removed in considerable quantities from a small bog near the southern extremity. There are five principal landowners. The value of assessed property in 1865 was £7,953 8s. 2d. Drumkilbo, a mile east of the village, is a fine mansion, embosomed in wood. Kinloch-house, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the village, is pleasantly situated. Meigle-house and Potento contribute to adorn the district. Belmont-castle, the seat of Lord Wharnclyffe, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile south of the village, is an elegant modern quadrangular pile, agglomerated with the old tower of a former mansion. In Belmont park is a tumulus called Belliduff, which tradition assigns as the spot on which Macbeth fell in combat with Macduff; and at some distance stands, almost erect, a block of granite, 20 tons weight, called Macbeth's stone, and said to be monumental of one of his generals. These objects, and the traditions connected with them, though they fail to prove that Macbeth was not slain at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, may probably show that Meigle was the scene of some of his fighting. There are some very antique and curious monuments in the churchyard, associated with the name of the fabulous King Arthur's faithless wife, Guinevar, or Vanora. The village of Meigle stands on Meigle-burn, in the centre of the parish, on the road from Cupar-Angus to Kirriemuir, about a mile north of the junction station of the Scottish Midland railway with the Dundee and Newtyle railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Glamis, $6\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Cupar-Angus, and 13 north-north-west of Dundee. It seems to have been a seat of population, or at all events was a burying-place, before the introduction of Christianity. A weekly market was formerly held in it, but has fallen into disuse. Annual fairs for horses and cattle are held on the last Wednesday of June and October. The village has two inns and an insurance agency. A post-gig runs through it between the railway station and Alyth. Population of the village, about 300. Population of the parish in 1831, 873; in 1861, 835. Houses, 166.

This parish is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £237 19s. 2d.; glebe, £18. Unappropriated teinds, £30 3s. 1d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £16 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was mainly built about 1780, but comprises two aisles of a previous edifice; and it contains about 700 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £23 1s. There is also an Episcopalian chapel. There is a private school. Meigle was anciently the occasional residence of the Bishops of Dunkeld.

MEIGLE-HILL. See GALASHIELS.

MEIKLEBEN, one of the Lennox hills in Stirlingshire, so situated as to seem to unite the Campsie and the Kilsyth ranges. It has a fine contour, rises to an altitude of about 1,500 feet above sea level, is seen from a great distance in the direction of Lanark, and forms a conspicuous landmark from the frith of Forth.

MEIKLE-CESS-LAW. See LONGFORMACUS.

MEIKLE-FARNES, a quondam village, now quite extinct, in the parish of Cromarty.

MEIKLE-FERRY. See DORNOCH FRITH (THE).

MEIKLEFOLLA. See FYVIE.

MEIKLEHOLMSIDE-BURN, a brook, tracing part of the south-western boundary of the parish of Moffat to the incipient Annan, in Dumfries-shire.

MEIKLE-LOCH, a lake about a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, near the centre of Glen-Urquhart, in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire. Its banks are adorned with the houses and grounds of Lochletter, Lakefield, and Sheuglie. The glen comes down upon it with the expansion of a strath; but, immediately after passing it, becomes contracted and winding. Luxuriant birches swarm on the gently sloping banks behind the fine fields of Lakefield and Lochletter, climb the steep acclivities of the narrowing glen below, and combine with the glassy surface of the lake and the bold contour of the mountains, to render the place one of the most captivating of the close scenes of the Highlands.

MEIKLEOUR, a post-office village in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire. It is situated 5 miles west of Cupar-Angus. Cattle markets are held in it several times a-year. Population, 110. Houses, 37.

MEIKLE-RIVER. See LOCHBROOM.

MEIKLE-ROE, an island in the parish of Deltin, Shetland. It is situated in the south-east of St. Magnus' bay, and has a somewhat circular outline, with a diameter of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its eastern half lies very near the islets and peninsulas at the head of the bay. Population in 1841, 214; in 1851, 290. Houses, 50.

MEIKLEWARTHILL, an estate and a village in the parish of Rayne, Aberdeenshire. There is a round knoll on the estate called the Earl of Mar's Rieve, which probably made some figure in the rude jurisprudence of the feudal times. Population of the village, 152. Houses, 41. A large annual cattle market is held here about Whitsunday.

MEIKLEWOOD. See GARGUNNOCK.

MEIN-WATER, a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It rises on the north-east side of Risp-hill, in the north of the parish of Middlebie, within a few yards of the source of one of the tributaries of the Milk, and flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ south-westward to the Annan, at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Hoddam church. Its course is chiefly in Middlebie; but, for 2 miles above its mouth, is partly in Hoddam, and partly between these two parishes. It has three tributaries, all from the north, and none exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length of course. The stream runs, for some distance above its termination, among land of a gravelly soil; and it frequently overflows its banks, alters its channel, and sweeps away embankments.

MELBY, a post-office station subordinate to Lerwick, in Shetland.

MELDON-BURN. See EDDLESTONE.

MELDRUM, a parish, containing the post-town of Old Meldrum, in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by Fyvie, Tarves, Bourtie, and Daviot. Its length east-south-eastward is about 6 miles; and its breadth varies from 2 to 4 miles. The whole parish is ridgy rising ground, surrounded by vales and valleys in the neighbouring parishes. Its north-western extremity has a considerable

altitude above the exterior vales; but its other parts have only a moderate height, and descend by an easy inclination, presenting a diversity of rich well-cultivated table land, sloping to the west, the south, and the east. Several points of the surface command extensive views, on the one hand of the district of Foremartine and Buchan, and on the other hand, of the celebrated valley of the Garioch, bounded on the west by the lofty Bennochie. The summit grounds are extensively heathy; but the slopes, particularly on the south-west and the south, have a rich fertile soil. Upwards of 500 imperial acres are under plantation; upwards of 1,100 are pastoral or waste; and about 5,800 are either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Hornblende rock, of a quality which admits of being polished like marble, is found in large detached masses; whinstone is common; rock-crystal occurs in the hill of Bethelnie; and limestone was wrought for some time near the boundary. The average rent of the best land per Scotch acre is £4 10s. adjacent to the town, and £2 in the country districts. The estimated value of raw produce in 1840 was £15,642. Assessed property in 1860, £8,528. Meldrum-house is a fine residence, in the antique style of architecture, surrounded with beautiful scenery. The remains of a Roman encampment existed till recently on Bethelnie farm. The road from Aberdeen to Banff traverses the parish; and a branch railway from Old Meldrum to Inverury was opened in the summer of 1856. Population in 1831, 1,790; in 1861, 2,343. Houses, 438.

This parish is in the presbytery of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, Urquhart of Meldrum. Stipend, £223 19s. 10d.; glebe, £28. Unappropriated tithes, £40 17s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary £50, with fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1684, enlarged in 1767, and new-seated in 1810, and contains 674 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 700; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £388 8s. 2d. There is an United Presbyterian church, built in 1822, and containing 312 sittings. There is an Episcopalian chapel, built in 1813, and containing 170 sittings. There are three non-parochial schools. The ancient name of the parish was Bethelnie; and that name is still retained by a district in it where the ancient church was situated. The modern name Meldrum is Celtic, and signifies, the shoulder-hill or ridge-hill, and seems to allude to the general configuration of the parochial surface.

MELDRUM (OLD), a post-town, a market town, and a burgh-of-barony in the parish of Meldrum, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the road from Aberdeen to Banff, 5 miles north-north-east of Inverury, and 18 north-north-west of Aberdeen. Its streets are very irregularly built; but they nevertheless contain a number of good houses. The town-hall is a respectable edifice, surmounted by a spire. The inhabitants appear to possess a spirit of enterprise,—they are chiefly merchants, professional men, tradesmen, handicraftsmen, and labourers. There is a good weekly market for provisions; and during the winter and spring months a market is held every fortnight for the sale of cattle and grain. There are also two annual fairs in May and November. A considerable manufacture of cotton goods is carried on. There are also a brewery and a distillery; and in the vicinity are several corn-mills. The town was erected into a burgh-of-barony in 1672, but has not now any local magistrate. There are in it a mechanics' institution, with reading-room and library. There is likewise a horticultural society. Population in 1831, 1,004; in 1861, 1,553.

MELFORD (LOCH), a small sea-loch of Argyleshire. It enters between points Degnish and Ash-

nish, opposite the island of Luing; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad at the entrance, and extends 4 miles inland, in an east-north-easterly direction, along the southern boundary of Nether Lorn. Its name means 'the Lake of the high eminences or lumps of land,' and may be regarded as descriptive of its scenery. Several islets lie on its bosom; and Melford-house overlooks its north-east extremity.

MELGAM (THE). See LINTRATHEN.

MELGUND-CASTLE. See ABERLEMNO.

MELISTA. See UIG.

MELLENDAN-BURN, a brook flowing on the boundary between the parishes of Kelso and Sprouston, Roxburghshire.

MELLERSTAIN, a village in the parish of Earlstoun, Berwickshire. It stands near the Eden, 8 miles north-west by west of Kelso. Population, 173. Houses, 45.

MELNESS, a district, having a post-office station of its own name, in the north-west of the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire. Here is a Free church, forming one charge with the Free church of Eriboll.

MELROSE, a parish in the extreme north of Roxburghshire, forming a northerly projection of that county between Selkirkshire and Berwickshire, to the southern extremity of Edinburghshire. It contains the post-town of Melrose, the post-office villages of Dernock and Gattonside, the villages of Eildon, Newstead, Newton, and Blainslie, the antiquarian locality of Old Melrose, and a large part of the post-town of Galashiels. It is bounded by the counties of Selkirk, Edinburgh, and Berwick, and by the parishes of St. Boswells, Bowden, and Lindean. Its length south-eastward is $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river Tweed traces the boundary $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward with Selkirkshire, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward through the interior, and traces the boundary $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward and southward with Berwickshire. Bowden burn traces the southern boundary $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward, past the village of Newton, to the Tweed. Cauldshields-loch, another small lake, and a brook flowing from them to the Tweed, trace the southern boundary $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile westward with Lindean. Galawater traces the boundary $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward with Selkirkshire to the Tweed. The Leader traces the boundary $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward with Berwickshire to the Tweed. Allen-water, traversing the prototype of the Glendearg of Sir Walter Scott's monastery, and almost hid in many places by overhanging woods, runs southward from near the northern extremity at Blinkbonnie to the Tweed, a little above Pavilion. Numerous tiny rills rise in the interior, and flow toward the larger streams, contributing, by their mimic dells and knots of copse-wood, to adorn a district of no common wealth in the number and loveliness of its running waters. The whole of the bold fine eastern summit, half of the far-seeing central one, and the northern skirt or lower declivity of the western one, of the Eildon hills, are in the parish, and form an imposing screen along its southern boundary. See EILDON-HILLS. A person entering by the turnpike from the south crosses the brokenly furrowed bed of Bowden-burn, ascends the north-eastern skirt of the Eildons, with a finely cultivated slope going down from the right to a narrow and almost obstructed part in the path of the Tweed; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile after crossing the boundary, he sees suddenly revealed to him the vale of Melrose, with its villages and orchards and opulent corn-fields,—its sinuous, shining, gorgeous belt of intersecting river, and its framework of romantic braes feathered all over in many parts with plantation, and cloven picturesquely down with the receding vales of the Leader, the Allen, and the Gala

The panorama of the vale, either as seen from this point, which places Cowdenknoves, the recess of the Leader, and the whole north hill-screen fully on the back-ground,—or from vantage-ground, in the vicinity of the town, which places the elegant remains of the abbey on the foreground, and brings the luscious orchard-beauties of the vale and the fine knoll which bears aloft the parish-church fully before the eye,—or from the declivities between the foot of Gala and that of Allen-water, whence Abbotsford is seen as a prime attraction, and the eye is carried over a long sweep of the Tweed, and the Eildon hills show their finest proportions, and lift two beautiful cones against the sky back-ground,—is one of the most unmingledly interesting of the landscapes which most combine grandeur with beauty and fertility, in the south of Scotland. "The valley of Melrose," says the New Statistical Account, "must have been a noble lake at some remote period, the Tweed entering it by a narrow inlet, across which Melrose-bridge is thrown, and leaving it by a narrow outlet at Tweedwood, before the formation of which, the whole space, enclosed by the Eildon and Gattonside hills, must have been a continued sheet of water. A substratum of water-sand, dense or penetrable by the spade, pure or gravelly, is always met with in digging a few feet below the surface. At a comparatively recent period, less than two centuries ago, the course of the Tweed seems to have been on the south side of the valley. A fine rich flat, now on the south side of the river, is called Gattonside-haugh, and its feudal tenures show that it once actually formed a part of the Gattonside lands, which are on the north side of the river. In these tenures a right is retained to an ancient church-way, severed by the Tweed, along which the inhabitants used to pass of old to the Catholic service in the abbey. Near the village of Newstead the old channel of the river is beautifully marked; and what was formerly a deep pool and perilous eddy, across which Claverhouse is said to have been ferried, is now a fine meadow, but still continues to be called 'the wheel.' The change in the course of the Tweed seems to have been aided by human industry, as a strong embankment is necessary to prevent it from resuming its old domain."

Between one-fourth and one-third of the area of the parish lies south of the Tweed, and, excepting on the Eildon-hills and a patch of moorland, stretching from their western base, is all in cultivation. The district north of the Tweed is, over an extent of 25 square miles, strictly upland and pastoral; yet it yields so largely to the plough, either regularly or occasionally, on the banks of the rivers, and up the lower acclivities of the hills, as to have arable grounds and natural pasturage in proportion to each other of 5 to 3. The soil in the southern district of the parish is chiefly a strong clay, excellently adapted for wheat; along the Tweed is of a fine, light, dry nature, fit for all kinds of grain; and, in the northern district, is first a light earth mixed with sand, and superincumbent on gravel,—next, a strong clay upon till, full of springs and very wet,—and, next, moss. Georgical operations of every sort have been conducted boldly, extensively, and with skill, and have worked great achievements. At least 1,200 acres, and probably a larger number, which formerly were either waste or of small pastoral value, are under plantation. Greywacke, which abounds over all the north and west, with a north-easterly dip, is worked as building material. A species of conglomerate, which occurs at Quarryhill, west of the town, is also used for building. Though sandstone occurs in the south-east corner

of the parish, that used for masonry is brought from Spronston or from Belses in Ancrum. There are about 50 landowners, drawing each a rental of £50 and upwards. The value of assessed property in 1864 was £42,344 8s. 2d. About twenty mansions and villas stand in the vicinity of the Tweed, contributing largely to the decorations of its valley; and the most conspicuous of them is Abbotsford, which we have made the subject of an article in its own alphabetical place. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, and by the Hawick fork of the North British railway; and it has stations on the latter at Galashiels, Melrose, and Newton. Population in 1831, 4,339; in 1861, 7,771. Houses, 1,068.

This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £300 3s. 3d.; glebe, about £12. Unappropriated tithes, £308 17s. 3d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £50 fees, without any other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1810, and contains 953 sittings. There is a church at Galashiels, which was originally built as an extension church, and has recently been constituted by the court of tithes a quoad sacra parish church for the north-west district of Melrose parish, called Ladhope. There are two Free churches, the one called Melrose church at Melrose, the other called Ladhope church at Galashiels; and the receipts of the former in 1865 were about £580,—of the latter, £251 14s. There is an United Presbyterian church at Melrose, built in 1823, and containing 443 sittings. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Newton, built in 1772, and containing 452 sittings. There are likewise at Melrose a Congregational chapel, and an Episcopalian chapel. The principal schools, additional to the parish school, are Weirhill academy, a Free church school, an Episcopalian school, 3 boarding-schools for young ladies, and 6 ordinary schools at Newton, Blainslie, Langshaw, Gattonside, Dernock, and Newstead. The ancient church of Melrose, situated at the present town of Melrose, appears to have belonged, from the time of the local suppression of the Culdees, till the year 1136, to the monks of Coldingham; in that year, at the founding of the Cistercian abbey, it was obtained from them by David I., in exchange for the church of the Virgin Mary in Berwick; and thence till the Reformation, it became strictly identified with the abbey in its history. The original name of the parish was Fordel; and this, in 1136, was substituted by Melrose, the name of the site of the Culdee establishment, arrogated and assumed in that year by the new-fledged Cistercian abbey. Three chapels anciently stood in the district north of the Tweed. One was situated at the village of Gattonside, was regularly built of freestone, and seems to have been appurtenant to some manor. Another, dedicated to St. Columba, the far-famed founder of the Culdee establishment of Iona, and giving to its site his abbreviated name with the adjunct signifying a field or pasture, stood at Colmslee, on Allen-water, and had anciently in its neighbourhood the dairy of the Melrose monks, and still survives in some observable vestiges. The third chapel, called Chieldhelles, and consisting of handsome stone architecture, stood in the north-east corner of the parish, on a tiny tributary of the Leader, and still gives its name to the spot which it occupied.

OLD MELROSE, situated 2½ miles east of the present town of Melrose, is now identified, as to architecture, with only one modern mansion. But the name strictly belongs to a peninsula 5 furlongs long and between from 2 to 3 broad, formed by a redupli

cation of the Tweed. The banks, all round, are lofty and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks, jutting like buttresses from top to bottom; and the surface rises from them on all sides in a regular, smooth, grassy ascent, till it terminates in a small table-ground, crowned with the modern mansion, and both constituting and commanding a most beautiful scene. This promontory took the name of Melrose, afterwards transferred to the new town and to the whole parish, either from the Irish, *Maol-Ross*, signifying 'the bald projection,' or from the British, *Mell-Rhos*, signifying 'the projection of the meadow.' Old Melrose was the site of a Culdee establishment, one of the earliest on the continent of Scotland. Eata, one of the twelve disciples who accompanied Aidan, the founder of the bishopric of Lindisfarne, from Iona to Northumbria, seems not to have followed his master in accommodating himself to incipient prelacy, and, at all events, turned early aside from immediate co-operation with him to become the apostle of the upper vale of the Tweed. Eata appears on record, in the year 664, as the abbot or head of the Melrose establishment. His successor was Basil, a person whom Bede describes as "distinguished for his virtues and of a prophetic spirit." Cuthbert, one of the most famous saints of Scotland, probably one of the most zealous and enlightened of her early missionaries, and afterwards the nominal bishop of Lindisfarne, and the real laborious itinerating preacher of Northumbria, entered the establishment under Basil, and succeeded him in its presidency. Basil's fidelity and success are attested in his having given name to the neighbouring parish of St. Boswell's; and those of Cuthbert, mingled with some leaning toward the begun developments of prelacy, lie broadly stamped on the early ecclesiastical history and reminiscences of the south-east of Scotland and the north-east of England,—the whole of the ancient Northumbria. The Culdee establishment of Melrose, says Milne, "was a famous nursery for learning and religious men, who were filled with zeal for propagating the Christian religion, particularly among their neighbours the pagan Saxons." Nor does it seem to have been less illustrious for resisting the innovations of Romanism; for John of Melrose was one of several Culdees who boldly accused Boniface, a special emissary of the Pope to Scotland, as "the fabricator of falsehoods, the troubler of peace, and of the Christian religion, and the corrupter of it both by word and by writing;" and he is particularly recorded to have made himself obnoxious to the Romanists by impugning the Papal dogmas. But however simple, evangelical, and anti-Romish the establishment may have been, it suffered, in common with the parent-college of Iona, the foul fate of afterwards being treated by the Roman Catholic monks as if it had been an early offshoot of their own church.

The establishment flourished and enjoyed peace during two centuries; but before or about the middle of the 9th century, when the Saxon power was broken by the ascendancy of the Scots, and incursions were made from the north to the upper and lower Tweed, it was overthrown either by Kenneth II. or by Kenneth III. At a future period, after it had remained for a season in utter desolation, Aldwin, Turgot, and some other Culdees, came from "Girwy to what was formerly the monastery of Mailros, but then a solitude; and being delighted with the retirement of that place, began to serve Christ there." But they were subjected to great injuries and persecutions on account of their peculiar doctrines, by King Malcolm; and menaced by him with death, and by the superior of Girwy

with excommunication if they remained, they speedily withdrew from it the fading glories of Culdeism. The place was never again the site of a college; but became a mere chaplainry, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and endowed with the privileges of a sanctuary. The foundations of a stone wall were not long ago traceable, which defended the establishment on the accessible side, and stretched from bank to bank of the Tweed across a narrow part of the isthmus. At the entrance, about the middle of the wall, stood a house, built probably for the porters, and still giving the name Red-house to its site. The place where the chapel stood continues to be called the Chapel-knowe; and adjacent places on the Tweed yet bear the names of Monk-ford, and Haly-wheel,—the holy whirlpool or eddy. The original buildings, like those of Iona, were such as could not have left any traces. Bede, speaking generally of the ecclesiastical erections of the early Culdees, says they were all of oak, and thatched with reeds. The remarkable causeway called the Gerthgate, leads off from Old Melrose, past the site of the Culdee chapel of Colmslee, to Soutra-hill. See FALA. Another 'abbey,' of which no records exist, but which seems to have been intermediate between the establishments of Old and New Melrose, stood in the vicinity of Newstead.

The TOWN of MELROSE is delightfully situated at the north base of the Eildon hills, on the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, contiguous to the Melrose station of the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, 3 furlongs south of the Tweed, 4 miles east-south-east of Galashiels, 7 north-east by north of Selkirk, 11 north-west of Jedburgh, and 35 by road, but 37½ by railway, south-east by south of Edinburgh. It has partly the character of an antique dingy place, with narrow thoroughfares and ancient houses, and partly the appearance of a modern, spruce, aspiring seat of population, with elegant and airy edifices; and in both respects it looks in good keeping with its situation, harmonizing partly with the grand antiquities adjacent to it, and partly with the magnificent landscape around it. It has recently, on the whole, undergone much improvement, in consequence of many wealthy strangers being attracted to it for occasional or permanent residence. The body of it consists of three lines of houses, arranged along the sides of a triangular open area. A modern and pleasant little street leads out at the west corner toward Galashiels; and narrow, brief thoroughfares lead off at the other corners toward Gattonside and Jedburgh. Some of the houses display on their lintels, amid the general plainness of their walls, sculptured stones traced with the I. H. S. and other popish devices, affording obvious indication that, at the time when these houses were erected, building materials were abstracted, largely and remorselessly, from the pile of the adjacent abbey. In the centre of the open triangular town area stands the cross, a structure bearing marks of great antiquity. It is about 20 feet high, and has on its apex a carving of an unicorn sustaining the arms of Scotland. A literal cross anciently surmounted the structure, and, according to the usage of popish times and things, received homage from pilgrims preliminary to their entering the precincts of the monastic pile; but this was destroyed in 1604. About a rood of land, called the Corse-rig, in a field near the town, is held by the proprietor on the condition of his keeping the Cross in repair. Another cross anciently stood at a place, half-a-mile westward on the road to Dernock, still called the High Cross. The jail, a plain, small, modern structure, occupies the site of a curious ancient one. On a stone still preserved of the old jail, the arms of Melrose are sculptured

—a 'mell,' or mallet, and a 'rose,'—a punning hieroglyphic version of the town's name. The parish church is a modern, plain, but neat and pleasing edifice, surmounted by a spire, and situated on a rising ground, called the Weir hill, a few perches west of the town. The Free church has a well-proportioned spire, and figures beautifully in the landscape. The railway station also is a good modern feature, very spacious and handsome. A suspension bridge for foot passengers takes across a communication from the town directly to Gattonside; but the bridge of the Edinburgh and Jedburgh highway and the viaduct of the railway are higher up the river.

Melrose was long famed for the manufacture of a fabric called Melrose land-linen, commissions for which were received from London and foreign countries. So early as 1668, the weavers were incorporated under a seal-of-cause from John, Earl of Haddington, the superior of the burgh; and for a considerable period preceding 1766, the quantity of linen stamped averaged annually between 33,000 and 34,000 yards, valued at upwards of £2,500. But toward the end of last century, the manufacture rapidly declined; and, long ago, it utterly and hopelessly disappeared. Cotton-weaving, subordinately to Glasgow, was introduced as a succedaneum, and had a short period of success; but it, too, became extinct. A bleachfield for linen also was tried, and failed. Even the woollen trade, so singularly prosperous in several neighbouring towns, was tried here without success. An ancient fair held in spring, called Kier or Scarce Thursday fair, was long a famous carnival season, but afterwards became an occasion of business, and then dwindled to extinction. Business fairs are now held on the first Monday of January, February and March, on the Saturday before the last Tuesday of March, on the first Monday of May and August, on the 12th day of August, or on the Tuesday after that day, on the Saturday after the first Tuesday of October, on the first Monday of November and December, and on the 22d day of November, or on the Tuesday after that day. The fair of the 12th day of August, or of the Tuesday after, is a lamb fair, one of the most extensive in Scotland. There is also held a weekly market for grain; and a project was a-foot in 1862 for the erection of a corn-exchange, at a cost of £2,000. The town has an office of the British Linen Company's Bank, an office of the Royal Bank, a savings' bank, eleven insurance agencies, four principal inns, a gas company, a water company, six public or congregational libraries, three benefit societies, a total abstinence society, a free masons' lodge, a farmers' club, a curling club, a cricket club, a vagrant relief society, and some religious institutions. Railway trains afford ready communication with all places north and south; and an omnibus runs to Earlston. Melrose was erected into a burgh of barony in 1609, and is nominally under the government of a baron bailie; but no burgh courts are held, and there is neither burgh property, revenue, nor expenditure. Justice of peace courts are held as required; and sheriff's small debt courts are held on the first Friday of February, May, August, and November. Population in 1841, 893; in 1861, 1,141.

The grand attraction of Melrose is its superb abbey. This, indeed, from its extent, its symmetry, and its artistic beauty, is one of the grandest objects of antiquarian interest in the kingdom. The pile, as an establishment for Cistercian monks, was founded by David I. in 1136. Its site is a piece of level meadow, immediately north-east of the town, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south of the Tweed. The

original edifice is said to have been completed in ten years, but was either wholly or partially destroyed by fire in 1322, and must have been greatly inferior in magnificence to its successor. What now remains of the re-edified structure exhibits a style of architecture ascertained to belong to a later age than that of David, and gives distinct indications of having been in an unfinished state at the Reformation,—appearances of rough temporary closings-up of design, with a view to subsequent resumption and completion. While the nucleus of the building was constructed at one effort, under the reign and patronage of Robert Bruce, and perhaps aided by some preserved and renovated portion of the original erection of David I., the entire edifice, in the extension of its parts, and in the profusion of its architectural decorations, seems to have been the progressive work of upwards of two centuries, extending from 1326 till the Reformation. The Cistercians were noted for their industrious habits, and their patronage and practice of such departments of the fine arts as were known in the middle ages; and, in common with all the monastic tribes, they regarded the embellishing of ecclesiastical edifices up to a degree as high as their resources could produce, as pre-eminently and even meritoriously a work of piety. The vast magnificence of the abbey, with its innumerable architectural adjuncts and sculptured adornings, seems thus to have been the result of a constant, untiring, and ambitious effort of the resident monks, powerful in their skill, their numbers, their leisure, and their enthusiasm, and both instigated and aided by the munificent benefactions which made continual additions to their originally princely revenues, and testified the applause of a dark but pompous age for the sumptuousness of the dress thrown around the fane of religious pageants. The architecture is the richest Gothic, combining the best features of its gracefulness and elaboration, and everywhere showing a delicacy of touch, and a boldness of execution, which evince the perfection of the style. The material, while soft enough to admit great nicety of chiselling, possesses such power of resistance to the weather that even the most minute ornaments retain nearly as much sharpness of edge or integrity of feature as when they were fresh from the chisel. The abbey, though inferior in proportions to many works of its class, and only about half the dimensions of York minster, is the most beautiful of all the ecclesiastical structures which seem ever to have been reared in Scotland; and has seldom, in aggregate architectural excellence, been surpassed, or even equalled, by the edifices of any land. What remains is only the principal part of the church, with some trivial fragments of connexion with the cloister. From observable indications on the north side of the standing ruin, the cloister appears to have been a square 150 feet deep, surrounded with a spacious arcade or piazza, and lined along the east, west, and north walls with the habitations of the monks.

Though the abbey was regularly noticed in topographical works, and figured boldly in history, and lifted up its alluringly attractive form before the eye of every traveller along the Tweed, it excited so little attention, previous to the present century, as to be coolly abandoned to the rough dilapidations of persons who estimated its sculptured stones at the vulgar quarry-price of building material. Much care has, in recent times, been used, at the expense of the proprietor, to strengthen its walls, slate the remaining part of the roof, and furnish various other means of conservation; and it has its reward in a promise that the pile will yet long stand to give practical lessons in majestic architectural beauty. The place

incidentally owes nearly all its modern fame to 'the mighty minstrel,' whose mansion at Abbotsford on the west, and his grave in Dryburgh on the east, compete with it in challenging the notice of the tourist. Sir Walter's adoption of it and the town, as the St. Mary's and the Kennaquhair of his tales of 'The Monastery' and 'The Abbot,' brought it boldly before the gaze of the myriad admirers of his novels, and his well-known personal enthusiasm in making it a favourite retreat from study, and in passing successive hours in scanning over, for the five hundredth time, its labyrinth of graces, drew towards it the wondering eye of the imitative crowds who looked to him as a master of taste. But what first roused attention to it, and kept up the vibration in every subsequent thrill of interest in its attractions, was his masterly description of it in 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Two extracts, though familiar to many a reader, may be acceptable as vivid pictures of the most remarkable parts of the pile, and fine specimens of the enchanting power of the painter. The one describes the beautifully fretted and sculptured stone-roof of the east end of the chancel:

"The darkened roof rose high aloof
On pillars lofty and light and small;
The keystone that locked each ribbed aisle
Was a fleur-de-lys or a quatre-feuille;
The corbels were carved grotesque and grim;
And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim,
With base and with capital flourish'd around,
Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound."

The other passage describes the surpassingly elegant eastern window:

"The moon, on the east oriel shone,
Through slender shafts of shapely stone
By foliated tracery combined:
Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand
Twist poplars straight the osier wand
In many a freakish knot had twin'd;
Then framed a spell, when the work was done,
And changed the willow-wreaths to stone."

As to a prose description, one by Mr. Hutchinson, copied by Grose, is still perhaps the best that has been written. "The view from the entrance into the churchyard," says he, "is noble. This church is in the form of a cross. The south end of the transept presented itself in front. The arching of the doorway is composed of a semicircle, with various members of the most delicate work falling behind each other, supported on light and well-proportioned pilasters; on each side is a projection of rich tabernacle work. The corners of this end of the structures are composed of angular buttresses, terminated by spires of tabernacle work. These buttresses are pierced with niches for statues. The pedestals and canopies are of the lightest Gothic order, and ornamented with garlands of flowers in pierced work; above the south gate are several niches for statues, decreasing in height as the arch rises, in which some mutilated effigies remain, many in standing positions, others sitting, said to represent the apostles. In the centre are the arms of Scotland, a lion rampant in reverse, with a double tressure; above which is the effigy of John the Baptist, to the waist, suspended on a cloud, casting his looks upwards, and bearing on his bosom a fillet, inscribed 'Ecce filius Dei.' This is a very delicate sculpture, and in good preservation. On the buttress, east of the door, is the effigy of a monk suspended in like manner, supporting on his shoulders the pedestal of the niche above; in his hands a fillet is extended, on which is inscribed 'Passus e. q. ipse voluit.' On the western buttress is the like effigy bearing a fillet, inscribed 'Cu. venit Jesu. seq. cessabit umbra.' These two sculptures

are of excellent workmanship. To the westward of this last effigy is the figure of a cripple, on the shoulders of one that is blind, well executed. Above the south door is an elegant window, divided by four principal bars or mullions, terminating in pointed arch; the tracery light, and collected at the summit into a wheel; the stonework of the whole window yet remaining perfect. This window is 24 feet in height within the arch, and 16 in breadth: the mouldings of the arch contain many members, graced with a filleting of foliage; the outward member runs into a point of pinnacle-work, and encloses a niche highly ornamented, which, it is said, contained the figure of our Lord. There are eight niches which sink gradually on the sides of the arch, formerly appropriated to receive the statues of the apostles. The whole south end rises to a point to form the roof, garnished with an upper moulding, which is ornamented with a fillet of excellent rose-work; the centre is terminated by a square tower. It will suffice to remark in this place, that the pedestals for statues, in general, are composed of five members of cornice, supported by palm boughs, or some other rich-wrought foliage, and terminating at the foot in a point with a triple roll. The caps, or canopies of the niches, are composed of delicate tabernacle work, the spires ornamented with mouldings and a fillet of rose work, and the suspended skirts graced with flowers. The interior of the canopy is of ribbed work, terminating in a suspended knot in the centre. This description will do to carry the reader's idea to every particular niche.

"At the junction of the south and west members of the cross a hexagon tower rises, terminating in a pinnacle roofed with stone, highly ornamented. From hence the aisle is extended, so as to receive three large windows, whose arches are pointed, each divided by three upright bars or mullions, the tracery various and light; some in wheels, and others in the windings of foliage. These windows are separated by buttresses, ornamented with niches. Here are sculptured the arms of several of the abbots, and that also of the abbacy, 'a mell and rose.' These buttresses support pinnacles of the finest tabernacle work. From the feet of these last pinnacles are extended bows or open arches, composed of the quarter division of a circle, abutting to the bottom of another race of buttresses, which arise at the side wall of the nave; each of these last buttresses also supporting an elegant pinnacle of tabernacle work, are ornamented with niches, in two of which statues remain; one of St. Andrew, the other of the Holy Virgin; the side-aisles are slated, but the nave is covered with an arched roof of hewn stone. From the west end of the church is continued a row of buildings, containing five windows, divided by the like buttresses, the tracery of two of the windows remaining, the rest open. Each of these windows appertained to a separate chapel, appropriated and dedicated to distinct personages and services; the places of the altars, and the fonts, or holy-water basins, still remaining. The east end of the church is composed of the choir, with a small aisle on each side, which appears to have been open to the high altar. This part is lighted by three windows towards the east, and two side windows in the aisle; the centre window is divided by four upright bars or mullions; the traceries are of various figures, but chiefly crosses, which support a large complicated cross that forms the centre; the arching is pointed, and part of the tracery here is broken. The side lights are near as high as the centre, but very narrow, divided by three upright bars or mullions; the mouldings of the window

arches are small and delicate, yet ornamented with a fillet of foliage. On each side of the great window are niches for statues; and at the top there appears the effigies of an old man sitting, with a globe in his left hand, rested on his knee, with a young man on his right: over their heads an open crown is suspended. The buttresses at this end terminate in pinnacles of tabernacle work; the mouldings and sculptures are elegantly wrought.

"The north end of the cross aisle of the abbey is not much ornamented without, it having adjoined to the cloister and other buildings. The door which leads to the site of the cloister (the building being demolished) is a semicircular arch of many members; the fillet of foliage and flowers is of the highest finishing that can be conceived to be executed in freestone, the same being pierced, the flowers and leaves separated from the stone behind, and suspended in a twisted garland. In the mouldings, pinnacle-work, and foliage of the seats which remain of the cloister, I am bold to say, there is as great excellence to be found as in any stone-work in Europe, for lightness, ease, and disposition. Nature is studied through the whole, and the flowers and plants are represented as accurately as under the pencil. In this fabric there are the finest lessons, and the greatest variety of Gothic ornaments, that the island affords, take all the religious structures together. The west side of the centre tower is yet standing; it appears to have supported a spire; a loss to the dignity and beauty of the present remains, to be regretted by every visitant. The balcony work is beautiful, being formed of open rose-work. The present height of the tower wall is seventy-five feet. The length of this edifice, from east to west, is 258 feet, the cross aisle 137 feet, and the whole contents of its ichnography 943 feet. We entered at the south door, and no expression can convey an idea of the solemn magnificence which struck the eye. The roof of the north and south ends of the transepts remains, supported by intersecting groins, in various directions, of the lightest order; the joinings ornamented with knots, some sculptured with figures, and others of pierced work in flowers and foliage; the arching of the interstices constructed of thin stones, closely jointed; over the choir, part of the roof of like workmanship still remains. The side-aisles are formed by light-clustered pillars, richly capitalled, with garlands of flowers and foliage disposed delicately in the mouldings; in some the figures of animals are interspersed. The pillars which supported the tower towards the east are gone, so that three sides of it are down, leaving a chasm, through which you look up towards the remaining quarter. The north aisle is lighted by a circular window, representing a crown of thorns, which makes an uncommon appearance. Here are the effigies of Peter and Paul, one on each side of the tower, but of inferior sculpture."

The nave, at the time of Mr. Hutchinson's visit, was used as the parish church, and was in a main degree blocked up from critical examination. It is now partly cleared of incumbrances and defacements, so as to present its architecture distinctly to view, marred only by some remains of the superposed, clumsy, modern masonry. But Mr. Hutchinson's account of it, in the state in which he saw it, is curious, both for indicating the intrinsic harmony of this part of the edifice with the other parts, and for showing, by a notable instance, how debased and dark a beautiful bright thing may be made by bad taste. "On opening the door," says he, "it is not to be expressed the disagreeable scene which presented itself. This place is filled with

stalls; in the disposition of which irregularity alone seems to have been studied. Some are raised on upright beams, as scaffolds, tier above tier; others supported against the walls and pillars: no two are alike in form, height, or magnitude. The same confusion of little and great, high and low, covers the floor with pews. The lights are so obstructed, that the place is as dark as a vault. The floor is nothing but the damp earth. Nastiness and irregularity possess the whole scene. The fine workmanship of the pillars, whose capitals, for flowers and foliage, exceed all the rest of the building; the ribs of the arches, and the ornaments of their intersections, are scarce to be seen in the horrid gloom which possesses the place. Here are several tombs of eminent personages: on the north wall is inscribed, under a coat of armour, 'Here lies the race of the house of Zair.' Many altars, basons for holy water, and other remains of separate chapels, appear in the aisles; among which are those of St. Mary and St. Waldave."

The Cistercian monks of this abbey were the first of their order who obtained footing in Scotland; and, according to general Cistercian usage, they dedicated the establishment to their patron-saint, the Virgin Mary. David, that "sair saunt for the croon o' Scotland," made them the chief of their class, or the mother-establishment of the kingdom, and bestowed on them the church of the parish, extensive lands, and numerous privileges. Their original gift from him consisted of the lands of Melrose, Eildon, and Dernock, the lands and wood of Gattonside, the fishings of the Tweed along the whole extent of these lands, and the rights of pasturage, of pannage, and of cutting wood for fuel and building, in the forests of Selkirk and Traquair, and in that lying between the Gala and the Leader. Other possessions in the form of lands, churches, and privileges, were afterwards so rapidly heaped on them by David, and by his successors and subjects, that, against the close of the 13th century, they had vast property and various immunities in the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Ayr, Haddington, and Edinburgh. In 1192, Hassendean, in its church, tithes, lands, and other emoluments, was given by Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow, to the monks, on condition of their establishing at it a house of hospitality, "*ad susceptionem pauperum et peregrinorum ad domum de Melros venientum*;" and it now became the seat of a cell, where several of their number resided, to execute the trust of relieving the poor, and entertaining the pilgrim. In some year between 1181 and 1185, a bull of Pope Lucius exempted the monks from paying tithes for any of their possessions. The monks were now large proprietors, with numerous tenants; great husbandmen, with many granges and numerous herds; lordly churchmen, with uncommon privileges, high powers, and extensive influence. But a pertinacious controversy had long existed between them and the men of Stow, or the vale of Gala-water—then called Wedale—respecting two objects of great importance in that age,—pannage and pasturage, under the several proprietors; and, in 1184, a formal settlement of the controversy, emphatically known in history as 'the peace of Wedale,' was made by William the Lion, assisted by his bishops and barons. Yet, during such times, disputes among cattle-drivers and swine-herds could hardly be prevented, and, when adopted by their superiors, were sometimes carried up to tumult and homicide. In 1269, John of Edenham, the abbot, and many of his conventual brethren, for the crimes of violating the peace of Wedale, attacking some houses of the bishop of St. Andrews, and slaying one ecclesiastic, and wounding many others, were

excommunicated by a provincial council which sat in Perth.

As Melrose stood near the hostile border, it was usually involved in the rancorous events of Border feud and international war. In 1285, the Yorkshire barons, who had confederated against King John, swore fealty to Alexander II. in Melrose chapter-house. In 1295, Edward I. granted the monks a protection; and in August of next year, while he rested at Berwick after the general submission of Scotland to his usurping interference, he issued a writ commanding a restitution to the monks of all the property which they had lost in the preceding *melée*. In 1322, at the burning and desolating of the abbey by Edward II., William de Peebles the abbot, and several of the monks were slain. In 1326, Robert Bruce made a most munificent grant for the re-edification of the abbey, amounting to £2,000 sterling—a vast sum at that period—from his revenue of wards, reliefs, marriages, escheats, and fines within Roxburghshire; and he seems to have afterwards made other grants and to have been followed in his money-giving patronage by David II. In 1328, writs were issued to the abbot by Edward III. for the restitution of pensions and lands which they had held in England, and which had been taken from them during the war, by the King's father. In 1334, the same monarch granted a protection to Melrose, in common with the other abbeys of the Scottish border; in 1341, he came from Newcastle to keep his Christmas festival in Melrose abbey; and in 1348, he issued a writ "*de terris liberandis abbati de Meaurose*," to deliver to the abbot his lands. Richard II., in 1378, followed the example of Edward in giving a protection to the monks; yet in 1385, when he made his expedition into Scotland, he set fire to the abbey, in common with other religious houses on the Border. But, four years afterwards, the monks were indemnified for the damage he did them, by the grant of two shillings on each 2,000 sacks of Scottish wool, and of a portion of the King's custom on hides and woollens, exported at Berwick; and, in 1390, they received from Richard a formal renewal of protection. During the period of rude, rancorous warfare which intervened between the rebuilding of the edifice under Robert Bruce, and the commencement or precursory events of the Reformation, the abbey must have sustained many more shocks than are recorded; yet it seems to have rebounded from each blow with undiminished or even increased vigour, and in spite of temporary demolitions, made steady progress in financial greatness and architectural grandeur. But during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth, it suffered collisions and dilapidations, chiefly from the English and partly from the Scotch, too severe, and in too troublous times, to issue otherwise than in its ruin. In 1544, the English penetrated to Melrose, and destroyed great part of the abbey; in 1545, led by Lords Evers and Latoun, they again pillaged it, and were pursued and beaten on Ancrum-moor; and, in the same year, they recrossed the Border under the Earl of Hertford, and a third time laid the abbey waste. "The English commanders," says George Chalmers, "were studious to leave details of the destruction that they committed, which only perpetuates their own disgrace." At length, in 1569, the nobility of Scotland and their military retainers, under the sacred name of the Reformation, and with an unjust reflection of the odium they incurred on John Knox and his fellow-reformers, completed by pillage, defacement, and dilapidation, what the English had left to be done in order to the conversion of the pile into an unroofed, gutted, partially overthrown, and altogether yawning ruin.

Though the monks of Melrose were exempted by charters and custom from rendering military service to the Crown; yet they fought under James the Steward of Scotland, during the war of the succession; and again they fought under Walter the Steward, in strenuous support of the infant-prince, David Bruce. Declarations were afterwards made by both stewards, and subsequently confirmed by the Duke of Albany, on the day of the feast of James the Apostle, in 1403, that the military service of the monks having been rendered by the special grace of the abbot and convent, and not in terms of any duty they owed to the Crown, should not be regarded as any precedent for their future conduct. Owing to mutual benefits, a very intimate connection seems to have existed, from the days of Bruce, or from the foundation of the monastery, between the abbots of Melrose and the Stewards of Scotland. In 1541, James V., by a sacrifice of his public policy to his private feelings, solicited and obtained from the Pope, the abbey of Melrose, in addition to that of Kelso, to be held, in commendam, by his natural son James. At the Reformation, when the lands, rights, and privileges of religious houses were annexed to the Crown, those belonging to Melrose abbey were granted by Queen Mary to James, Earl of Bothwell. Becoming lost to him by forfeiture in 1568, they were next, through the influence of the well-known Earl of Morton, bestowed on James Douglas, the second son of William Douglas of Lochleven. Some years later, they again sought an owner, and, with some exceptions, were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir John Ramsay, who had protected James VI. from the rapier of Gowry, who was created Viscount of Haddington, and Earl of Holderness in 1606, and who, in 1625, died without issue, leaving the estates to fall back to the Crown. Sir Thomas Hamilton, who, from his eminence as a lawyer, rose to high rank and great opulence, who was created Earl of Melrose in 1619, and who afterwards exchanged this title for the vacant one of Earl of Haddington, eventually obtained the abbey and the greater part of its domains; and, in more recent times, he has been succeeded in the splendid heritage, by the family of Buccleuch. At the epoch of the Reformation, when the monks were obliged to give up an account of their rentals, the revenues of Melrose abbey were variously stated; but on one authority, they are recorded to have consisted of £1,758 Scottish,—19 chalders, 9 bolls of wheat,—77 chalders, 3 bolls of bere,—44 chalders, 1 boll, 2 firlots of oats,—14 chalders of meal,—8 chalders of salt,—105 stones of butter,—10 dozen of capons,—26 dozen of poultry,—376 moor-fowls,—340 loads of peats,—and 500 carriages.

MELROSE, Banffshire. See GAMRIE.

MELSETTER. See WALLS.

MELSHACH-HILL. See KENNETH.

MELUNDY. See DALLAS.

MELVICH, a post-office hamlet in Glen Halladale, in the parish of Reay, Sutherlandshire. Its position is on the left bank of the river Halladale, immediately above the debouch of that stream into Melvich bay, and on the road between Thurso and Tongue, 24 miles west by south of Thurso, and 8 miles east of Strathy. On the opposite bank of the river, and at the head of the bay, stands conspicuously the mansion of Bighouse, long the seat of the ancient branch of the chiefs of the clan Mackay, and now the property of the Duke of Sutherland.

MELVILLE, an ancient parish on the North Esk, now united chiefly to Lasswade, and partly to Dalkeith, Edinburghshire. An English baron called Male settled in the locality under the reign of Malcolm IV., and called his manor Male-ville. He was

Vicecomes of Edinburgh castle under Malcolm IV., and Justiciary under William the Lion. The family acquired other lands in Mid-Lothian during the 13th century, and remained in possession of their ancient manor till the reign of Robert II. The original stock now ending in a female heir, Agnes, her possessions passed by marriage to Sir John Ross of Halkhead, whose descendants were, by James IV., created Lords Ross. The barony of Melville remained with them till 1705; and in the course of last century, it was purchased by David Rennie, and passed, by marriage with his daughter, to Henry Dundas, created Viscount Melville in 1802. Melville castle, the residence of the present noble owner, is noticed in our article on Lasswade. Melville church was given by its founder to the monks of Dunfermline, and continued with them till the Reformation; yet, contrary to the usual practice, it was maintained as a rectory, the monks simply holding the right of presenting to the benefice.

MELVILLE-HOUSE. See MONIMAIL.

MELVILLE-MOUNT. See ANDREWS (St.) and FIFESHIRE.

MENAWAY. See KEIG.

MENGALAY. See MINGALA.

MENMUIR, a parish, containing the hamlet of Tigerton, in the northern part of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Brechin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from its south-eastern boundary. It is bounded by Lethnot, Strickathrow, Brechin, Careston, and Fearn. Its length eastward is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is 4 miles. Its southern half lies in Strathmore, is flat, retains some marshy grounds, and seems anciently to have been what the name Menmure or Menmore is said to signify, 'a great moss.' Most of this flat is now reclaimed and arable, of fair quality in its soil, enclosed and sheltered with fences and with belts of wood, and under skilful cultivation. The whole of this district is traversed lengthways, at an average distance of 5 furlongs from the boundary, by Cruick-water, meandering in constant, freakish, but brief sinuosities. The soil, while towards the stream sharp and gravelly, becomes loamy as it recedes; and on the slopes which skirt the plain, it improves into a deep sandy clay, very fertile, and showing an expanse of luxuriant land. The northern part of the parish consists of the first gradient in the stupendous shelving ascent of the Binchinnin Grampians. At the east end are the heights of White and Brown Caterthun, remarkable for their antiquities. See CATERTHUN. Westward of them runs Menmuir-hill, a ridgy height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the western boundary. North of this, in a nook of the parish which projects between Fearn and Lethnot, rises Peat-hill, the first of a water-shedding series or ridge of heights which runs 15 miles transversely up the Binchinnin region to its highest summit line. West-water, one of the two great head-branches of the North Esk, flows a mile along the north, receiving, at the point of impingement, Pelphrie burn, after the latter's course of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles on the same boundary. A chalybeate spring, on the farm of Balhall, was formerly in much repute, but became long ago neglected. The most extensive landowner is Arbuthnot of Balnamoon; and there are four others. The only mansion is Balnamoon-house, a modern edifice. The average rent of land is about £1 5s. per acre. Assessed property in 1860, £7,979 16s. 9d. Some of the parishioners are hand-loom linen weavers. The parish is traversed by the road from Kirriemuir to Fettercairn. Population in 1831, 871; in 1861, 796. Houses, 156.—This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Erskine of Bathall. Stipend, £158 2s. 5d.; glebe, £18. Schoolmaster's

salary now is £50, with £15 fees. The parish church is a commodious edifice, built in 1842. There is a Free church for Menmuir, with an attendance of 150; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £156 2s. 8d.

MENOCK. See MINNICK.

MENSTRIE, a post-office village, partly in the parish of Alloa in Clackmannanshire, and partly in the Perthshire portion of the parish of Logie. It stands at the southern base of the Ochil hills, on the road from Stirling to Dollar, 2 miles from Alva, 4 from Alloa, and 5 from Stirling. A streamlet flowing past it, from the Ochils to the Devon, renders it an advantageous site for woollen manufacture. A considerable and growing trade has long been carried on in the fabrication of serges, Scotch blankets, and various other woollen goods. Population, 518. Houses, 117. A popular rhymer assumes some spirit of fairyland to have formerly loved Menstrie for its rural beauty, but to have been driven away from it by the introduction of manufactures, and represents the phantom as sometimes saying pathetically at dead of night,—

"Oh, Alva woods are bonnie,
Tillicoultry hills are fair,
But when I think o' Menstrie,
It maks my heart ay sair."

MENTEITH. See MONTEITH.

MENZIE-HILL, a locality where there is a mineral spring, long famous but much overrated, in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire.

MENZION-BURN, a brook, running in a north-easterly direction to the Tweed, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire.

MERCHANTS (THE). See KINTYRE (MULL OF).

MERCHISTON-CASTLE, a modernized old castellated mansion, adjacent to the hamlet of Boroughmoor, in the south-western outskirts of the city of Edinburgh. It consists of a square tower of the 15th century, with a projection on one side, and considerable modern additions. It was from a very ancient period the patrimony of the family of Napier; and here the celebrated inventor of the logarithms was born.

MERECLEUGHHEAD. See ETRICK.

MERKINCH. See HIGHLANDS (THE), and INVERNESS-SHIRE.

MERKLAND. See KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

MERKLAND (LOCH), a lake on the south-east border of the parish of Edderachyllis, Sutherlandshire. It is about 3 miles in length, extending in a south-easterly direction, and sends its superfluous, by a stream of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length of course, to Loch-Grian, and through that to Loch-Shin, in the neighbouring parish of Lairg. It lies within the ancient territory of the Driemore forest; and its head is adjacent to the grand central watershed of the kingdom.

MERKLAND WELL. See LOCHRUTTON.

MERRYSTONE, a village in the Gartsherrie district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. It is inhabited chiefly by miners, and stands grouped with the other villages of the Coatbridge mineral-field. Population, 676.

MERRYSTONE (WEST), a village in the Crosshill district of the parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire. Population, 627.

MERSE (THE), a large champaign fertile district on the eastern part of the Scottish border. In modern political distribution of territory, it is the largest and most southerly of the three districts of Berwickshire, and, according to Timothy Pont's survey of that county in the reign of Charles I., contains $202\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 129,600 statute acres; in loose popular phraseology, it is the whole of Ber-

wickshire, and strictly identical with the county; and in topographical nomenclature, based on strict reference to uniqueness of geographical feature, it is the whole low country lying immediately north of the Tweed, semicircularly screened by the Lammermoor-hills and the heights of Teviotdale, and including all the political Merse of Berwickshire, and all the district of Roxburghshire which lies on the left bank of the Tweed. Ancient political usage not only sanctioned the last of these senses, but carried the Merse into the lowlands of Teviotdale, and viewed Roxburgh-castle, situated on the right bank of the Tweed, as the capital of the whole district. The name is combined with that of Teviotdale as the designation of a synod, the second in the General Assembly's list.

MERSINGTON. See ECHT.

MERTON, a parish in the extreme south-west of Berwickshire. It projects from the rest of the county, and is bounded on the north by Earlstoun, and on all other sides by Roxburghshire. Its post-town is St. Boswells, adjacent to its southern boundary. Its length eastward is about 5 miles; and its breadth varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Tweed flows along the whole western and southern boundary, and makes three large and unusually fine reduplications, one of which sweeps round Dryburgh abbey, another the church of Merton, and the third, on the opposite bank, the beautiful peninsula of Old Melrose. The ground rises, in a great variety of gradient and outline, eastward and northward, from the river,—is agreeably diversified with hedge-rows and plantations,—and exhibits, in its diversity of haugh and bold bank, cliffs, steep, and gentle ascent, rolling surface and level table-land, a scene of great picturesqueness within narrow limits. The view which meets the eye in passing from the village of Newton on the opposite bank, to visit Dryburgh abbey, is, for its smallness of scope, one of the most delightfully impressive in Scotland. See DRYBURGH. But from the summit of Bemersyde-hill in the west, where the ground in general is high, the parish, while picturesque in itself, commands a prospect of the vale of Melrose, and of a long eastward stripe of the basin of the Tweed, a near view of the Eildon hills, and a distant one of the blue Cheviots, unitedly a landscape of exquisite loveliness and many a romantic feature. "Wood, water, hills, ruins, and fertile fields," are words which do not even give a fair list of its elements, and afford no hint whatever of the warm colours, the fine groupings, and the bold contrasts and blending beauties of the scene. The soil, toward the Tweed, particularly in the haughs, is sharp with a gravelly bottom; and elsewhere it is, with few exceptions, a stiff clay superincumbent on till. About 500 acres are planted. Reddish coloured sandstone, very durable, and admitting a fine polish, abounds along the Tweed, and formerly was quarried. There are five landowners. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £8,768 5s. 8d. The principal residences are Merton-house, belonging to Lord Polwarth, Dryburgh-abbey, belonging to the Earl of Buchan, and Bemersyde-house, belonging to Haig of Bemersyde. The family of Haig, says Sir Robert Douglas, "is of great antiquity in the south of Scotland; and in our ancient writings, the name is written De Haga. Some authors are of opinion that they are of Pictish extraction; others think they are descended from the ancient Britons; but as we cannot pretend, by good authority, to trace them to their origin, we shall insist no farther upon traditional history, and deduce their descent by indisputable documents from Petrus de Haga, who was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Bemersyde in

Berwickshire, and lived in the reign of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion." Captain Clutterbuck is made to say, in 'the Monastery,' that his friend the sage Benedictine could tell to a day when the De Hags settled in the country. A remote tradition, towering up in admiration of the antiquity of the family, affirms that it will never become extinct; and having been thrown into a doggerel rhyme, it has, like some other things of the sort, been fathered upon Thomas of Errolldoun, and called a prophecy. The parish enjoys easy access across the Tweed to the Melrose, Newton, and Maxton stations of the Edinburgh and Kelso railway. Population in 1831, 664; in 1861, 729. Houses, 133.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, Lord Polwarth. Stipend, £259 6s. 4d.; glebe, £14. Unappropriated tithes, £63 3s. 11d. Schoolmaster's salary, £35, with £10 fees, and £4 4s. other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1658, and repaired in 1820. The ancient church was given by David I. to the canons of Dryburgh, and remained a vicarage under them till the Reformation.

MERTON, Wigtownshire. See MOCHRUM.

MESHIE (THE), a brook running northward to the Spey at a point nearly opposite Laggan-church, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire.

METHILL, a seaport village in the parish of Wemyss, Fifeshire. It stands on the shore of the frith of Forth, contiguous to the detached portion of the parish of Markinch, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south-west of Inverleven, and about 1 mile north-east of Buckhaven. It was erected into a free burgh of barony, in 1662, by the bishop of St. Andrews. Its harbour has long had the reputation of being one of the best on the south coast of Fifeshire. Its east pier was extensively overthrown by a storm in 1803, with the effect of considerably choking the entrance to the harbour; but this was repaired in 1838, at the cost of upwards of £1,800. The amount of harbour dues levied in 1852 was £87. A chapel of ease was built in the village, as an extension church, in 1838, at the cost of £1,050; and it contains 800 sittings, and is in the patronage of the male communicants. A district, comprising the village of Methill and some country around it, was temporarily an ecclesiastically constituted quoad sacra parish; and this, in 1841, contained a population of 1,513. The village of Kirkland adjoins the village of Methill; and these two villages had, in 1831, a population of 1,112, and in 1861, a population of 970. Methill itself had, in 1861, a population of 522.

METHLICK, a parish in the Buchan and Formartine districts of Aberdeenshire. It contains a post-office station of its own name, 7 miles north-north-east of Old Meldrum. The parish comprises a main body and a small detached district. The main body is bounded by New Deer, Ellon, Tarves, Fyvie, and Monquhitter. The detached district lies to the east of the main body, is separated from it by a tongue of Tarves, and is called variously Little Drumquhindle, Inverebrie, and Six Ploughs,—the second of these names being indicative of its situation at the confluence of the brook Elbie with the Ythan, and the last an allusion to its extent as measured in olden times by the work of six ploughs. The extent of the parish from north to south is about 8 miles; and from west to east, exclusive of the detached district, about 5 miles. The river Ythan runs south-eastward across the main body, having about two-thirds of the whole on its left bank in Buchan, and about one-third on its right bank in Formartine. The water of Gight traces the western boundary southward to the Ythan. The water of

Kelly drains the southern district eastward and northward to the Ythan. The banks of the Ythan within the parish are mostly clothed with wood. The south-eastern district is wholly occupied by the beautifully ornate policies of Haddo-House. See the article HADDO. In the northern district there is a considerable tract of barren land on parts of the hills of Balquhindacy, Belnagoak, and Skilmoney, most of whose surface, however, is in cultivation. About 2,000 Scotch acres, or more, have been brought into cultivation within the last 55 years; and nearly as many acres have been planted. The best land lies within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of either side of the Ythan. The soil there is a yellow loam on a gravelly and rocky bottom; but the soil further from the river becomes poorer, and is principally a light, black mould on a moorland pan. The predominant rocks are gneiss and syenite. A limestone quarry was worked for some time at Inverebrie. The land-owner of the entire parish is the Earl of Aberdeen. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £5,818. Population in 1831, 1,439; in 1861, 2,157. Houses, 395.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ellon, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Aberdeen. Stipend, £159 13s. 7d.; glebe, £8. Schoolmaster's salary, £45, with £40 fees, and £48 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1780, and repaired in 1840, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 130; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £150 9s. 9d. There are five schools, a parochial library, and a savings' bank. The rector of Methlick, in the Roman Catholic times, was a prebendary of Aberdeen, residing and officiating in that city; and the officiate at Methlick was his vicar or perpetual curate. There were anciently two chapels in the parish,—the one at a place still called Chapelton, the other at Andet, near a farm-house which is still called Chapel-park. Dr. George Cheyne, the author of a treatise on the 'Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion,' and Dr. Charles Maitland, the introducer of vaccine inoculation into Britain, were natives of Methlick. Fairs, principally for hiring, are held on the Thursday after the 11th day of May, and on the day in November after Peterhead. There is in the parish an office of the North of Scotland bank.

METHVEN, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Methven and Almondbank, also the village of Scrogiehill, in the Glenalmond district of Perthshire. It is bounded by Monedie, Redgorton, Tibbermore, Gask, and Fowlis-Wester. Its length eastward is 5 miles; and its breadth is between 3 and 4 miles. The surface is agreeably diversified with hollows and rising grounds, but is nowhere hilly, and in general slopes to the south, and terminates in a narrow plain. In few districts has georgical operation wrought higher achievements in reclaiming stubborn waste ground, and covering it with the beauties of husbandry and the forest. Though formerly a large proportion was moorish common, all the area, with very trivial exceptions, has now a warm, sheltered, rich, and highly cultivated appearance. The soil in the north is thin, sharp loam; and, in the other districts, is principally clay, but gives place to tracts of loam and gravel. The wood of Methven is a natural forest, upwards of 200 acres in extent, chiefly oak, birch, and hazel, and has long been periodically cut as coppice. Plantations exist to the aggregate extent of not less than 1,500 acres, and are so disposed in rows and belts among the arable grounds, and in clumps crowning the rising grounds, as to give a cheerful aspect to the landscape. Almond-water describes

the segment of a circle over a distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, cutting off from the main body of the parish part of the lands of Lynedoch, but elsewhere running along the boundary. It flows in a rapid current between bold rocky banks, which are alternately bare and wooded; and in passing the estate of Lynedoch, and the woods of Methven-castle, it furnishes some very picturesque views. A stream called the Pow, or Powaffray, rises in two head-waters in the west, one of which runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the boundary, and the other convergently to it in the interior; and the two uniting at the south-western extremity of the parish, the joint stream goes away to become tributary to the Earn. Another stream rises near the sources of the former, and runs in a zigzag course, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through the interior, past the village of Methven, and 3 miles along the southern boundary to the Almond. Light-grey sandstone and greenstone abound, and are quarried—the former for building, and the latter for causewaying and macadamizing. Methven-castle, the seat of Smythe of Methven, a fine baronial edifice of the 17th century, stands on a bold acclivitous rising ground, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile east of Methven village. Its park is celebrated as the scene of Robert Bruce's defeat in 1306 by the English troops, under the Earl of Pembroke. Lynedoch-house occupies a very beautiful site on the left bank of the Almond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Methven village. See LYNEDOCH. The parish is traversed westward by the road from Perth to Crieff. A bill was introduced to Parliament in the summer of 1856 for a railway from Methven to Perth, estimated to cost £24,000. The village of Methven stands on the Perth and Crieff road, 6 miles west by north of Perth, and 11 east by north of Crieff. It is neatly edified. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in hand-loom cotton weaving, and have most of their work, through resident agents, from manufacturers in Glasgow. Fairs are held on the Monday in May before Amulree, on the first Thursday of August, and on the fourth Thursday of October. The population of the village is about 1,000. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,714; in 1861, 2,347. Houses, 438. Assessed property in 1860, £12,165 5s. 2d.

Previous to 1323, the lands of Methven belonged to the Mowbrays, whose ancestor, Roger Mowbray, a Norman, accompanied William the Conqueror to England. "A branch of this family," says the Old Statistical Account, "afterwards established itself in Scotland, and became very flourishing. To Sir Roger Mowbray belonged the baronies of Kelly, Eckford, Dalmeny, and Methven, lying in the shires of Forfar, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, and Perth; but, for adhering to the Baliol and English interest, his lands were confiscated by Robert I., who bestowed Eckford, Kelly, and Methven, on his son-in-law, Walter, the eighth hereditary lord-high-steward of Scotland, whose son, Robert, was afterwards king, and the second of the name, in right of his mother, Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert I. The lordship of Methven was granted by him to Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, his second son, by Euphame Ross, his second wife; and, after his forfeiture, remained in the Crown a considerable time. It became part of the dowry lands usually appropriated for the maintenance of the queen-dowager of Scotland, together with the lordship and castle of Stirling, and the lands of Balquhider, &c., all of which were settled on Margaret, queen-dowager of James IV., who, in the year 1524, having divorced her second husband, Archibald, Earl of Angus, married Henry Stewart, second son of Andrew Lord Evandale, afterwards Ochiltree, a descendant of Robert, Duke of Albany, son of King Robert II. Margaret was the eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, in

whose right James VI. of Scotland, her great-grandson, succeeded to that crown on the death of Queen Elizabeth. She procured for her third husband a peerage from her son, James V., under the title of Lord Methven, anno 1528; and, on this occasion, the barony of Methven was dissolved from the Crown, and erected into a lordship, in favour of Henry Stewart and his heirs male, on the Queen's resigning her jointure of the lordship of Stirling. By Lord Methven she had a daughter, who died in infancy, before herself. The Queen died at the castle of Methven in 1540, and was buried at Perth, beside the body of King James I. Lord Methven afterwards married Janet Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Athole, by whom he had a son, Henry II., Lord Methven, who married Jean, daughter of Patrick, Lord Ruthven, and was killed at Broughton by a cannon-ball from the castle of Edinburgh, in 1572, leaving a son, Henry III., Lord Methven, who died without issue. This third Lord Methven is mentioned on the authority of Stewart's Genealogical Account of the House of Stewart. In the year 1584, the lordship of Methven and Balquhider was conferred on Lodowick, Duke of Lennox, in whose illustrious family it continued till it was purchased, in 1664, by Patrick Smith of Braco, a great-grandfather of the present Lord Methven, from Charles, the last Duke; who, dying without issue, anno 1672, his honours, (of which Lord Methven was one,) with his estate and hereditary offices, fell to Charles II. as his nearest male-heir; the King's great-grandfather's father, and the Duke's being brothers."

The parish of Methven is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Smythe of Methven. Stipend, £284 4s. 3d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated tithes, £422 17s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with £25 fees, and from £5 to £10 other emoluments. The parish church stands at the village of Methven, was built in 1783, and enlarged in 1825, and contains about 1,100 sittings. There is a Free church at Methven, with an attendance of about 200; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £73 2s. 4½d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Methven, with an attendance of about 230. There are in the parish several non-parochial schools, a public library, and an agricultural association. The earliest religious establishment of the parish was a collegiate church, founded and endowed with lands and tithes, in 1433, for a provost and several prebendaries, by Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole. An aisle, now the burying-place of the family of Methven, and anciently connected with the original church, has a stone sculptured with the royal lion of Scotland, surmounted by a crown, and seems to have been erected by some of the royal family,—probably by Margaret, the mother of James V., when residing at Methven-castle. There is also in the burying-ground an aisle containing the remains of the late Lord Lynedoch, and now the property of Mr. Graham of Redgorton.

MEY, an ancient barony and chapelry, now incorporated with the estate of the Earl of Caithness, and still imparting its name to various localities in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness-shire. Mey-head, or St. John's head, is situated 2 miles south-west of the island of Stroma, in the Pentland frith, and was the site of the ancient chapel of Mey, dedicated to St. John. Immediately off this headland is a dangerous piece of sea, jagged with some rocky islets which look up from the surface only during ebb-tide, and bear the designation of the Men of Mey. A locality on the coast, 3 miles west of the headland, is called the Mill of Mey, and is the site of a Scottish Baptist place of worship. Loch-Mey lies half-a-mile south of this—is of no great depth, and mea-

sures about 1½ mile in circumference. The hamlet Mey stands ½ of a-mile south of the lake, on the coast road from Thurso, and 13 miles east of that town; and it possesses a post-office, and commands an extensive field of limestone deposit. See CANISBAY.

MEYRICK, a mountain, having an altitude of about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkeudbrightshire.

MIAGHAILT (Loch), a small fresh water lake, discharging its superfluous by a subterraneous passage through rocks to the sea, in the parish of Kilmuir, in the island of Skye.

MICHAEL'S (St.). See CUPAR and DUMFRIES.

MICKERY. See INCH MICKERY.

MID-CALDER. See CALDER (Mid).

MIDDLEBIE, a parish, containing the post-office villages of Eaglesfield, Kirtlebridge, and Waterbeck, in Dumfries-shire. It lies partly in Annandale, and partly between that district and Eskdale. It is bounded by Tundergarth, Langholm, Half-Morton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Annan, and Hoddam. Its length west-south-westward is 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 4½ miles. The surface along the south and south-west is low and undulating, along the centre has considerable rising grounds, along the north and north-east becomes wild and mountainous, and altogether forms a transition-tract between the agricultural valley of lower Annandale and the pastoral heights of upper Eskdale. About 300 acres, chiefly on a hill in the south-west corner, are planted; between a fifth and a fourth of the whole area is in tillage; and all the remainder is pastoral or waste. The soil is very various, but, for the most part, is either a stiff or a loamy clay. Limestone is rich and plentiful. Freestone of a reddish colour abounds. Expensive but hitherto vain searches have been made for coal. Kirtlewater rises in the north-east corner of the parish, runs 7½ miles partly in the interior and partly along the southern boundary, and, for some time before taking its leave, assumes a sweetly picturesque dress. Mein-water rises close on the northern boundary, and has much the greater part of its course in the interior and along the margin before falling into the Annan. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir F. J. W. Johnstone, Bart., Sir John H. Maxwell, Bart., and Sharpe of Hoddam. The estimated value of raw produce in 1835 was £26,000. The value of assessed property in 1843 was £8,192 2s. 6d. The real rental in 1860 was £10,047. There were anciently several peel-houses in the parish, but the only extant one is the ruinous tower of Blackett-house. At Birrens, a little south of the parish church, are perfectly distinct remains of the fossæ, aggeres, and prætorium of a Roman camp. It lies 2½ miles south-east of the kindred one on Brunswark-hill in Hoddam. The 'Bells of Middlebie' was formerly a phrase noted and current in Dumfries-shire, owing to the great preponderance of the name among the parishioners. One of the Bells of Blackett-house figured in the tragical story of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee': see KIRKCONNEL. Dr. Currie of Liverpool, the author of 'The Life of Burns' and of other works, was a native of Middlebie. A number of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and linen weaving. The parish is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and by the main trunk of the Caledonian railway; and it has a station on the latter at Kirtlebridge, 3 miles from Ecclefechan. Population in 1831, 2,107; in 1861, 2,004. Houses, 389.

This parish is in the presbytery of Annan, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. Stipend, £218 11s.; glebe, £27 10s. The parish

church was built in 1821, and contains 534 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Waterbeck, which was built in 1792, and contains 490 sittings. There are two parochial schools; and the teacher of each has now a salary of £35, and about £24 fees. There are four private schools, and a circulating library. The present parish of Middlebie comprehends the ancient parishes of Middlebie, Penersax, and Carruthers, which were united in 1609. Middlebie, means in Anglo-Saxon 'the Middle dwelling or middle station,' and distinguishes the Roman work near the church from those of Netherbie in Cumberland and Overbie in Eskdale-muir, in opposite directions, and each about 10 miles distant. The lands of Middlebie belonged, before the Reformation, to the noble family of Carlyle, and, for the most part, passed, in the reign of James VI., into the possession of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, the ancestor of the Dukes of Queensberry. Penersax, written also Penesax and Pennisax, vulgarized into Penersaugh, and perhaps originally Pen-y-sax, 'the summit of the Saxons,' lay along the Mein, and forms the western part of the united parish. Its church stood on the south side of the Mein, but has long ago disappeared. The lands of Penersax belonged, in the 15th century, to Kilpatrick of Dalgarnock, passed, in 1499, to Carruthers of Mousewald, and, in the reign of James VI., were acquired by the Drumlanrig family. On a height above the site of the ancient hamlet of Carruthers stood a British fortlet, whence came the name Caer-rhythyr, 'the fort of the assault.' Carruthers forms the eastern part of the united parish. Its lands anciently belonged to the Earls of Bothwell; they fell to the Crown by the forfeiture of Earl James in 1567; they were given by James VI., along with the earldom, to his worthless nephew Francis Stewart, and were forfeited by that traitor in 1592; and they subsequently followed the lands in their vicinity into the possession of the Douglasses of Drumlanrig. All the three parishes were anciently rectories. Middlebie, for some time after the Reformation, was the seat of a presbytery; but, in 1743, it was shorn of the honour, in favour of Annan and Langholm.

MIDDLEFOODIE. See DAIRIE.

MIDDLESRAW, a post-office station subordinate to Lockerby, Dumfries-shire.

MIDDLETON, a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire. It is pleasantly situated on the old road from Edinburgh to Galashiels, 13 miles south-south-east of Edinburgh. It was formerly a place of some importance, having a stage inn. It was likewise at one time a chief seat of the tinkers or gipsies. But it is now an entirely rural place, inhabited principally by persons employed in agriculture. Population, 148. Houses, 32.

MIDDLETON, a village in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire. Population, 66. Houses, 13.

MIDDLETON, Forfarshire. See KIRKDEEN and FROCKHEIM.

MIDDLETON, Kincardineshire. See FETTERCAIRN.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), a village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire. It consists of a line of cottages by the way-side, built since 1825. Population, 68. Houses, 15.

MIDHOLM. See MIDLEM.

MIDHOPE, an ancient residence of the Earls of Linlithgow on the north-west border of the parish of Abercorn, Linlithgowshire. It consists of a square turreted tower, with an unsightly addition on its east side. Its upper stories are inhabited by labourers, and are reached by an ancient oaken massive stair.

MIDHOPE BURN, a rivulet of Linlithgowshire, rising in the parish of Linlithgow, and running 7

miles east-north-eastward, partly through that parish, and partly on the boundary between Abercorn and Carriden, to the frith of Forth at Nethermill. It is also called Nethermill-burn. The lower part of its course is through a deep wooded glen.

MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY. See SCOTTISH MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

MIDLEM, or MIDHOLM, a village in the parish of Bowden, Roxburghshire. It stands on the road from Selkirk to Kelso, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Selkirk. Here are an Original Secession church and a parochial school. Population, 185. Houses, 50.

MIDMAR, a parish in the Kincardine-O'Neil district of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Echt, a short way beyond its eastern border. It is bounded on the south by Kincardineshire, and on other sides by the parishes of Kincardine-O'Neil, Cluny, and Echt. Its length eastward is nearly 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It lies midway between the Dee and the Don, about 15 miles west of Aberdeen. Its surface is very diversified, comprising part of the hill of Fare, two elevated hill-ridges, and many eminences, together with intersecting vales and hollows; yet, excepting in its portion of the hill of Fare, it cannot properly, in any part, be termed upland. See FARE (HILL OF). Some of the arable land in the north-west has an elevation of upwards of 700 feet above sea-level; but the arable land of the other districts has not an average elevation of more than about 460 feet. The soil on the slopes of the hills is, to a great extent, a thin soil of sand and clay, occasionally of a loamy character, superincumbent on gravel. The prevailing rocks are granite and whinstone. About 3,600 Scotch acres are in tillage; about 1,300 are under plantation; about 800 are good pasture; and about 4,080 are moss and moorland. The most extensive landowner is Col. Gordon of Cluny; and there are two others. Midmar-castle, a seat not now inhabited, stands on the north side of Fare-hill, about 300 feet from its base, and commands an extensive and very beautiful prospect to the north and north-east. The estimated value of the raw produce of the parish in 1842 was £11,780. Assessed property in 1860, £5,716. On the moor of Daharick, a battle is said to have been fought between Wallace and Cumyn. A rivulet that runs through that tract is called Douglas-burn, from the name of a hero who fell in this engagement. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Tarland; and its southern part is within available distance of the Banchory station of the Deeside railway. Population in 1831, 1,056; in 1861, 1,091. Houses, 204.

This parish is in the presbytery of Kincardine-O'Neil, and synod of Aberdeen. Patrons, the Crown and Sir W. Forbes, Bart. Stipend, £223 14s. 7d.; glebe, £25. Schoolmaster's salary, £43, with £30 fees, a share in the Dick bequest, and some other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1787, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a Free church preaching station at Bankhead, with an attendance of about 230; and the amount raised in connexion with it in 1856 was £79 7s. 10d. There is also an United Presbyterian church of Midmar. There are three private schools.

MIDSTRATH. See BIRSE.

MID-YELL. See YELL.

MIGDALE, a lake about 2 miles long and 1 broad, in the parish of Crieich, Sutherlandshire. It lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the Dornoch frith.

MIGLO (THE), the head-stream of the Eden, flowing eastward through the parish of Strathmiglo, and giving name to that parish, in Fifeshire.

MIGVIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of TARLAND: which see.

MILBUY. See MULLBUY.

MILDRIGGEN (THE), a small tributary of the river Bladenoch, in the parish of Kirkcinner, Wigtownshire.

MILE-END. See GLASGOW.

MILGUY. See MILNGAVIE.

MILK (THE), a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It rises in the north-east extremity of Tundergarth, and runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the boundary with Hutton and Corrie. Thence, over a distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it divides Tundergarth, on its left bank, from Hutton and Corrie, Dryfesdaie and St. Mungo, on its right. Its prevailing direction over this part of its course, except for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of southerly run at the end, is south-west; and it receives in its progress Corrie-water from the north, and about twenty independent and chiefly very short brooks. Leaving Tundergarth it flows southward $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through St. Mungo, and 1 mile between that parish and Hoddam to the Annan, half-a-mile above Hoddam-castle. In the upper half of its course, it is a chilly mountain stream; but over most of the lower half, it has fringes of wood and of pleasing landscape. About midway in its progress through St. Mungo it is overlooked by the mansion of Castlemilk.

MILLARSTON. See MILLERSTON.

MILLBANK, a locality, with a long established paper-mill, in the parish of Ayton, Berwickshire.

MILLBANK, Aberdeenshire. See LONGSIDE.

MILLBAY, a village in the island of Luing, in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyshire. It was built for the accommodation of the workers in the slate quarries.

MILL-BAY, a bay on the east side of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

MILLBRAKE. See DEER.

MILLBRES. See FYVIE.

MILLBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Cathcart, Renfrewshire. Population, 22. Houses, 5.

MILLBURN, any brook driving a mill, or any locality washed by such brook and taking name from it. Brooks and localities of the name of Millburn are very numerous in Scotland,—many of them probably having received the name in the times of thirlage, when the mill of an estate or barony, together with the brook which drove it, was an object of local interest inferior only to the church and the manor-house. Among the parishes in which the name occurs are Crawfordjohn, Dirleton, West-Kilbride, North-Berwick, Renfrew, Dalserf, Bonhill, Tarbolton, Castleton, and Ratho.

MILLCROFT, a village adjacent to Creebridge, in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire.

MILLDENS. See BELHELVIE.

MILLEARN. See TRINITY GASK.

MILLENWOOD. See CASTLETON.

MILLERHILL, a post-office village in the parish of Newton, Edinburghshire. It stands adjacent to the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Dalkeith. It is inhabited principally by colliers. There are, however, two Millerhills,—the Easter and the Wester. Population of Easter Millerhill, 309. Population of Wester Millerhill, 70.

MILLER'S ACRE. See FORTREVIOIT.

MILLERSTON, one of the western suburbs of Paisley, situated within the parliamentary burgh of Paisley, in Renfrewshire.

MILLERSTON, a village in the Barony parish of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Here are a chapel of ease and a Free church preaching station; at the latter of which, the sum of £63 16s. 1d. was collected in 1856. Population, 466.

MILLFIELD, a village in the parish of Inverkeillor Forfarshire. Population, 65. Houses, 12.

MILLGUY. See MILNGAVIE.

MILLHALL. See EAGLESHAM.

MILLHEUGH, a village in the parish of Dalserf, Lanarkshire. It stands in the northern part of the parish, on the Glasgow and Carlisle road, in the vicinity of Larkhall. A bleachfield was commenced here about 16 years ago. Population, 384.

MILLHOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Lockerby, Dumfriesshire.

MILLHOUSE, a post-office station subordinate to Greenock, Renfrewshire.

MILLHOUSE, a manufacturing locality in the parish of Liff and Benvie, 3 miles north of Dundee, Forfarshire.

MILLHOUSE, Lanarkshire. See KILBRIDE (EAST).

MILLIKEN. See KILBARCHAN.

MILLIKEN-PARK, a station on the Glasgow and South-western railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Johnstone, in Renfrewshire.

MILLMOUNT. See KILMUIR (EASTER).

MILL-OF-HALDEN, a village in the parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire. Population, 147. Houses, 27.

MILLPORT, a post-town, seaport, and watering-place, on the island of Big Cumbray, Buteshire. It stretches round a pleasantly sheltered small bay at the south end of the island; partly overlooks the Little Cumbray, and partly confronts the opening through Fairley road to the bay of Ayr or eastern side of the frith of Clyde; and is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the nearest part of the Ayrshire coast, 5 miles south-west of Largs, 11 south-east of Rothesay, and 24 south of Greenock. Its form is that of the segment of a circle; its houses are almost all neat, two storey, whitewashed structures; its handsome parish-church, surmounted by a low square tower, looks out from an area in the middle of the curve; and the entire appearance of the place is airy, clean, and not a little pleasant. But for a great paucity of wood in the environs, the village and its vicinity would be one of the most beautiful places on the Clyde. Yet either the spot itself, or any one of several vantage-grounds in its immediate neighbourhood, commands magnificent views of the frith of Clyde, the cultivated slopes of the Ayrshire sea-board, thickly embellished with villas and with the body and wings of Fairley and Largs, the spiry and bold mountains of Arran, the gentle coasts of the Isle of Bute, the rugged outlines of the Argyshire alps,—altogether a most magnificent panorama, great in extent, very diversified in feature, and containing many grand groupings of the picturesque. The edifices of the town and its environs, also, are interesting. The Episcopalian church and college, in particular, form an elegant range of buildings, with a pyramidal spire. There are in the town a Free church, a Baptist place of worship, a parochial school, a Free church school, two schools of industry for females, an Episcopalian boys' school, and an Episcopalian girls' school. There are also a reading-room, a public library, a Free church congregational library, an Episcopalian lending library, a gas light company, and a harbour company. There are five resident justices of the peace; and sheriff small debt courts are held in February, May, August, and November. Millport is a creek of the port of Greenock. The amount of harbour dues levied in 1852 was £210. The harbour, though of small capacity, can contain vessels of considerable burthen; and has a fine pier, erected chiefly at the expense of the Marquis of Bute. The depth, at low water, is 6 feet, and, at high-water, 14 feet. Immediately adjacent to the harbour is a good anchoring ground, capable of accommodating several ships, fully protected by two

islets called the Allans, and affording safety to vessels during the prevalence of the most violent storms. Fifteen or sixteen sloops belong to the place, some carrying so few as 14 and none more than 40 tons each. Six steam-boats in summer, and two in winter, maintain daily communication with Glasgow, and with places intermediate. Millport depends, to a large extent, for its support on the influx during summer of temporary residents from Glasgow; it wears almost wholly and even characteristically the aspect of a sea-bathing quarter; and it has steadily risen and maintained its footing in popular favour. The operative part of the population are employed either in the fisheries, or in weaving for the manufacturers of Glasgow. The number of looms is about twenty. The population at the Census in April 1861 was 1,104.

MILLSEAT. See KING-EDWARD.

MILLS-OF-DRUM, a station on the Deeside railway, the first station east of Banchory, and adjacent to the boundary between Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire.

MILLS-OF-FORTH. See MILNATHORT.

MILLTIMBER, a station on the Deeside railway, intermediate between Murtle and Culter, Aberdeenshire.

MILLTOWN. See MILTON.

MILMAD. See CORSE.

MILNATHORT, a post and market-town in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire. It stands on North Queich-water, at the intersection of the road from Edinburgh to Perth with the road from Cupar to Stirling, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north by east of Kinross, and 14 miles south of Perth. Its site is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the north-west corner of Loch-Leven, amid the fine tract of country which is screened by the Lomond-hills on the east and by the Ochil-hills on the north and the west. The town is neatly built, and consists of five good streets. A crazy, shabby old bridge formerly bestrode the Queich here; but this was recently superseded by a handsome new structure. The parish church stands on a height in the vicinity; and there are in the town a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and several schools. The town, also, has a large public library and some other institutions; and it is lighted with gas from the works which supply the town of Kinross. The inhabitants of Milnathort, for a long series of years, were employed chiefly in cotton-weaving; but, owing to the decline of wages, they, almost at one bound, leaped, about 18 years ago, into the new and much more remunerating occupation of weaving tartan shawls and plaiding; and, though their old workshops were, in general, too small to admit the larger looms which became necessary, they broke alertly through the difficulty, and, when other resources did not offer, obtained accommodation in large airy buildings constructed on speculation for their use, and let to them in "stances" for hire. The villagers, as a community, are characterized by enterprise, enlightenment, and an advanced state of social progress. A large portion of them also count ancestry from some of the earliest and staunchest Seceders, and maintain with firmness the principles of the Secession. Their village, being the nearest large one to the seat of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine's long-continued ministry in the adjacent parish of Portmoak, became an early stronghold of dissent; and has, to a great extent, witnessed in miniature the scenes of the general Secession history. Annual fairs are held, for the sale of cattle and horses, on the second Thursday of February, and the Thursday preceding the 25th of December; and, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses, on the last Wednesday of April, old style, the 9th day of July, the 29th of

August, and the 5th of November. A weekly market is also held for the sale of corn by sample. An act of parliament was passed in 1855, for making a railway from the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway at Ladybank, by way of Auctermuchty and Strathmiglo, to Milnathort and Kinross. The popular name of Milnathort is Mills-of-Forth,—a name most probably suggested by the designation Forthrif, which anciently belonged to the circumjacent district. Population in 1861, 1,476.

MILNGAVIE, a small post-town, and seat of manufacture, in the Stirlingshire part of the parish of New Kilpatrick. It stands on Allander-water, 4 miles south of Strathblane, $4\frac{1}{2}$ east of Duntocher, and 7 north-west of Glasgow. It is tolerably well built, and has a chapel of ease, an United Presbyterian church, a mechanics' institution and a public library. There are in the town, or in its vicinity, a cotton-factory, extensive calico-printing and bleaching establishments, and several corn-mills. Daily communication is maintained by stage-coach with Glasgow. The popular name of the town, or corruption of the name, is Millguy. Population in 1861, 1,895.

MILNHEAD. See KIRKMAHOE.

MILNHOLM. See CASTLETON.

MILNRIGGS. See CUNNINGHAM.

MILNTOWN, a village in Glenurquhart, in the parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Invernesshire.

MILNTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilmuir-Easter, Ross-shire. Four yearly fairs are held in it. Population, 200. Houses, 43.

MILTON, a village in the parish of Rothiemay, Banffshire. Population, 79. Houses, 25.

MILTON, a manufacturing village in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire. It stands in the vicinity of Duntocher, and has a large cotton-factory, which was begun in 1821, and was built on the site of the Dalnotter iron-works. Population, 136. Houses, 68.

MILTON, a village in the parish of Glamis, Forfarshire. Population, 83. Houses, 18.

MILTON, a fishing village in the parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. It was formerly a place of some importance, comprising several parallel ranges of houses with gardens and bleaching greens; but, during the last 60 or 70 years, it has suffered so much injury from the encroachment of the sea, and from other causes, as to be now both small and ruinous, containing not more than 10 inhabited houses, with an aggregate population of less than 50. In its vicinity is a strong chalybeate spring, which had for some time a considerable medicinal repute.

MILTON, one of the northern suburbs of the city of Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Within it are a chapel of ease and a Free church, which take designation from it. See GLASGOW.

MILTON, a small village on the banks of the Ruthven, in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

MILTON, a post-office village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire. It stands on the southern border of the parish, and has a station on the Campsie railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Kirkintilloch, and 2 miles south of Lennoxton. Here is a missionary station, served by a minister of the Established church, and maintained by the contributions of the Campsie parochial congregation. A distillery was formerly in operation at Milton, but has been discontinued. Population, 562.

MILTON, a village in the island of Jura, Argyleshire. It is the only place in Jura which can be called a village; and part of it bears the separate name of Craighouse. It has an inn and a distillery

a corn-mill and a smithy, and is inhabited also by various artificers.

MILTON, a hamlet, with a large flour-mill, in the east end of the parish of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

MILTON, Morayshire. See **KNOCKANDO**.

MILTON, or **HERBERTSHIRE**, a village in the parish of Dunipace, Stirlingshire. It stands on the left bank of the Carron, in the vicinity of Denny, and is connected with that town by a handsome bridge. Its inhabitants are chiefly persons employed in calico-printing. Population, 761. See **DENNY**.

MILTON-BRIDGE, a fine old bridge of 3 arches, taking the highway from Carlisle to Larkhall over the Clyde, at a point about 18 miles south-east of Glasgow.

MILTON-BRIDGE, a post-office station subordinate to Penicuik, Edinburghshire.

MILTON-BURN. See **FOWLS WESTER**.

MILTON-DUFF. See **ELGIN**.

MILTONFIELD. See **KILPATRICK (OLD)**.

MILTON-LOCH. See **URR**.

MILTON-LOCKHART. See **CARLUKE**.

MILTON-OF-BALGONIE. See **BALGONIE**.

MILTON-OF-EONAN. See **GLENLYON**.

MILTON-OF-MATHERS. See **MILTON**, Kincardineshire.

MILTON-OF-STRATHBRAN. See **STRATHBRAN**.

MINCH (THE), the channel which separates the island of Lewis from the Scottish mainland. It extends in a north-north-easterly direction; has a width of from 20 to 30 miles; is flanked, on all the west side, by the island of Lewis,—on all the east side, by the mainland parts of Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire; opens out, at its north end, into the North sea; and forks, at its south end, round the island of Skye. The water in it is exceedingly salt. The currents through it are regular and very rapid. Its depths are generally great, but so exceedingly variable as to indicate a very rugged bottom. The name Minch signifies "the stormy sea."

MINCH (THE LITTLE), the sound which separates the Outer Hebrides from the island of Skye. It is a continuation southward of the western side of the Minch. Its breadth varies from 10 to 20 miles. Its west side is flanked chiefly by the southern part of Harris, and by North Uist and Benbecula.

MINCHMOOR, a broad-based, but short mountain-ridge, extending north and south on the mutual border of the parishes of Traquair and Yarrow, in the counties respectively of Peebles and Selkirk. The highest summit rises 2,285 feet above sea-level. A little north of this, an old road crosses the ridge communicating between Peebles and Selkirk. This road, from the great altitude to which it rises, and the wildness of the scene which it traverses, is a remarkable specimen of the ancient straightforward thoroughfares, which scorned a detour, and mounted boldly up in the face of formidable obstructions. The road was the path of Montrose's retreat from Philiphaugh; and it is still used by foot-passengers who scorn the luxury of a level but circuitous thoroughfare. By the wayside, in a wild part of the hill, there is a spring called Cheese-well, which was anciently believed to be under fairy government, and is said to have received its name from the practice of passengers dropping into it bits of cheese as offerings to the fairies.

MINDERNAL. See **DURRIS**.

MINDORK-CASTLE. See **KIRKOWAN**.

MINEFIELD. See **CRERAN (LOCH)**.

MINES, a village in the parish of Minnigaff,

Kirkcudbrightshire. Its population, jointly with Blackcraig, is about 320.

MINGALA, an island in the parish of Barra, Inverness-shire. It lies nearly at the southern extremity of the Outer Hebrides, 9 miles south-west of the island of Barra; and is separated from Pabba on the north-east by the sound of Mingala, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, from Bernera on the south-west by the sound of Bernera, which is 5 or 6 furlongs wide. Its extreme length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from north-east to south-west; and its extreme breadth is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Its south-west coast is remarkably bold and precipitous, rising almost sheer up from the sea in towering cliffs of gneiss. Innumerable flocks of puffins, razor-bills, penguins, and kittiwakes frequent these cliffs in summer; and they disappear early in autumn with their young. The highest ground on the island appears to be short of 1,000 feet above sea-level; and the general surface is pastoral, yet it contains some arable land, so as to be inhabitable by man. Population in 1861, 139. Houses, 25.

MINGARRY-CASTLE, an ancient fortalice on the south coast of Ardnamurchan, Argyleshire. It overhangs Loch-Sunart, looking across it southward along the Sound of Mull; and it confronts south-westward the body of Mull island, and

" ———— sternly placed,

O'erawes the woodland and the waste."

Its distance due north from Tobermory is 7 miles. The fortalice, though strictly a ruin, is in a state of proximate integrity; and must be regarded as one of the most interesting architectural antiquities of its class. It skirts the edges of a precipitous rock, about 24 feet high; and is defended on the land side by a dry ditch. The entire structure is a hexagon of three larger and three smaller sides, which regularly alternate. Two of the sides toward the land are occupied with the castle, which has three stories, divided into six apartments, and approached by a central staircase; and the other sides are formed by a dead wall, and interiorly disposed partly into out-houses, and partly into a small triangular court. Battlements surmount all the sides, but are so narrow that they could have afforded small scope for the working of artillery. A few loopholes constitute the only external openings. The whole hexagon is upwards of 200 feet in circumference; and the enclosed castle is 50 feet in length. The fortalice was anciently the seat of the MacIans, a clan of Macdonalds, descended from Ian, or John, a grandson of Angus Og, Lord of the Isles. During the Marquis of Montrose's enterprise of 1644, Allister Macdonald of Colkitto, the famous partisan of the Marquis, and commander of the Irish auxiliaries, besieged and captured it. John of Moidart, captain of Clanranald, was commissioned by the Marquis of Argyle to recapture it; but he seized the opportunity of being in arms, to send relief to the place, and to lay waste Argyle's district of Sunart. The name Mingarry means the destroyed den, or the reduced fort.

MINGINISH, a mission station of the royal bounty, also a post-office station, in the parish of Bracadale, in the island of Skye.

MINN (THE), an arm of the sea, projecting from the head of Magnus' bay, and separating the island of Meikle Roe from the parish of Aithsting, in Shetland.

MINNICK-LOCH. See **KELLS**.

MINNICK (THE), a rivulet of the parish of Sanquhar, in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It rises on the west side of Lowther-hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south from the village of Leadhills in Lanarkshire, and flows 6 miles westward to the Nith, 2 miles below

the burgh of Sanquhar. Three brooks, each nearly equal to itself in bulk, give it the tribute of their waters. Some wildly romantic spots occur on its banks, interesting both in themselves, and in association with traditions of the Covenanters.

MINNICK, or MINNOCK (THE), a rivulet of Ayrshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It rises among the high mountains of the parish of Barr, and runs about 13 miles southward, through that parish, and the parish of Minnigaff, to the Cree. Its course, except near its termination, is through a dreary country. It is fed by numerous rills, particularly by the superfluence of Lochs Trool, Round, Long, Falley, and Neldricken, in one accumulated stream.

MINNIEHIVE, a post-office village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire. It stands on Dalwhat-water, a little above its confluence with the Castlefarn and the Craigdarroch, 7 miles south-west of Thornhill, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Dumfries. It received a charter, in the first half of the 17th century, erecting it into a burgh of barony, and conferring on it the privilege of a weekly market. It is the largest seat of population in the district of Nithsdale south-west of the Nith, and may be regarded as the capital of that district. The villages of Dunreggan and Kirkland are in its vicinity, and may be viewed as suburbs. Fairs are held in it on the last Tuesday of March, on the 25th day of June, old style, or on the Tuesday after that day, on the Friday in August before Lockerby, and on the Saturday in September before Lockerby. The August and September fairs are chiefly for lambs. The village has an office of the Union bank, two subscription libraries, and an United Presbyterian church. In the centre of it is a pillar 9 feet high, on a circular pedestal 5 feet high, bearing the date 1638, and seeming to have been erected as a market-cross; and in the vicinity is a monument to the memory of the Rev. James Renwick, the last of the Scottish martyrs in the cause of religious liberty. The village has, in recent years, undergone considerable improvement in the number and neatness of its houses. Population in 1861, 817.

MINNIGAFF, a parish in the extreme west of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is separated only by the river Cree from Newton-Stewart, which is its post-town; and it contains the villages of Minnigaff, Creebridge, Millerott, Mines, and Blackeraig. It is bounded by the counties of Wigtown and Ayr, and by the parishes of Carsphairn, Kells, Girthon, and Kirkmabreck. Its length south-eastward is 17 miles; and its breadth, for the most part, varies from 8 to 12 miles. On the boundaries, and in the interior, are about 20 lakes and lochlets, most of them imbosomed among wild hills, in districts either abandoned to desolation or trodden only by the shepherd and his flock. The chief are Loch-Moan, on the north-west boundary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, deeply indented in outline, and studded with several islets; Loch-Enoch, 5 miles eastward on the same boundary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, variously isleted within, and jagged all round with peninsulas; Loch-Neldricken, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Loch-Enoch, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, and half-a-mile broad; Loch-Valley, half-a-mile farther south, nearly a mile long, and of slender breadth; Long-loch and Round-loch, the former a stripe $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, the latter a circular sheet, half-a-mile in diameter, and both within a mile south of Loch-Valley; Loch-Dee, a mile south-east of Round-loch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile broad, the reputed source of the Galloway Dee; Loch-Trool, 2 miles east of Loch-Dee, stretching south-westward in a narrow stripe of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and wearing at its lower end a gently picturesque dress; Loch-Grannoch, on the eastern boundary, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-

east of Loch-Dee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, but touching the parish for only 1 mile, and belonging chiefly to Girthon; and the Loch of Cree, a slender expansion of the river Cree, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, terminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Newton-Stewart, beautifully wooded, and lovely in its banks. The river Cree, from its source in Loch-Moan, till $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles below the point of its beginning slowly to open into an estuary, has its whole course along the north-western, western, and south-western boundaries. Not fewer than about 24 independent rills, besides 3 considerable streams, flow into it from Minnigaff, many of them of short course, nearly all brawling among bleak hills, but a few of them finely wooded. Minnick-water, coming down from Ayrshire, runs 7 miles southward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward to the Cree, a little above the Loch of Cree. Penkill-water rises a mile south of Loch-Trool, and flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, and the same distance south-westward, to the Cree, immediately above Newton-Stewart. Pilnour-water rises $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the New-bridge of Dee, and runs 10 miles south-westward and southward, all in the interior except a mile above its mouth on the boundary with Kirkmabreck to the Cree, at the point where that river leaves the parish. The river Dee runs, from its sources in Dry-loch, Loch-Duncheon, and Long-loch, to a little below the New-bridge of Dee, 10 miles along the eastern and south-eastern boundary.

The surface of the parish, though not strictly alpine, is one of the most rudely highland in the south of Scotland. Excepting in a warm nook of about 6 square miles in the extreme south, and in some beautiful but narrow stripes along the principal streams in the west, it is everywhere rugged, very extensively heath-clad, and, for the most part, altogether and irreclaimably pastoral. Several summits have an altitude of about 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the level of the sea; the summit of Meyrick has an altitude of 2,500 feet; and the summit of Cairnsmuir, though not so high as that of Meyrick, is so situated as to look as high, and commands a very extensive and varied prospect. The heights in the interior have aggregately a grand effect; and the hollows and vales amongst them contain some interesting close scenes. The interior heights, though seemingly inhospitable, are comparatively little snow-clad, and enjoy a mildness of climate denied to many Scottish districts of much lower ground. A stripe of carse-land, of no great breadth, extends for several miles along the Cree; and both this and the low grounds adjacent to it have a richly cultivated character, and borrow beauty from the openings among the hills. Some of the higher acclivities are clothed all over with plantation; many of the lower slopes form fine green pasture; and some of the valley grounds are finely adorned with mansions and parks. The vale of Pilnour-water, in particular, presents some charming wild scenes. The stream is sometimes obstructed with rocks, and impetuously breaks away from them; its banks are plentifully wooded; its gambols are overlooked by the mansion and pleasure-grounds of Bargaly; and its hill-screens rise and open and close in many diversified forms. The total extent of land in tillage is about 6,000 imperial acres; the extent constantly waste or in pasture is about 80,767; and the extent under wood is about 1,600. The principal land-owners are the Earl of Galloway, the Rev. M. Heron, M'Kie of Bargaly, Dunbar of Machermore, and Stewart of Cairnsmuir. The mansions are Kirouch-tree, Cumloden-cottage, Bargaly, Machermore, and Cairnsmuir. The average rent of the arable land is about 16s. per acre; and that of the whole parish is about 2s. 7d. The value of assessed property in

1860 was £12,097. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £24,382.

Greywacke and clayslate are the predominant rocks; but granite occurs extensively in boulders, and is used for building. Veins of lead ore, varying in thickness from 2 to 5 feet, occur on the estates of Machermore and Kirouchtree. Those of Machermore were once a source of considerable wealth; they gave rise to a populous village, occupied solely by miners; they were wrought with great earnestness; but at length the veins became greatly exhausted, and since 1839 they have been wrought only to a very trivial extent. A standing-stone and some cairns occur on a plain below Kirouchtree-house, and are believed to be memorials of some ancient battle. The glen of Trool was the scene of a skirmish between the troopers and the Covenanters on a winter Sabbath morning of 1685. The ruins of the castle of Garlies, a building of unknown antiquity, the ancient seat of the Earls of Galloway, giving to them their title of Lord Garlies, are situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village of Minnigaff. Three moat hills, seats of feudal jurisprudence, are situated respectively in the vicinity of Minnigaff village, in the vale of the Pilnour, and on a sequestered spot on Bardrachurd-moor. Various tumuli occur among the hills; and some of them have been opened, and found to contain human bones and pieces of weapons. There are in the parish two grain mills, a tan-work, and a small woollen manufactory. The Pilnour is navigable for a short distance; and there is a small quay at Pilnour-bridge, where vessels of 60 tons may load and discharge. The parish is traversed across its south-east end by the road from Dumfries to Portpatrick. The village of Minnigaff stands on a low piece of ground, at the confluence of the Penkill and the Cree, sufficiently near Newton-Stewart to be a sort of suburb of that town. It is a place of some antiquity, and had weekly markets, and was occasionally the meeting-place of the synod of Galloway, long before Newton-Stewart existed. But it is now a very poor place, containing little more than a dozen houses. Even the little village of Cree-bridge, situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile below it, has eclipsed it. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,855; in 1861, 1,804. Houses, 364.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £269 3s. 9d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated tithes, £48 7s. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with £28 fees, and £6 other emoluments. The parish church stands at the confluence of the Penkill and the Cree, overlooking the village of Minnigaff, and is a beautiful Gothic building, with an elegant tower. It was built in 1836, and contains 850 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Bargrennan, built in 1839, and containing 207 sittings. There are a subscription school at Bargrennan, and a school, built chiefly by Lady H. Maxwell and Mrs. Stewart, in the mines district. Dr. Alexander Murray, the celebrated linguist, was a native of Minnigaff; and General Sir William Stewart, one of the peninsular heroes, resided several years in it, and lies buried in its churchyard. The name Minnigaff was written, in several monuments of the 13th and 14th centuries, Monygove; and alludes, in its Erse or Gaelic origin, to the stony moorland which prevails among the hills. The church was a free parsonage at the commencement of the 13th century, as 'the parson of Monygove' then witnessed a charter of John, bishop of Galloway; but it was afterwards given to the monks of Tongueland, and it followed the fates of their property both before and after the Reformation. There were anciently in the parish two chapels subordinate to the mother-church.

MINNISHANT, a post-office station subordinate to Maybole, Ayrshire.

MINNOCK (THE). See MINNICK (THE).

MINNONIE-BURN, a brook, draining part of the parish of Gamrie in Banffshire, and part of the parish of King Edward in Aberdeenshire, south-westward to the Deveron.

MINNYHIVE. See MINNIEHIVE.

MINSH (THE). See MINCH (THE).

MINTLAW, a post-office village in the parish of Longside, Aberdeenshire. It stands on the west border of the parish, at the intersection of the road from Peterhead to Banff with the road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Peterhead. It was founded during the first quarter of the present century, and had encouraging prospect of increase; but it soon became stationary. Here are a parochial school, and an endowed female school. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after the 25th of February, on the Tuesday after the 14th of April, on the Tuesday after the 14th of June, on the Tuesday after the 25th of August, on the Tuesday after the 7th of October, and on the Tuesday after the 14th of December. Population, 240.

MINTO, a parish, containing the villages of Minto and Hassendean, in Roxburghshire. Its post-town is Denholm, adjacent to its south-eastern border. It is bounded by Lilliesleaf, Ancrum, Bedrule, Cavers, Wilton, and a detached part of Selkirkshire. Its length eastward is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is 3 miles. The river Teviot, flowing over numerous fords, along a pebbly bed, and between banks singularly varied and highly picturesque, runs, for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, generally along the southern and south-eastern boundary, but over this distance intersects on the side of Minto some small portions of Cavers. Except for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in the extreme west, where the land rises abruptly up in a bold, sylvan, beautiful bank, a belt of haugh-ground about 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong broad, lies along the margin of the stream. Flanking all the haugh except its east end, there is either a steep bank or a rapid swell; behind both of which the surface, excepting at two places where it is depressed into dells, and at two others where it towers aloft into hills, rises with a slow and almost regular gradient away to the northern boundary. The westerly dell is the romantic HASSENDEAN: which see. The easterly dell combines the beauties of a noble demesne, the picturesque varieties of the lake, the cascade, and the purling stream, the wooded glen and the dark ravine, and is altogether a home of romance. Near its head a high river thrown across it produces both a fine little sheet of water above, and a bold freakish waterfall below. A smooth green bank rises slowly up from the edge of the artificial lake, and bears aloft the elegant and noble pile of Minto-house, which, while embowered in a profusion of wood, commands gorgeous vista-views athwart the vale of the Teviot. Below the fall the dell becomes less ornate, and subsides into its natural wildness, but continues till near the Teviot to be delightfully fascinating. A furrow depression in the ground, nowhere deep enough to be even a mimic glen, brings down a pretty streamlet at mid-distance between the dells, and discharges its watery freight across the haugh, directly opposite the bold beautiful bank which screens the village of Denholm from the Teviot. A mile west and north-west by west of Minto-house, rise the two hills of Minto, based on a considerably elevated table-land, and shooting up to an altitude of about 870 feet above sea-level. They are regularly ascending, green, broad-shouldered, elevations, and figure conspicuously from almost every point of view in one of the richest landscapes

of Teviotdale. Somewhat continuous with the hills, but after an intervening depression, runs eastward behind Minto-house, a broad hilly ridge, becoming bold and towering as it approaches the Teviot; and when near that stream, it breaks almost sheer down in the romantic assemblage of cliffs called Minto crags. The cliffs are a vast mass of trap-rock; and they soar into different points, from various platforms in their ascent, and attain an elevation above sea-level of 721 feet. Along their base are strewn huge blocks, detached from the beetling precipices; over their rugged ledgy face are scattered growths of herbage and ivy; and partly on their skirts, partly on their summits, are massive clumps of plantation. A ruin, of small size but considerable strength, called Fatlips castle, the remnant of an ancient border fortalice, stands on their summit, and is supposed to have belonged to Turnbull of Barnhills, a border freebooter of great note; and a small platform, on a projection of the crags a little below the summit, commanding an unobstructed view of the surrounding country, popularly bears the name of Barnhill's bed, and is supposed to have been used by the freebooter as a place of outlook. "The view from the crags is highly diversified and beautiful. The windings of 'the silver Teviot,' through a pleasing vale, sometimes contracted, and again expanding, can be traced above and below for many a mile, the prospect on the one hand being terminated by the fine outline of the Liddesdale hills, along with those on the confines of Dumfries-shire, and in the opposite direction by the smoother and more rounded forms of the Cheviots. Rubberslaw, the highest hill in this vicinity, rises immediately in front, with Denholmdale, celebrated by Leyden, on the right, and the narrow bed of the Rule on the left; while behind, to the north, are distinctly seen the Eildon hills, the Black-hill, Cowdenknowes, and more remotely Smailholm-tower, Hume-castle, and the low, dark skyline of the Lammermoors." Sir Walter Scott, in the following lines, has finely associated the grandeur of this view with the antiquarian associations of the place:—

"On Minto-crags the moonbeams glint,
Where Barnhill hewed his bed of flint;
Who flung his outlawed limbs to rest,
Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
'Mid cliffs from whence his eagle eye
For many a league his prey could spy.
Cliffs doubling on their echoes borne,
The terrors of the robber's horn,—
Cliffs which for many a later year,
The warbling Doric reed shall hear,
When some sad swain shall teach the grove,
Ambition is no cure for love."

The landowners of the parish are the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Minto, Scott of Teviotbank, and Dickson of Hassendean. Teviotbank-house, situated on the bank behind the haugh-ground, three furlongs east of Hassendean, is a modern mansion in the old English style, from an elegant design by Burn, and forms a marked and pleasing feature in the general landscape. The village of Minto, situated midway on the swell toward the base of the hills, nearly three furlongs west of Minto-house, and about a mile north-north-west of Denholm, is a pleasant assemblage of about twenty neat cottages, commanding much of the Teviotdale part of the prospect seen from Minto-crags. The parochial school here is a large, neat building; and the parish church, a few yards to the west, is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a quadrangular, pinnacled tower. The manse, half-a-mile to the south, on lower ground, washed by the central brook of the parish, is in the style of a Tuscan villa, and exhibits kindred taste to that which gently and joyously luxuriates over most of the objects and surface of this interesting district.

About 800 acres of the parochial area are under plantation; about 1,500 acres are in pasture; and little more than 800 own the dominion of the plough. The soil toward the Teviot is a light loam; and farther north it is a strong clay lying upon till. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1838 was £9,689. The real rental in the same year was about £3,220. The value of assessed property in 1864 was £4,667 13s. The parish is traversed by the Hawick railway, and has a station on it at Hassendean. Population in 1831, 481; in 1861, 430. Houses, 82.

This parish is in the presbytery of Jedburgh, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. Patron, the Earl of Minto. Stipend, £224 8s. 9d; glebe, £40. Unappropriated teinds, £268 5s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £70, with £25 fees, and £10 10s. other emoluments. The parish church was built about 25 years ago, and contains 360 sittings. The present parish of Minto comprehends the ancient parish of Minto, which was a rectory, and part of the ancient parish of Hassendean. The original barony of Minto, however, appears to have been more extensive than even the present parish of Minto, and of course much more extensive than the ante-Reformation parish; for Robert Bruce granted to William Barbitonsoris two parts of the lands of 'Kirkborthwic,' and three parts of 'the miln thereof,' 'infra baroniam de Minthou;' and Kirkborthwick is about 9 miles west-south-west from Minto. The noble family of Elliot, whose title of Earl is taken from the parish, and whose history has deeply entwined its name in the chaplets of modern renown, came into possession of the ascendant portion of its lands only at the recent period of the Union. "On the 30th of April, 1706, Sir Gilbert Elliot obtained a grant of the barony of Minto, in Roxburghshire, with the patronage of the church, the tithes, and with the manse and glebe of Minto, and also a grant of the barony of Headshaw, with the patronage of the church of Ashkirk, and the tithes thereof." Sir Gilbert—a son of Gawin Elliot of Midlem mill, and a grandson of Gilbert Elliot of Stobbs, called "Gibbie wi' the gowden garters," and of Margaret Scott of Harden, commonly called 'Maggy Fendy'—acted a stirring part in the wars of the Covenanters, under the last of the reigning Stuarts, and narrowly escaped destruction for his enthusiastic attachment to the cause of Presbyterianism and religious liberty; he was one of the Scottish deputation to the prince of Orange to adjust measures for giving him the British crown; he was appointed clerk to the privy council at the Revolution, was made a baronet in 1700, got a seat in the College-of-justice under the title of Lord Minto in 1705, and died in 1718, at the age of 67. Sir Gilbert Elliot, the second of the name, and the son of the first, was also a member of the College-of-justice, and became successively a Lord-of session, a Lord-of justiciary, and Lord-justice-clerk; and, with the aid of one of his sisters, made a singular escape from an enraged party of Jacobites, during the last rebellion, by hiding himself among Minto-crags. The sister who, on this occasion, played the heroine, was Miss Jane Elliot, the authoress of one of the three exquisite lyrics known in Scottish song under the common name of 'The Flowers of the Forest.' The third Sir Gilbert Elliot sat in parliament, first for Selkirkshire, and next for Roxburghshire, and became Treasurer of the navy; and he wrote the fine pastoral,

"My sheep I've forsaken, and left my sheep-hook,
And all the gay haunts of my youth I've forsook,"

inserted in the note on Minto-crags in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' The fourth Sir Gilbert, figuring from the commencement till nearly the close of the wars with France, filled the offices successively of

Governor of Toulon, Viceroy of Corsica, Minister plenipotentiary at Vienna, President of the Board of control, and Governor-general of India; and was raised, in 1797, to the peerage under the title of Baron Minto, and, in 1812, received the additional dignities of Viscount Melgund and Earl of Minto. His son, the present Earl, succeeded to the family estates in 1814, married, in 1806, the daughter of Patrick Brydone, Esq., author of the well-known 'Tour in Sicily,' sat early in parliament, and rose to the offices successively of Minister-plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

MIOBLE (THE), a brook of considerable volume, flowing into Loch-Morar, in the parish of Ardnarmurchan, Argyleshire.

MIRACLE. See **MARTLE**.

MIRES-HILL. See **EAGLESHAM**.

MIRAN (THE). See **FORTINGAL**.

MISERY (MOUNT). See **KILMARONOCK**.

MISTY-LAW. See **LOCHWINNOCH**.

MIULIE (LOCH), a small lake near the head of Glenstrathfarrar, in the north-west extremity of Inverness-shire. An islet on its bosom was the retreat of Lord Lovat after the ruinous defeat at Culloden; and the summit of an adjacent mountain was his post when helplessly surveying the conflagration of his mansion, and of the houses of his clansmen.

MOAN (LOCH). See **MINNIGAFF**.

MOAR (FALL OF). See **LYON (THE)**.

MOAT-BURN, a brook running north-eastward to the Tweed, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire.

MOCHERMORE. See **MINNIGAFF**.

MOCHRUM, a parish, containing the post-office village of Port-William, also the villages of Eldrig and Kirk of Mochrum, on the southern coast of Wigtonshire. It lies along the upper part of the east side of Luce-bay, and is bounded elsewhere by the parishes of Old Luce, Kirkcowan, Kirkinner, and Glasserton. Its length south-south-eastward is 12 miles; and its greatest breadth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The extent of coast is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. For a mile from the north-west extremity, it forms a steep rocky hill overhanging the sea, altogether inaccessible by boats, but traversed along the brink by a road which was constructed by the filling up of deep caves and the removing of vast rocky blocks; and hence, to the south-east extremity, it is a stripe of flat smooth gravel beach 50 yards in mean breadth, flanked by a bold and precipitous bank, which, for the most part, forbids access from the sea, but, in several places, is cleft by creeks and tiny bays. Though there are several landing places for small boats, the only harbour or accessible point for sailing craft is at Port-William. Numerous independent brooks run westward to the shore; but most of them rise within mid-breadth of the parish, and the longest has a course of only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Port-William bay. White-loch, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long and 3 or 4 furlongs broad, lies in the south-east corner, encinctured with wood, and overlooked by Monreith-house, the elegant and commodious seat of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. On its banks, near the modern mansion, stands the old family castle of the Maxwells, amidst a clump of lofty trees; and in the vicinity are vantage-grounds which command an extensive view away to the mountains of Mourne in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the hills of Cumberland. Near the north-west end of the parish, amidst a wide tract of moorland, lies a cluster of six lakes. Two of them, Mochrum-loch and Castle-loch, have each several islets, and measure upwards of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile by half-a-mile; and these, with the other four, which are much smaller, send off their superfluous waters

in one stream, forming **MALZIE-WATER**: which see. At the north end of Mochrum-loch, and south of the smaller lakes, stands an ancient tower or castle, called the Old Place of Mochrum, which, seen from a little distance, has a curious appearance, looking, amidst the lakes, almost like a large ship at sea. The general surface of the parish is of the broken character which prevails in Wigtonshire, neither level nor mountainous, its flat grounds very limited, and its hills of no great elevation. Large tracts, at both ends of the parish, consist chiefly of rocky eminences and mossy swamps, bleak and barren in their general aspect, and thinly interspersed with small patches of good dry arable land. The soil, for several miles along Luce-bay, is, for the most part, either a fine light or a strong deep loam, exceedingly fertile; and, towards the centre of the parish, it gradually becomes thin and stony. Only about 200 acres are under plantation. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £12,250. The parish lies midway between the towns of Wigton and Whithorn on the east, and the village of Glenluce on the west, and is traversed by the roads from both the towns through Glenluce to Stranraer. The village of Kirk of Mochrum is a small place, with upwards of 120 inhabitants, in the south-east district of the parish, on the road from Whithorn to Glenluce, 2 miles north of Port-William. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,105; in 1861, 2,694. Houses, 462.

This parish is in the presbytery of Wigton, and synod of Galloway. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £160 0s. 4d.; glebe, £30. Unappropriated tithes, £2 6s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with £16 fees, and £4 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1794, and enlarged in 1832, and contains 700 sittings. There is an United Presbyterian church at Port-William. There are four non-parochial schools. Mochrum was anciently a vicarage of the canons of Whithorn. In 1606 the church was granted, along with other property which had belonged to the canons, to the bishop of Galloway; in 1641 it was transferred to the university of Glasgow; in 1661 it was restored to the Bishop of Galloway; and, at the final abolition of Episcopacy, it reverted to the Crown. A chapel anciently stood near the old castle of Merton. Another chapel, dedicated to St. Finnan, and called Chapel-Finnan, or Chapel-Fingan, stood on the coast under the cliff. Its ruins figure in an account of Galloway, written in 1684, yet are still extant. The lands of Mochrum were given, in 1368, to Thomas Dunbar, second son of Patrick, Earl of March. The Dunbars, who descended from him, took title from Mochrum, had their seat at the old place of Mochrum, and figured somewhat distinguishedly as a family. Cadets of the house founded the families of Dunbar of Clugston and Dunbar of Baldoon, the latter now represented by the Earl of Selkirk. Gavin Dunbar, son of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, became prior of Whithorn about the year 1504. was afterwards made preceptor to James V., and became, in 1522, Archbishop of Glasgow,—in 1526, Lord-chancellor of Scotland,—and in 1536, one of the Lords of Regency during the King's visit to France. The family was raised to the baronetage in 1694, and is now represented by Sir William Dunbar, Bart. The Maxwells of Monreith settled in the parish in the early part of the 17th century. John Maxwell, younger of Monreith, acted a distinguished and military part among the Covenanters, stood high in fame among their leaders, and made narrow escapes from martyrdom in their cause. Another celebrated and recently deceased offshoot of the family was Sir Murray Maxwell, commander of the Alceste in the Amherst embassy to China, aide-de-camp to William IV.,

and, at his death, under appointment to the governorship of Prince Edward's Island.

MOCHRUM, Ayrshire. See KIRKOSWALD.

MOFFAT, a parish partly in Lanarkshire, but chiefly in Dumfries-shire. The Dumfries-shire part projects northward from the adjacent regions of the county, forms the northern extremity of the district of Annandale, and contains the post-town of Moffat. The parish is bounded by Tweedsmuir, Megget, Ettrick, Eskdalemuir, Hutton, Wamphray, Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and Crawford. Its length eastward is about 15 miles; and its greatest breadth is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. For 24 miles along the west, north, and east, the boundary-line is formed by the highest summits or water-shedding line of the southern alps of Scotland, which attain here their highest altitude, and send off hence their long broad spur across the counties of Peebles and Selkirk toward the Lammermoors. Evan-water cuts a gorge in the north-west through this mountain-barrier; and coming down from Crawford, flows $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile on the boundary between that parish and Moffat, and then rushes over a rocky and declivitous bed $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles southward through the interior to Kirkpatrick-Juxta, at Middlegill. Cloffin-burn rises in three head-streams in the extreme west, and runs 3 miles south-eastward and eastward to the Evan, at the point of its entering Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Garpel-water rises in the south-west extremity, runs nearly 2 miles along the southern boundary, and then passes away to become afterwards tributary to the Evan. The river Annan rises in the extreme north, and runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost due south, but over the last 5 miles is the boundary-line with Kirkpatrick-Juxta lying on its right bank; and while on this boundary, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile before ceasing to touch Moffat, it receives at one point Evan-water on its right bank, and Moffat-water on its left. A number of small local independent streams join it in Moffat, all, except one, on its left bank; the most considerable being Granton, Well, and Frenchland burns, respectively $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and 3 miles long. Moffat-water rises in the extreme north-east, and runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost direct south-west to the Annan; augmented in its progress by numerous mountain rills. LOCH-SKENE [which see] supplies the earliest of these rills on the right bank,—that in the course of which occurs the celebrated waterfall called the GREY MAE'S TAIL: which see. The courses of even the three chief streams, the Evan, the Annan, and the Moffat, are, for a long way, sheer gorges, overhung by steep and often almost inaccessible hills, admitting little more than space for excellent though hanging roads, and possessing at their upper end, even on the beds of the streams, an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level. That of the Evan nowhere in the parish expands into a vale, but continues throughout a mountain pass; that of the Moffat slowly opens into a belt of meadow and arable land; and that of the Annan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles before the river leaves the parish, and just before it reaches the town, suddenly expands into a beautiful valley of considerable breadth, the commencement of the rich strath or 'Howe' of Annandale, screened on three sides by towering uplands, and blooming athwart the surface, with luxuriant vegetation. A singularly fine scene in the gorge or glen of one of the brooks is called the Bell-craig, supposed to be a corruption of Belled-craig, the provincial pronunciation of Bald-craig.

About 3,800 acres of the whole area of the parish are in tillage; about 450 are under wood; and upwards of 34,000 are waste or pastoral. The soil in the valley ground is alluvium; on the lower declivities of the hills, it is a light dry gravel, in most places tolerably deep and fertile; and on the higher

grounds, it produces grass and heath, and rarely yields to the predominance of moss. The mountains on the boundary include HARTFELL, which we have separately noticed, and about one-half of those mentioned in the article DUMFRIES-SHIRE, as forming the northern screen of the county. The heights along Moffat-water vie in elevation with those along the boundary; so that one-half, or upwards, of the parish is occupied with the loftiest Scottish mountains south of the Forth and Clyde. Nearly all the heights are curved and regular in outline, broad in their summits, and clothed with vegetation on their surface. Saddleback, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of Hartfell, is a curious exception, being so narrow at the top that a person may bestride it, and sit as on a saddle, and see two beautiful streamlets trickling away from its opposite bases. The eagle, anciently a multitudinous inhabitant of the Moffat alps, now rarely meets the eye of an observer of the cloud-capped landscape. Nearly one-half of the parish belongs to Johnstone of Annandale, and the rest is distributed among ten or twelve principal landowners, besides a number of smaller ones. The estimated yearly value of the raw produce in 1834 was £16,105. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £13,251. The real rental in 1855 was £13,311. Vestiges still exist in this parish of the Roman road which passed up Annandale, and is noticed in our article on Dumfries-shire. In its vicinity are traces of some large Roman encampments. Three miles south-east of the town are vestiges of a British encampment. Near the road from the town to Moffat-well, is a high conical mound, anciently surrounded with a deep ditch, and now enclosed and planted, and appearing a beautiful object from the road; and a few hundred yards west of it is another and smaller mound. A mile east of the Roman road, in a deep sequestered glen, are two artificial excavations in freestone rock, capacious enough to accommodate a number of cattle. In various localities are ruins of peel-houses and old towers, built with sea-shell mortar. A curious locality, also, is noticed in our article on ERICKSTANE BRAE. The wild wilderness along the upper part of Moffat-water is the scene of many a stirring tradition respecting the gatherings and hidings of the persecuted Covenanters, and their narrow escapes from the bloodhound pursuit of Claverhouse and his dragoons. The gorge of the stream seems to have been regarded as a defensible pass; while deep seclusions among the towering mountains behind were treated as places of ensconcement and elusion from pertinacious pursuit. On an eminence, which commands the convergent ravines of Moffat-water and Loch-Skene burn, there are vestiges of a rude battery thrown up to defend the country toward the north-east; and another eminence on which parties were stationed to note to the congregations assembled in the ravines the approach of danger, is still called the Watch-hill. The parish is traversed by turnpikes leading northward respectively toward Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Selkirk, along the vales and gorges of the three principal streams; and is traversed also, up Evan-water, by the Caledonian railway, but has access to that railway only at Beattock station, within Kirkpatrick-Juxta, 2 miles from the town of Moffat. Population of the Dumfries-shire part of the parish in 1861, 2,206. Houses, 438. Population of the entire parish in 1831, 2,221; in 1861, 2,232. Houses, 442.

This parish is in the presbytery of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries. Patron, Johnstone of Annandale. Stipend, £279 10s. 10d.; glebe, £35. Unappropriated tithes, £222 16s. 8d. The parish church was built about the year 1790, and contains 1,000 sittings. There is a Free church, with an

attendance of 530; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £346 8s. 4d. An United Presbyterian church, in lieu of a previous one, was built in 1862-3; is in the middle pointed style; and comprises nave, aisles, and a tower and spire. The parochial school and an old endowed school, were, in 1834, united under a master and an usher. The emoluments at present belonging to the parish school are £35, with fees. There are a boarding-school and five other non-parochial schools. The ancient church of Moffat was one of the churches of Annandale transferred, in 1174, by Robert de Bruce to the bishop of Glasgow; and it was afterwards constituted one of the prebends of the see. A chapel anciently stood between the Annan and the Evan at a place still called Chapel.

Moffat has been called the Cheltenham of Scotland, and is more distinguished for its medicinal waters than any place north of the Sark and the Tweed. The wells are three. Two of them, called the Hartfell-spa and the Garpel-well, are noticed in our articles HARTFELL and GARPEL-WATER. The third, called distinctively and emphatically Moffat-well, is a strong, sulphureous water, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the town, easily accessible thence by an excellent road, which is kept scrupulously neat and trim. The well is enclosed in a plain stone edifice, in a corner of a broad green esplanade, commanding a lovely view of the pastoral valley and its hillscreens; and near it are a neat cottage for its keeper, and a lank-looking building which was formerly used as a ball-room and for public breakfasts. The water oozes out of a rock of compact greywacke, containing interspersed pyrites. A bog in the vicinity probably co-operates with the pyrites in the greywacke to afford the sulphureous impregnation. The water has an odour resembling that of Harrowgate, but is not quite so strongly sulphureous. It has a somewhat saline taste; it sparkles in the glass like champagne; and it is so remarkably volatile that it can be drank in perfection only at the fountain. No closeness of cork can prevent some of its best qualities from forsaking it in bottles. Being used as a wash, and for warm bathing, it is now conveyed to the village in pipes; but to serve its purposes as an internal medicine, it needs still to be taken at the spa. The well is coated on the sides with a yellowish grey crust of sulphur; and, when allowed to remain some days quiescent or unpumped, it becomes covered with a yellowish white film of sulphur. Chemical analyses of the water have been made at various times since 1759; and according to one made by Mr. Macadam of Glasgow in 1853, an imperial gallon of it contains '353 cubic inch of free sulphuretted hydrogen, a quantity of free and combined sulphur equal to that in 2'168 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen, 1'51 grain of sulphuret of sodium, 60'72 grains of chloride of sodium, 7'25 grains of chloride of magnesium, 10'02 grains of chloride of calcium, 3'46 grains of silicate of soda, 1'31 grain of carbonate of lime, '87 grain of carbonate of magnesia, 2'27 grains of organic matter, 1'45 grain of saline matter lost in the analysis, and traces of free silicic acid. The well was discovered, or came into notice as a spa, upwards of two centuries ago, and has ever since attracted invalids from all parts of the kingdom. Its water is pronounced a powerful remedy in all scrophulous and scorbutic cases, in affections of the lungs, in gravel, in rheumatism, and in dyspepsy, biliousness, and other complaints of the stomach and bowels; it is very light, and powerfully diuretic; and it figures in common fame as the means of achieving "most wonderful cures."

The TOWN of MOFFAT stands on the left bank of

the Annan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the influx of the Moffat and the Evan, and 2 miles north-north-east of the Beattock station of the Caledonian railway. Its distance by road is 14 miles from Elvanfoot, 16 from Lockerby, 21 from Dumfries, 50 from Edinburgh, and 54 from Glasgow; but, by railway through Beattock, it is 15 from Elvanfoot, $15\frac{1}{2}$ from Lockerby, $55\frac{1}{2}$ from Dumfries, $62\frac{1}{2}$ from Edinburgh, and $67\frac{1}{2}$ from Glasgow. Its site is a rising-ground or slight acclivity, with a southerly aspect, having an elevation of 370 feet above the level of the sea. Around it lies a beautiful prospect of the upper vale of the Annan, richly luxuriant in its fields and hedgerows, finely chequered and spotted with wood, gaily embellished with water, villa, mansion, and park, and picturesquely screened with gentle green acclivities, overlooked on the back-ground by alpine summits. Sheltering plantations climb the finely curved outlines of the Gallow-hill immediately on the north, stretch away in a little sheet of forest on the west and the south, and give all the environs both a warm and an adorned appearance. The spire of the church appears, when viewed in some directions, to rise elegantly from the midst of an extensive grove. Nor does the town stand well with regard merely to its immediate neighbourhood, but, being situated at the head of the luscious valley which stretches away in an expanding stripe 25 miles to the Solway frith, at the entrance of three grand inlets to the deepest wildernesses and most tremendous chasms of the southern Highlands, and only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Erickstane-brae-head, whence issue streams that run from the highest ground in the south of Scotland, east, west, and south to the Atlantic, the German, and the Irish seas, it commands from its own site, and from vantage-grounds in its vicinity, many most picturesque blendings and groupings of Highland and Lowland scenery, and probably yields to no watering-place in the world for mingled grandeur and beauty of position. In itself, too, it is a pretty, tidy, smiling town, with modest and yet dressy attractions to the gay loungeur and the fashionable invalid. Its principal street stretches north and south down the slow declination of the rising ground; is spacious, handsomely edified, exceedingly smooth and clean, dry within an hour after the heaviest rains, and altogether so disposed as to form a most agreeable promenade for both inhabitants and strangers; and was, some years ago, so much widened in its central parts as to form there a Place or large oblong square. In the middle of the street is a cistern for public use, affording a copious supply of the purest spring-water, fetched in leaden pipes beneath the bed of the Annan, from the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta. An elegant set of baths was erected in 1827 on a superior plan, with a large apartment to serve as both a public reading-room and an assembly-room. The front of this edifice is adorned with a Doric portico; and it adjoins the principal inn, the Annandale Arms. There is likewise a large private hotel. Connected with the baths are a billiard-room and a bowling-green,—the latter enveloped in a shrubbery. The meal-house and market-house are commodious buildings. Most of the private houses are new or recent, nearly all the town having been either formed or rebuilt within the last fifty years; and a large proportion of the houses are fitted up as private lodgings for the use of visitors. The common building material is a bluish coloured greywacke, which is faced in the masonry with white sandstone; and this gives the houses a pleasant appearance, which is further aided, in many cases, by climbing rose-bushes or trellised plants. The town has a large public library, a trades' reading-room and library,

and offices of the Union Bank, the Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company's Bank. The shops are generally of a superior kind, affording a ready supply both of ordinary wants, and of many luxuries. A regular market is held once a-week; and fairs are held on the third Friday of March, old style, on the 29th day of July, and on the 20th of October, or the Tuesday after. An omnibus, in communication with the railway trains, runs regularly between the town and Beattock. Justice of peace courts and sheriff small debt courts are regularly held in Moffat; and the public peace of the town is well preserved. The population, according to the census, in 1841 was 1,413, and in 1861, was 1,462; but these figures do not show what the population was in the summer months.

The climate of Moffat is so mild and healthy as to attract invalids and occasional residents whose cases do not require any use of the spas. Showers approaching it from any point over three-fourths of the compass, and threatening to discharge themselves on the vale, are very frequently drawn down to exhaustion by the vast mountain-screen in the vicinity. The lands which environ the town are so gravelly and irrelative that moisture, when it falls, very speedily disappears, and gives no aid either to morassy stagnation in the fields, or to a bemiring of the public roads. "Typhus," says the reverend statist in the New Account, "has often prevailed in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carlisle, and other cities when there was no such distemper in Moffat. Providence averted even the cholera, though severe in Glasgow, and especially in Dumfries, with which there was daily intercourse, only two or three doubtful cases having occurred, and among strangers affected before they reached Moffat. If the climate be the cause of any local distempers, the writer has never heard of it, nor the medical friends he has consulted on the point." All the public thoroughfares leading from the town are safe, easy, and pleasant; bridges on the roads are good; public promenades and strolling-grounds have a trimmed and inviting aspect; and nuisances of every description are prevented. All the antiquities, curiosities, and remarkable scenes noticed in our account of the parish, and in the articles HARTEFELL, GREY MARE'S TAIL, and LOCH-SKENE, are accessible to parties in quest of recreation, and form a pleasing variety of resource for the rambler and the man of taste. A thousand localities easily reached will richly gratify the botanist, the mineralogist, and the general student of natural history. Craigieburnwood, and the moat on Coats-hill, opposite Earl Randolph's tower, offer fine retreats for picnic parties. Queensberryhill, whose summit commands a clear view of a vast and very gorgeous panorama, is accessible to the lover of landscape who begins to get strength at the wells. Even the glowing lakes, and 'dowy dens,' and verdant braes of Yarrow, with the tower of Dryhope, the birth-place of Mary Scott, are not altogether beyond reach.

Moffat is historically associated with only one event of note. In the year 1333, while Scotland lay bleeding and ignominiously enthralled at the feet of usurpation, Sir Archibald Douglas, at the head of 1,000 horsemen, marched down by night upon the town, surprised and defeated the forces of Edward Baliol, slew or captured various distinguished English officers and near relatives of the vassal-king of Scotland, and obliged the mocker and usurper of royalty to run a race of dispersion and flight to the Solway. Among eminent persons connected in any way with Moffat, were Bishop Whiteford of Brechin, who was a landed proprietor in the parish in the reign of Charles I., and whose daughter, the

wife of James Johnstone of Corehead, is said to have been the discoverer of the medicinal properties of Moffat-well,—Dr. Moffat, an eccentric but talented native, an object of some personal notice by Cromwell, and the author of a Treatise on Dietetics,—the good James Earl of Hopetoun, whose family inherited the Johnstone property in the parish, and who himself occasionally resided at Moffat-house,—the Rev. Dr. Walker, translated from the pastorate of the parish to the Natural History chair of Edinburgh,—Mr. Macadam, the famous roadmaker, who died at the town in 1836, in the 81st year of his age,—and Dr. David Welsh, the Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Edinburgh, who was a native of the parish.

MOFFAT WATER. See MOFFAT.

MOIDART. See MOYDART.

MOIN (THE), a mountainously moorish tract of country, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire. It lies partly in the parish of Durness, and partly in that of Tongue; extends due southward from the coast at Whitenhead; and measures about 12 miles by 4½. Its elevation, a very brief way from the shore, is upwards of 1,300 feet; and, though variegated by several ranges of bold rugged heights, it continues somewhat uniform, and bears aloft a broad expanse of bog, till, at the southern extremity, it shoots grandly up in the alpine height of BEN-HORE: which see. The passage of this wild tract, lying directly in the way between Tongue and Eriboll, or between east and west of the extreme north of the continent, was formerly the laborious work of an entire day; but, in consequence of the construction of the new line of road, at the late Duke of Sutherland's expense, along the coast, it is now the easy and comfortable task of a single hour.

MOLL, an ancient parish, now comprehended in Morebottle, on the eastern border of Roxburghshire. It comprises the upper part of the basin of Bowmont-water, adjacent to the English border, 12 miles south-south-east of Kelso. The church and village of Moll stood upon the Bowmont; and there is even now, on the banks of that mountain-stream, a hamlet, commonly known by the corrupted name of Mowhaugh; and a little lower may be seen the ruins of Mow-kirk.

MOLLENBURN, a village in the parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire. It stands at the south-east extremity of the parish, on the road from Glasgow to Stirling. It is advantageously situated for wood, water, and building material, and might easily admit of improvement and extension. It has a good school. Population, 202.

MOLLINDINAR BURN. See GLASGOW.

MOLLMONT. See GALSTON.

MON-, a prefix in numerous Celtic names of places in Scotland. It is an abbreviation of monah, which signifies 'a moor' or 'an upland moss.' But, in some instances, the particular moor which it originally designated has been either reclaimed or greatly modified by modern cultivation; as in the instance of Monifieth, signifying 'the moor of the stag,'—and in the instance of Monikie, signifying 'the moor of mist.' The proper form of the prefix, in some names, though originally written Mon, has been changed by usage into Min or Minni or Men; as in the case of Minnigaff, originally written Monygoff, and signifying 'the black moor,'—and in the case of Menmuir, originally written Monmore, and signifying 'the great moor.'

MONADHLEADH MOUNTAINS, a range of lofty and rugged heights, extending from south-west to north-east, in a line parallel to the Glenmore-nan-Albin, and occupying the central districts of the southern division of Inverness-shire. They

rest on a high base or table-land of dreary heathly moor; and are comparatively flowing in their outlines, unbroken in their declivities, and free from abruptness or jaggedness of aspect. They embosom extensive glens where great herds of black cattle feed, and send down slopes where large flocks of sheep are pastured; yet they contain irksome solitudes, vast and dreary wastes, which are abandoned to the grouse and the ptarmigan, the roe and the red deer. In their upper or south-west district they contain the sources of the chief head-streams of the Spey, the Dulnain, the Findhorn, and the Nairn; and, in their lower district, they chiefly divide Strathdearn, or the vale of the Findhorn, on the north-west, from the upper vale of the Spey on the south-east. The mountains consist principally of granite and quartz rock.

MONAEBURGH. See KILSYTH.

MONAHOUDIE. See KNOCKANDO.

MONALTRIE. See BRAEMAR and GLENMUCK.

MONANCE (Str.). See ABERCROMBIE.

MONAR (Loch), an alpine lake at the head of Glen-Strathfarrar, on the mutual border of Inverness-shire and Ross-shire. It is about 7 miles long, and occupies a wild hollow a little to the north of the mountain Scour-nalapich, which is nearly as high as Ben-Nevis, and soars aloft in a beautiful peak. The shores of the lake are savage, yet picturesque; and at the east end, where the lake contracts to a narrow, winding strait, there are remnants of an ancient pine forest. At the foot of the lake stands Monar-house; and there the carriage-road up Glen-Strathfarrar terminates.

MONBODDO. See FORDOUN.

MONCRIEFF, or MORDUN, a hill in the parish of Perth, immediately north of the Bridge-of-Earn, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the city of Perth. It forms the connecting link between the Ochil and the Sidlaw ranges, except as these are cloven asunder by the Earn and the Tay; and it has an altitude above sea-level of 756 feet. It consists chiefly of compact trap or greenstone, displaying on the south side a columnar formation; but contains, near its western extremity, some patches of conglomerate. A considerable part of it is under cultivation, and its heights are richly wooded, but have here and there bold protrusions of rock. The road from Bridge-of-Earn to Perth passes over its west shoulder, at the height of 182 feet. The summit of the hill, or even the highest part of the road upon its shoulder, commands one of the most gorgeous prospects in Scotland, comprising Strathearn, the Carse of Gowrie, some grand sweeps of the Tay, the hill of Kinnoull, the city of Perth, a profusion of mansions, woods, and parks, and, away in the far distance, the frontier ranges of the Grampians. A stranger, ascending the hill from the south, sees none or very little of this prospect till he approaches the summit, when the whole of it bursts at once upon his view, so that the effect of its own surpassing brilliance is considerably heightened by the suddenness of its revelation. The invading legions of the Roman army, on reaching this spot, were so enraptured with the sight, supposing it to resemble the then gorgeous environs of Rome, that they exclaimed,—"Ecce Tiber, ecce Campus Martius,"—"Behold the Tiber, behold the Field of Mars!" Here also Queen Victoria, when on her first progress to the Highlands, made a pause to look round on the splendid panorama, and appeared to be highly charmed with the scene.

MONCURIE. See INCHTURE.

MONEDIE, a parish in the Glenalmond district of Perthshire. Its post-town is Perth, 4 miles to the south-south-east. It is bounded by Auchter-

gaven, Redgorton, Methven, and Logiealmond. Its length and breadth are each about 2 miles. Its surface is but slightly diversified, comprising no hills, but only rising grounds, which run northward and southward from the banks of the Shochie. On the low flat parts, the soil is partly a light loam, and partly of a gravelly character, superincumbent in both cases on dry, hard, deep gravel; on the parts of the rising-grounds adjacent to the river, it is a rich loam, on a strong deep clay; and in the parts of the rising-grounds more distant from the river, it is a cold wet till, naturally of moorish character, covered with dwarf heath. About 2,718 imperial acres are in tillage; about 771 are in pasture; and probably 400 are under wood. The landowners are the Duke of Athole and the Earl of Mansfield. The average rent of the arable land is about £1 10s. per acre. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £4,330 16s. The eastern extremity of the parish is adjacent to the Luncarty station of the Scottish Midland railway; and the interior is traversed by a road leading up to Logiealmond and Glenshee. Population in 1831, 300; in 1861, 252. Houses, 54.

This parish is in the presbytery of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, the Earl of Mansfield. Stipend, £215 19s. 11d.; glebe, £14. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £10 fees, and £5 16s. other emoluments. The parish church was built about the year 1817, and contains 460 sittings. The parish was, previous to the Reformation, a free parsonage and a prebend of Dunkeld. Alexander Myln, the prebendary of it, toward the close of the 15th century, wrote a work, entitled 'Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld,' which has recently been reprinted in the Transactions of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth. The parish, after the Reformation and till about 1760, belonged to the presbytery of Dunkeld.

MONESS-BURN, a brook, about 7 miles in length of course, flowing north-eastward, along the boundary between the parishes of Dull and Logierait, and through the village of Aberfeldy, to the river Tay, in Perthshire. It is famous for three cascades, and for the wooded ravine in which these occur, which were celebrated by the muse of Burns, and characterized by Pennant as an "epitome of everything that can be admired in waterfalls." The lowest and finest of the falls is about a mile from Aberfeldy, and the uppermost about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The dell appears to be from 200 to 300 feet deep, and is so very narrow that the trees on its opposite sides almost meet each other's branches; and romantic walks have been formed through it, and seats erected, for the use and convenience of visitors. The approach to the falls is from Aberfeldy, and should always be made under the direction of a guide. "The burn of Moness," says a tasteful observer, "is bounded by high impending rocks, from whose chasms and crevices, fine trees and matted underwood seem to start, deepening the gloom below; while a narrow and dangerous path at their base leads you, with the effect of gradual initiatory preparation, to the cascades themselves. These form a retiring succession of brilliant gushing torrents, gradually veiled, as they recede from the eye, by the thin leafy screen of the over-arching woods, which render it one of the completest specimens of the secluded waterfall that I have ever seen."

MONFODE-BURN. See ANDROSSAN.

MONGARRY, a hamlet near the river Don, in the parish of Tullynessle, Aberdeenshire. Adjacent to it is the site of General Baillie's encampment on the night previous to the battle of Alford in 1645.

MONIAIVE. See MINNIEHIVE.

MONIFIETH, a parish, containing the villages

of Drumsturdy-moor and Barnhill, the post-office village of Monifieth, and the greater part of the post-town of Broughty-Ferry, on the southern border of Forfarshire. It is bounded by the frith of Tay, and by the parishes of Dundee, Murroes, Monikie, and Barry. Its length southward is 5 miles; and its breadth varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Dighty-water, coming in from Dundee, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, and half-a-mile southward to the frith at Milton, making several fine descents for yielding water-power to machinery. Murroes-burn traces the western boundary for a mile, and joins the Dighty at the place where that stream enters the parish. Buddon-burn comes down upon the extreme north, traces for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile the western boundary, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward across the interior, and afterwards, just before falling into the frith, runs 3 furlongs along the eastern boundary. The coast is low and sandy,—with a considerable extent of light downs, of the kind called links; and the sea is, year by year, making inroads upon it, owing to the double effect of the winds blowing away the sand and raising the tide. Behind the links, east of the Dighty, extends for a mile an almost level plain, the soil of which is at first light and sandy, but extremely fertile, and afterwards becomes a rich black loam. Behind the links, west of the mouth of the Dighty, the ground forms an elongated swell or low ridge, bold on the south, and gently sloping on the north, running westward between that stream and the frith. The rest of the parish has in general a southern exposure, and is diversified with gentle swells, and with the species of hills called laws. The soil is in general an excellent black loam, but deteriorates in quality toward the north, and eventually becomes, over a small tract, tilly and moorish. The highest ground is Drumsturdy-moor-law, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore, and supposed to rise 530 feet above sea-level. The hill is of a beautiful oval form, green over all its sides and summit, a very fine feature in the landscape, and measuring 133 yards by 66 on the superficies of its top. A charming view is obtained from it of Forfarshire to Arbroath,—the German ocean till lost in the horizon,—the frith of Tay, the bay of St. Andrews, the rich expanse of Fife, and the hills of Lothian,—the level and pleasant tract westward along the Tay, the tower and crowded harbour and picturesque landscape of 'Bonny Dundee,' part of the Carse of Gowrie, and the fine long hill-screen of the far-ranging Sidlaws. Around the summit of the hill are the broad foundations of an ancient fortress, with several large vitrified masses of sandstone and whinstone firmly compacted by fusion. A little south-west of this hill is the Gallow-hill of Ethiebeaton, said to have been the scene of summary feudal justice under the barons, who owned the grounds of Ethiebeaton, Laws, and Ornochie. About 4,574 imperial acres in the parish are under cultivation; about 926 are in pasture, chiefly links; and about 554 are under plantation. The principal landowners are Lord Panmure, Sir J. Ramsay, Bart., and Mr. Erskine of Linlathen; and there are nine others. The estimated value of raw produce in 1842 was £34,440. The value of assessed property in 1865 was £29,245 3s. 6d. The real rental in 1855 was £18,315. Grange-house, the ancient seat of the Durhams, now of Largo, occupied a pleasant site half-a-mile from the shore, and was famous for an escape of Erskine of Dun in the times of the Reformation, and for a nearly successful attempt at escape by the Marquis of Montrose when in custody on his way from Assynt to Edinburgh; but the old mansion was recently replaced by a comfortable new one. Linlathen-house is a large mansion on the banks of the Dighty; and Laws-house is a recently

constructed edifice, in a florid style of architecture, on a very commanding site, near the vitrification on Drumsturdy-moor-law. At the mouth of the Dighty is a large spinning mill, driven partly by steam; half a mile up that rivulet is an extensive bleaching work; in Broughty-Ferry is a variety of manufactories; and in the village of Monifieth are a foundry and machine work, and a cart and plough manufactory. A considerable number of the parishioners are employed in various ways, but principally in weaving, for the manufacturers of Dundee. The parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Arbroath, and by the Dundee and Arbroath railway; and it has stations on the latter at Broughty-Ferry and Monifieth, and enjoys also all the advantages of the water-communications at Broughty-Ferry. The village of Monifieth stands in the south-east corner of the parish, 3 miles north-east of Broughty-Ferry, and 7 east by north of Dundee. It stands on the face of a rising-ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ a-mile from the nearest part of the frith, and has a thriving appearance. A half yearly fair for cattle and horses used to be held in it, but has fallen away. The parish church, in its vicinity, is a plain but conspicuous building, erected in 1813; and in the burying-ground are some beautifully carved antique tomb-stones, more tasteful and ornate than usually occur in a rural cemetery. Population of the village, 308. Houses, 68. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,635; in 1861, 5,052. Houses, 903.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, Lord Panmure. Stipend, £264 12s. 8d.; glebe, £12 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £393 1s. 4d. Schoolmaster's salary, £52 10s., with £35 fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church contains 1,100 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Broughty-Ferry, built in 1826, containing 720 sittings, and under the patronage of the male communicants. There is a Free church at Monifieth, with an attendance of 400; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £154 15s. 5d. There are two Free churches at Broughty-Ferry; receipts in 1865 were, East, £2,029 12s. 1d.; West, £619 0s. 4d. There are likewise in Broughty-Ferry an United Presbyterian church and an Episcopalian chapel. There are 7 non-parochial schools,—several of them supported by endowment or extrinsic aid; and there are two parochial libraries, besides some other institutions. The ancient parish of Monifieth was a free parsonage, in the diocese of St. Andrews; and it had before the Reformation four chapels; one at Broughty-Ferry, where there is still a burying-ground,—one on the banks of the Dighty at Balmossie-mill, the foundation-stones of which were dug up near the end of last century,—one on that spot in the land of Ethiebeaton which is still called Chapel-Dokie,—and one at the village of Monifieth. Dr. David Doig, rector of the grammar school of Stirling and a writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, was a native of Monifieth.

MONIKIE, a parish, containing the villages of Craigton, Newbigging, Guildie, Bankhead, and Camustown, in the south of the maritime district of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Dundee, 9 miles to the south-west. It is bounded by Murroes, Inverarity, Guthrie, Carmylie, Panbride, Barry, and Monifieth. Its length southward is 7 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The surface is diversified by several hills. A small tract in the extreme south corner consists of sandy downs. The land for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, thence northward, is distinguished for fertility, has a southern exposure, and presents a warm and wealthy appearance. A large elongated hill or hilly ridge, called Downie, now interposes

from east to west, and sections-off a colder climate and an inferior soil lying to the north. The district behind it, comprising about two-thirds of the whole area, is at first comparatively cold and moist, yet not unproductive, and eventually becomes an extensive tract of moorland, with an elevation of about 400 feet above sea-level,—now partially reclaimed and under tillage, but chiefly covered with heath and coarse grass, and occupied as pasture ground. A deep winding ravine, traversed by a streamlet, and called Denfiend or the Fiend's den, bisects the central hilly ridge, and, at a place where its sides are precipitous, is spanned by a single arch of a strong massive bridge. On Downie-hill, surmounting a summit which commands a view of large portions of seven counties, stands the 'Live and let live testimonial,' an erection raised, in 1839, by the tenantry of the late Lord Panmure, "to perpetuate the memory of a nobleman who, through a long life, made the interests and comforts of his tenantry his sole and unwearied object." The testimonial is situated 1 mile north of the Dundee and Arbroath road, 2 miles south-west of Panmure-house, and 5½ miles north-west of Buddonness, and is now one of the most conspicuous landmarks, over a great expanse of ocean and estuary, on the east coast of Scotland. It was constructed from a design by John Henderson, Esq., of Edinburgh. It rises to the height of 105 feet from the ground; and consists of a broad lower basement of rustic-work, containing one or two small rooms,—a quadrangular upper basement, the angles of which are flanked with heavy open buttresses,—and a colossal cylindrical column rising up into a balustrade, and surmounted by an ornamental vase. A stone-pillar stands in the centre of the cylinder, and carries up to the top a lightning-conductor in its interior, and a spiral stair on its exterior. Both this object, and extensive works for supplying the town of Dundee with water, and situated about ¾ of a mile from the parish church, are attractive to visitors. Downie-hill consists chiefly of a fine trap, well-suited for both building and road-making, and containing beautiful specimens of agate, jasper, and spar; but at its west end is a quarry of excellent sandstone, which supplies an extensive district to the south. About 4,448 acres in the parish are under regular cultivation; and about 500 are under wood. The landowners are Lord Panmure, Lord Douglas, Fyff of Smithfield, Mitchell of Affleck, and Kerr of Newbigging. The real rental in 1865 was £10,901. Newbigging-house is the principal mansion. Affleck-castle is a fine specimen of the old feudal fortalice; and though now for a long time uninhabited, yet is seemingly almost entire. Hynd-castle is now but the vestige of another old keep, of smaller size, crowning an artificial mound, which must, at one time, have been surrounded by water and a morass. A tumulus called the Hair-cairn or Heir-cairn on the western border of the parish, is the only one left of several cairns which appear to have been raised there as monuments of some ancient battle. An ornamental stone pillar in the form of a cross, at Camustown, is believed to mark the spot where Camus, the Danish general, was slain and buried after the defeat of his army by Malcolm II. at Barry. The southern part of the parish is traversed by the road from Dundee to Arbroath, and by the Dundee and Arbroath railway; and has near access to the Monifieth and Barry stations of the railway. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,322; in 1861, 1,460. Houses, 288.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dundee, and synod of Angus and Mearns. Patron, the Crown. Stipend, £280 11s. 4d.; glebe, £12. Unappropriated

teinds, £144 1s. 5d. Schoolmaster's salary, £50, with about £22 fees, and £5 other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1812, and contains 921 sittings. There is a Free church at Monikie, with an attendance of about 100; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £190 19s. 11d. There is an United Presbyterian church at Newbigging, in the south-west corner of the parish. There are four non-parochial schools.

MONIMAIL, a parish, containing the post-office village of Letham, and the villages of Monimail and Easter Fernie, in the Cupar district of Fifeshire. It is bounded by Criech, Moonzie, Cupar, Cults, Collessie, Abdie, and Dunbog. Its length south-south-eastward is 6 miles; and its greatest breadth is 5 miles. The northern part of it consists of a fine range of hills, the highest of which is called Mount-hill; and the southern part, though diversified by soft and gentle undulations, is comparatively level, being a portion of the north side of the Howe of Fife. The prevailing rock in the northern district is trap, generally of a kind unfit for building; and the rocks of the southern district comprise some sandstone, and belong to the coal formation. The soil in the north is partly a mixture of decomposed trap and vegetable mould, and partly a clayey loam less fertile than the former; and that in the south is generally a light thin alluvium, superincumbent on gravel. About 3,000 acres in the parish are in tillage; about 2,000 are in pasture and parks; and about 500 are under wood. The landowners are the Earl of Leven, Hope of Rankeilour, Balfour of Fernie, Paterson of Cunoquie, and Crichton of Nether-Rankeilour. The value of raw produce was estimated in 1836 at £21,100. Assessed property in 1865, £11,480, 18s. A number of the parishioners are employed in linen-weaving. The parish has near access to stations on both forks of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. Population in 1831, 1,230; in 1861, 1,054. Houses, 238.

The castle or mansion of Fernie, one of the interesting artificial objects in the parish, has been separately noticed in our article FERNIE. The present mansion of Balgarvie, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is a modern edifice, plain and commodious; but was preceded by one which belonged to a branch of the family of Balfour, from whom were descended the Lords Balfour of Burleigh. "It is said," says Sir Robert Sibbald, "that there was here a strong castle, which was taken and levelled by Sir John Pettsworth as he was marching with the English forces to the siege of the castle of Cupar in the reign of King Robert I." Of this castle, if there ever was one here, not a vestige now remains. Over or Upper Rankeilour is a very elegant house, built by General John Hope, fourth Earl of Hope-toun; and the grounds around it are magnificently wooded. Upper Rankeilour originally formed a portion of the property of the family of Rankeilour of that ilk; but at an early period it became the property of a branch of the Sibbalds of Balgony, with whom it remained till the reign of Charles II., when it became the property of Sir Archibald Hope, grandson of the famed Sir Thomas Hope of Craig-hall. A monumental pillar, to the memory of the late Earl of Hope-toun, stands on the summit of Mounthill. It is a plain Doric column 92 feet in height, surmounted by a square capital of 15 feet. It is hollow within, and has a narrow spiral staircase by which there is an ascent to the top, whence a fine view of the vale of Stratheden, and the friths of Forth and Tay, is obtained. North of Rankeilour is the Mount, now the property of Mr. Hope, but once the residence of Sir David Lindsay, Lord Lyon-King-at-Arms, during the reign of James V. West

of Fernie is Melville-house, the seat of the Earl of Leven and Melville. The house was erected, in 1692, by George, first Earl of Melville, in the fashion then prevalent in Scotland. It is a large square building, consisting of two principal stories, and a basement and attic. Two deep projecting wings enclosed a court at the original front, the entrance to which is ornamented by winged Mercuries. The front has since been changed, and a new entrance has been made at what was formerly the back elevation. The name of Melville, as applied to the grounds around the house, is comparatively modern; for the park and enclosures include portions of the lands of Monimail, of Letham, and of Halhill. The lands of Monimail anciently belonged to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, who had a castle here, a portion of which still remains to the north of Melville-house. It was originally built by Bishop William Lamber-ton, who died in June 1328, and appears to have been enlarged and improved by Cardinal Beaton, as a head with a cardinal's cap is carved on different parts of the walls. Archbishop Hamilton resided at the castle of Monimail during a severe illness, when he was attended and cured by the famous Italian physician, Cardan. About a mile from the site of the old church is a strong spring of pure water, which is known by the name of Cardan's well; so called, says tradition, because it was by the use of this water that the physician cured the Arch-bishop.

The parish of Monimail is in the presbytery of Cupar, and synod of Fife. Patron, the Earl of Leven. Stipend, £367 14s. 9d.; glebe, £12. Unap-propriated teinds, £607 0s. 2d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £45, with about £33 fees, and other emoluments. The parish church was built in 1796, is a rather handsome building with a tower, and contains nearly 600 sittings. There is a Free church, with an attendance of about 140; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £72 17s. 10d. There are four non-parochial schools, and two paro-chial libraries. The ancient church of Monimail was a mensal church of the archbishopric of St. Andrews.

MONIVAIRD AND STROWAN, two parishes, united both civilly and ecclesiastically, and lying chiefly in the upper end of Strathearn, Perthshire. Each consists of a main body and detached sections; the main bodies mutually contiguous, and the detached sections entirely isolated. Their post-town is Crieff, within half a mile of their eastern limits. The river Earn seems originally to have been, for three miles, the boundary between them; but it has greatly altered its course here, and de-flected from the boundary. The main body of Moni-vaired is bounded on the west and north by Comrie; on the east by Monzie and Crieff; and on the south by Strowan; and it measures in length from north to south 8 miles, and in extreme breadth 6 miles. One detached part of Monivaired lies 2 miles south of the south-west extremity of the main body; is nearly an equilateral triangle measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along each side; is bounded on the south-east by Muthill, and on the north and the south-west by Comrie; and occupies part of the vale and the right mountain-screen of Glenartney, drained by Druchill-water. The main body of Strowan stretches along the south side of the Earn's valley in contact with the main body of Monivaired; is bounded on the east and south by Muthill, and on the west by Comrie; and measures in extreme length from east to west 6 miles, and in extreme breadth 3 miles. Its largest detached section lies 4 miles south-west of the nearest part of the main body, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the detached section of Monivaired; is bounded on

the west and north by Comrie, on the east by Mu-thill, and on the south by Kilmadock; measures three miles both in extreme length and in extreme breadth; and occupies the south-east side of the head of Glenartney, or of the congeries of hills, tra-versed by ravines and glens, and drained by the head-streams of Druchill-water. See GLENARTNEY.

A large part of the united parish is hilly or mountainous. The heights which stretch along the south-east boundary of the Glenartney districts, and the southern boundary of the main body of Strowan, divide the waters which are tributary to the Forth from those which are tributary to the Tay; and the heights along the northern extremity of Monivaired divide the basins of the Earn and the Almond. Most of the loftier heights are very rocky and heath-clad; yet they have many patches and expanses of verdure, and furnish sustenance to numerous flocks of sheep. Those in the north of Monivaired are among the highest Grampians which flank Strath-earn. Benchonzie, which is the highest, and stands on the boundary, has an altitude above sea-level of 2,923 feet. Near its eastern base is a cluster of small conical hills, which strike the eye of every stranger as a curious *lusus naturee*. Torlum, a hill on the southern extremity of Strowan, rises 1,400 feet above sea-level. The lesser hills, and the broken slopes gliding down toward the Earn, have picturesque forms, and are well wooded. Nearly the whole surface of the parish displays much variety and great force of landscape. See STRATHEARN, GLENTURRET, and GLENLEDNOCK. There are several small lakes; the largest of which, Loch-Turret, about a mile long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, lies in the bosom of Glenturret, at the foot of Benchonzie, sur-rounded by very bold, craggy mountains; while the most interesting, covering about 30 acres, lies a mile north of the Earn, at the base of the shelving series of heights, embosomed among hanging woods and luxurious pleasure-grounds, reciprocating em-bellishments with the splendid mansion of Ochter-tyre. The predominant rocks are greywacke and old red sandstone in the hills, and new red sand-stone in the strath; but clay-slate also occurs, and both this and the sandstones are quarried. The soil of the hills is to a great extent moorish; but that of the low grounds is in general light, gravelly, and fertile. Above 3,000 imperial acres in the parish are in tillage; about 25,000 are constantly in hill pas-ture; and about 3,000 are under wood. A con-siderable proportion of the woodland is natural for-est; and, as is noticed in an old song, the oak is a particular favourite:—

“By Auchertyre there grows the aik.”

The principal landowners are Sir William Keith Murray, Bart., of Ochertyre, Stirling of Strowan, Williamson of Lawers, Lord Abercromby of Fern-tower, and Colquhoun of Clathick; and there are several others. Ochertyre-house is a modern struc-ture, most delightfully situated on a richly wooded terrace, sloping southward to the banks of the lake of Monivaired. The views from various points around it are surpassingly beautiful and charmingly diversified. The remains of an old castle, com-prising a square tower of about 18 feet on each side within the walls, stand on a gentle rising-ground, which runs into the middle of the lake on the same side as the mansion, and must anciently have been an island, or nearly so, accessible only in one place, and by a drawbridge. The castle was formerly of much greater extent than at present; it is tra-ditionally said to have belonged to the Red Comyn, the rival of Sir Robert Bruce; it is called an ancient fortalice in a document of the year 1467; and it was

inhabited for some time about the middle of the 17th century by Sir William Murray, the first baronet of Ochertyre. Lawers-house is also a very beautiful and romantic residence, looking in the distance like an Italian castellated villa. It is surrounded with a very fine wood, and yet commands a brilliant prospect athwart Strathearn. Strowan-house and Clathick-house are commodious, modern mansions. An ancient castle of the Earls of Strathearn stood on the summit of Tomnachastle, a beautiful eminence about 3 miles west of Crieff, commanding very romantic prospects, and possessing the greatest capabilities of military defence in the times prior to the invention of gunpowder. The foundations of this castle were still visible in 1832; but they were then removed to give place to the erection of a monument to the memory of General Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam, who was a landowner in the parishes of Monivaird and Crieff. This monument is now a conspicuous feature in the general landscape of Upper Strathearn. It is an obelisk 82 feet high, an exact imitation of Cleopatra's needle, and is formed of blocks of Aberdeen granite, some of which weigh five tons each. A number of persons of the sept of Murray, denoted by Sir Walter Scott as "eight score of the Murrays, with their wives and children," were massacred in 1511 by a body of the Drummonds, the former having taken refuge in the church of Monivaird, while the latter, who were at feud with them, set fire to the church, and prevented their escape from the flames. The mausoleum of the family of Ochertyre now stands on the scene of the massacre and site of the church, and is an elegant Gothic building, with stained glass windows. On the estate of Ochertyre are vestiges of two Roman posts of observation, commanding views of the camps respectively at Dalginross and on the Moor of Orchil. Many sepulchral cairns existed near the Earn, but have been removed as material for stone fences. A very large one, called Cairn Chainichin, 'the monumental heap of Kenneth,' still exists, and is supposed to have been raised to the memory of Kenneth IV., surnamed the Grim, who, according to the register of St. Andrews, was slain "at Moieghvard in 1001." Several small Roman antiquities have been found and preserved. The compact and large part of the united parish is traversed by two roads along Strathearn; and the detached sections are cut by the road between Comrie and Callander. Population of Monivaird in 1831, 531; of Strowan in 1831, 395; of the united parish in 1861, 782. Houses, 140. Valuation of property in 1865, £10,502.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ansterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patrons, the Crown and the Earl of Kinnoul. Stipend, £261 7s. 10d.; glebe, £30. Schoolmaster's salary now is £70, with £15 fees, and £7 other emoluments. The church of the united parish was built in 1804, and contains 600 sittings. There were two churches for the respective parishes till 1804; and public worship was conducted in them on alternate Sabbaths. The date of the union of the parishes is not certainly known, but must have been prior to 1662. "The modern name Monivaird," says the Old Statistical Account, "is a corruption of the ancient, which was Moivard, as appears by a grant made by the Earl of Strathearn, in the beginning of the 13th century, of the church of St. Servanus, or Serph of Moivard, to the monastery of Inchaffery. The ancient name is still retained, in the speech of a few inhabitants of the parish, who use a corrupted dialect of the original language of Scotland. The origin of the name cannot easily be traced. Its etymology is Gaelic; being made up of two words,

Moi Vard, signifying 'the plain of Bards.' Strowan is probably a corruption of St. Ronan, the tutelar saint of Strowan parish." Vestiges of an ancient chapel exist to the south of the house of Lawers. An ancient cross, bearing the initials I. N. R. I., stands a little to the south-west of the house of Strowan, on a spot where markets used to be held. Among distinguished natives of Monivaird and Strowan may be mentioned Colonel Campbell of Lawers, who figured largely in the wars of the Covenanters against the Stewarts; Colonel Dow, the author of a History of Hindostan; Sir Patrick Murray, who figured largely as a statesman and as an officer of state in the four first decades of the present century; and Sir George Murray, who acted as quarter-master-general to the British army throughout the Peninsular war, and afterwards figured much as a statesman and as a cabinet minister.

MONKCASTLE. See KILWINNING.

MONKFORD. See MELROSE.

MONKLAND, an ancient barony in the north-east of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It long constituted one district or parish; but in 1640 it was divided into the two parishes of Old or West Monkland, and New or East Monkland. The name of Monkland was obtained from the district having been the property in early times of the monks of Newbattle. In the early part of the reign of Malcolm IV., that monarch granted to these monks a large tract of territory, which extended from the boundaries of Lothian on the east, to the Clyde on the west, and which constituted a hundred pounds lands of the ancient extent, the monks having ample jurisdiction over all of it. Excepting the lands and manor-place of Lochwood, which belonged to the bishops of Glasgow, the monks of Newbattle possessed every acre of territory in what are now Old and New Monkland, a considerable part of which they held in their own hands for cultivation, and let out the remainder in lease. From documents still extant, it appears that they obtained permission from the landed proprietors of the west of Scotland, as well as those in the Lothians, for free passages for themselves, their servants, cattle, and goods, from their monastery of Newbattle, to their domains in Clydesdale; and from King Alexander II. they obtained similar grants of free passage by the usual ways, with permission to depasture their cattle for one night, on every part of their route, excepting upon the meadows and growing corn. The rectorial revenues of Monkland were joined to those of Cadder, in forming a rich prebend, which was held as the appropriate benefice of the subdean of Glasgow; and although the period of this arrangement is not known, it continued till the Reformation. Previous to this era, a chapel was erected at Kipps, on the borders of the present district of New Monkland, which was the property of the Newbattle monks; and the abbots are said to have held annual courts at it, when they levied their rents and feu-duties, and transacted the other business pertaining to their barony of Monkland. This chapel was destroyed at the stormy period of the Reformation, and its site can scarcely now be pointed out. About the same time, the monastery of Newbattle was overthrown, and all the fair domains which had so long remained in the possession of the monks were wrested from them.

In 1587, the barony of Monkland was granted in fee to Mark Ker, the commendator of the monastery, and at the same time he was created Lord Newbattle; but afterwards the barony was divided, and parcelled out into various hands. A portion called Medrocs fell to the share of Lord Boyd; but a still larger share of the barony was acquired by

the wily and hoarding Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, the King's advocate of the times of James VI. He obtained a charter for it from that monarch in 1602, and at the same time a grant of the patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland. Sir Thomas subsequently sold the barony to Sir James Cleland, whose son and heir, Ludovick, disposed of it to James, Marquis of Hamilton. In 1639, the Marquis secured his purchase by a charter from the King, granting him the lands and barony of Monkland, with the right of patronage of the churches of Cadder and Monkland, to be held of the King, in fee, for the yearly payment of a trifling sum in the name of bleach-ferm. In the reign of Charles II., the College of Glasgow purchased from the Duchess of Hamilton the patronage and tithes of the subdeanery of Glasgow, as well as of the churches of Cadder and Monkland; and for this a charter was also obtained from the King, which was ratified by act of parliament in 1672. Subsequently to this period, the heritors of the parishes of New and Old Monkland purchased the right of presentation to both these parishes from the College, under authority of the act 1690, respecting the purchase of church-patronage; and it has since been exercised by the heritors and elders. The tithes of both parishes, however, still belong to the College of Glasgow, out of which the stipends of the parochial ministers are paid.

Monkland is famous for its abundance of coal, iron, and other valuable minerals. Its coal has been long worked, and continues to be worked increasingly; but its iron began to be worked only about 50 years ago, and is now its staple produce. The increase in mining since the iron began to be worked has been almost magical, changing the face of the whole district, chequering it everywhere with towns and villages, rendering it all a teeming scene of population and industry, drawing through it a net-work of communications in road and railway and canal, and giving it, through its iron furnaces and its coal-pits, a conspicuous or almost distinctive character for streams of flames and clouds of smoke. Its population rose from 10,998 in 1811, or from 14,345 in 1821, to 50,534 in 1851. Its economic condition has, in consequence, become peculiar; presenting a medium character between that of an open country and that of a manufacturing city. The following official report upon it, drawn up in 1850, is interesting:—

"The large mining villages now no longer exhibit the aspect of extreme filth and neglect for which they were formerly conspicuous. It requires time to bring a population, not yet accustomed to habits of cleanliness, to regard it for its own sake; the masters are, therefore, obliged to employ men and carts expressly to keep the spaces about the houses free from accumulations of refuse, and to look to the drainage, &c. The effect has been salutary in many respects. The agents also occasionally inspect the houses themselves, prevent overcrowding, and fine or dismiss dirty and disorderly families. In many places proper drains have been made, either covered or laid with stone or brick, and hard and dry road-ways have taken the place of the natural soil, which in wet weather was often deep with mud. Much therefore has been done towards placing the population in circumstances in which the decencies and comforts of domestic life are possible; though the original arrangement of the majority of the mining villages in large squares, or long unbroken rows, must still remain an obstacle; and it has been so far recognised as such, that in most of the more recent works it has been abandoned, and the cottages have been built fewer to-

gether, larger, and with more rooms, and with garden-ground and all proper conveniences nearest hand. The number of schools, formerly so inadequate, is now increasing yearly, and there is every disposition to make them efficient, by appointing and paying well-qualified masters and mistresses. The Messrs. Baird of Gartsherrie, who began these salutary measures some years ago, for their own immediate neighbourhood, by building a church and a magnificent establishment for all the branches of elementary education, have followed it up by opening other schools in some of the mining villages; and they speak with satisfaction of the good effects produced upon the habits of the population, and especially of the children, by the frequent supervision, advice, and instruction of resident clergymen and able teachers. Mr. Wilson of Dundyvan also has entered very cordially into the improvement of the education at the four schools he has now established in connexion with his extensive works; lending-libraries likewise are to be set on foot; and much has been done in the neighbourhood, and at his works especially, by the zeal of the minister of the Episcopal chapel at Coatbridge, to diminish excessive drinking. The excellent schools at the works of Mr. Murray, Mr. Stewart, and elsewhere, are increasing in numbers. A handsome school, with a master's house attached, is now being built at Airdrie by Mr. Alexander, the proprietor of a large portion of the mineral dues of the district. An act of parliament was obtained two years ago for establishing a rural police in the mining portion of the county, the effect of which has been to produce much more general quiet and order and respect for the law in the mining villages. The administration of justice has been rendered more complete by the appointment of the proper staff of law officers to reside and hold their courts in the district. A water-company, which procured an act of parliament last year, has made good progress with their arrangements for supplying the town of Airdrie with water, the deficiency of which was great, and in all probability it will, before long, extend its supply to some of the large villages around, and to the great collections of houses near the principal works."

MONKLAND, Roxburghshire. See JEDEBURGH.

MONKLAND AND KIRKINTILLOCH RAILWAY, a railway extending from the centre of the district of Monkland in Lanarkshire, north-westward to the town of Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire. It connects at the south-east ends with the Ballochney and the Caledonian railways, and near the north-west end, by branch, with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. By act of parliament in August 1848 it was amalgamated with the Ballochney railway and the Slamannan railway, to form what is now called the MONKLAND RAILWAYS; see that article. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway was authorized by parliament in 1824, and opened for traffic in 1826. It had, at first, only a single line, laid with fish-bellied rails of small weight, adapted solely for horse-haulage; but afterwards was made a double line, with parallel rails of heavy weight, adapted for locomotive-working. Its length, from its south-east terminus at Palace-craig to its north-west terminus at Kirkintilloch, is 10½ miles; but, including a branch to the junction with the Ballochney railway at Kippis' byre, the total length is 12½ miles. A commodious basin was formed at its north-west terminus, at the Forth and Clyde canal, for the loading of vessels of every size by which that canal is navigated; and through this a communication was made for its traffic to both the eastern and the western seas. The difference of level between the junction with the Ballochney railway at Kippis'

byre, and the basin at the point of communication with the Forth and Clyde canal, is 134 feet. The average gradient is thus 1 in 111; but the gradient at different parts varies from 1 in 60 to 1 in 5,200. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway is not properly of itself a passenger line; though parts of it contiguous to the junctions with the Ballochney railway and the Caledonian railway are traversed by passenger trains; yet, simply in its proper character of a traffic line, it has achieved great results, and earned high profits. The trade upon it for the first three or four years, indeed, was comparatively small; but as the mineral resources of the districts adjacent to it became developed, its traffic increased with amazing rapidity. Previous to its formation, the lands in the neighbourhood were comparatively shut up; their mineral fields were comparatively unproductive; and only a thatched cottage was here and there seen to dot the surface. But the railway once in operation, a change, as if effected by magic, came over the face and feelings of the district. Public works were erected,—population gathered in masses by thousands,—splendid edifices were called into existence,—and property, once considered almost valueless, excepting for the scanty returns of its tillage or herbage, became a mine of wealth which may enrich many succeeding generations.

MONKLAND CANAL, an artificial navigable communication between the city of Glasgow and the district of Monkland in Lanarkshire. It commences in the northern suburbs of Glasgow, or rather is prolonged westward there into junction at Port-Dundas with the Glasgow branch of the Forth and Clyde canal; and it proceeds east-south-eastward, through the Barony parish of Glasgow, and the parish of Old Monkland, to the river North Calder, at the boundary with the parish of Bothwell. It sends off four branches,—one about a mile in length to Calder ironworks, near Airdrie, in the parish of New Monkland; one, about a mile in length, to Gartsherrie ironworks; one, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length, to Dundymon ironworks; and one, also about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length, to Langloan ironworks, all in the parish of Old Monkland.

The project of the Monkland canal was suggested in 1769, as a measure for securing to the inhabitants of Glasgow, at all times, a plentiful supply of coals. The corporation of the city immediately adopted the project, employed the celebrated James Watt to survey the ground, obtained an act of parliament for carrying out the measure, and subscribed a number of shares to the stock. The work was begun in 1761; and the operations were carried on till about 10 miles of the canal were formed. The first two of these miles, extending from the basin to the bottom of Blackhill, are upon the level of the upper reach of the Forth and Clyde canal; the other 8 miles, beginning at the top of the Blackhill, are upon a level 96 feet higher. The communication between these levels was at that early time carried on by means of an inclined plane, upon which the coals were lowered down in boxes, and re-shipped on the lower level. The capital which had been declared necessary to complete the undertaking was £10,000, divided into 100 shares; but this sum was found to be altogether insufficient; for, in addition to expending it, a debt of some amount was contracted in executing the above part only of the operations. The concern, in this unfinished state, produced no revenue; and the creditors naturally became pressing. A number of the stockholders, too, refused to make advances either for the liquidation of the debt, or for the completion of the plan. The whole stock of the company was consequently brought to sale, and purchased, in 1789, by Messrs.

William Stirling and sons of Glasgow. These gentlemen, immediately after acquiring the property, proceeded to complete the canal; and, in 1790, having, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde canal, procured a second act of parliament, empowering the latter to make a junction between these navigations, by a cut from their basin at Port-Dundas in Glasgow to the Monkland canal basin, built locks at Blackhill, and extended the Monkland canal to the river Calder; and that navigation was made the aqueduct for passing the supplies of water from this stream, and a reservoir formed upon it, to the Forth and Clyde canal. On these operations the Messrs. Stirling are understood to have expended £100,000.

The Monkland canal is 35 feet broad at the top, and 24 feet at the bottom. The depth of water upon the lock-sills is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. To connect the upper and lower levels, at Blackhill, there are two sets of four double locks of two chambers; each chamber is 71 feet long from the gates to the sill, and 14 feet broad; the ascent in each being 12 feet. The level at the top of the Blackhill is continued to Sheepford, 8 miles, where there are two single locks of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, after which the canal goes on upon the level it has then gained to the river Calder. The supplies of water for it are derived from the contiguous streams, from the river Calder, and from the reservoir at Hill-end, beyond Airdrie, covering 300 acres of ground near the source of that river, and which was formed at the expense of the proprietors of the Forth and Clyde navigation. From the advantage which the canal offers of easy communication with both the Eastern and Western seas, and from its unlimited command of coal, the vicinity of it has always been considered favourable for the establishment of manufactures, especially of a bulky nature. For a long series of years, the revenue of the canal was wholly absorbed by the expenses of its extension and improvement. In 1807, when a dividend first began to be made, the gross revenue amounted to £4,725; and, in 1814, it was £5,087; although the navigation during this year was stopped during eleven weeks, principally by the severe frost, but partly on account of some necessary repairs. From 1814 or 1815, up to the year 1825, the traffic continued without much variation; but about the last-mentioned date a great impulse was given to it by the establishment of ironworks in the district of Monkland. When the project of opening up that district by railways to Glasgow and Kirkintilloch was first started, it created much alarm in the Canal company, lest the traffic should be entirely diverted from their navigation to the new channels. The alarm was not unfounded; but it only induced the company to reduce their dues to about one-third of the rate which had been charged up till that time, and also to expend large sums in making such improvements on the canal, and on things connected with it, as seemed fitted to facilitate its traffic. One of these improvements was the making of additional reservoirs in the parish of Shotts, all uniting in the river Calder, which flows into the canal at Woodhall, near Holytown, thereby insuring an increased supply of water. Another improvement was the forming of extensive loading basins and wharves at Gartsherrie and Dundymon, for the reception of traffic from the mineral railways in the vicinity. A third improvement was the making of new locks at Blackhill, near Glasgow, of such character as to excel all works of their class in Great Britain. These locks now comprise two entire sets of four double locks each, either set being worked independently of the other; and they were formed at an expense of upwards of £30,000. In 1850, the

increase of traffic still going on, the supplies of water had again fallen short, and even the new locks at Blackhill could not pass the boats without undue delay. An inclined plane with rails was now formed at these locks, 1,040 feet in length, and 96 feet in total ascent, at an expense of £13,500, by which empty boats are taken up at a saving of 5-6ths of water, and about 9-10ths of time. Each boat is conveyed afloat in a caisson; and the traction is done by steam-power and rope-rolls. The plan is unique, was contrived by Messrs. Leslie and Bateman, and has answered admirably.—In 1846, under parliamentary sanction, the Monkland canal became one concern with the Forth and Clyde canal. The purchase price of it to Messrs. Stirling and Sons in 1789 is said to have been only £5 per share; but the purchase price to the Forth and Clyde company in 1846 was £3,400 per share.

MONKLAND (NEW), a parish in the north corner of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It contains the parliamentary burgh of Airdrie, the suburban villages of Arden, Ballochney, and Clarkston, and the landward villages of Greengairs, Riggend, and Watt's town. It is bounded by the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling, and by the parishes of Shotts, Bothwell, Old Monkland, and Cadder. Its length east-south-eastward is nearly 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is about 7 miles. The rivulet Loggie traces most of its boundary on the north with Dumbartonshire; some small headstreams of the Avon flow out of it on the north-east into Stirlingshire; and the North Calder traces all its boundary on the south-east with Shotts. Much of its surface has an elevation of from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the sea; but the rise is so gentle and continuous that there is nothing which deserves the name of a hill or mountain. The elevated lands are situated in the centre of the parish, and run from east to west over its whole length, declining on each side to the waters of the Loggie and the North Calder. Much of the highest parts is covered with moss, and is incapable of improvement except at a very great expense; but the lower tracts, especially in the vicinity of the streams, and along the south-west and the west, present an agreeable diversity of vale and gently rising-ground, and are in a high state of cultivation. The soil of the arable lands in the eastern and central parts is mossy and late; but that in the northern and western parts is partly of a dry character, and partly a strong clay. The parish was, for a long period, particularly during the war, famous for its culture of flax. In some years, so much as 800 acres were under this species of crop; but the welcome advent of peace, and still more, the cheapness and universal introduction of cotton-cloth, rendered flax-cultivation here, as in every other part of the country, at that time, unprofitable. The present agriculture of the parish has no peculiar features. Its mining industry, however, as noticed in our article MONKLAND, is pre-eminently great, or almost distinctive. So far back as the writing of the Old Statistical Account, it is stated that "coal and ironstone are, or may be, found almost on every farm." And since then, the working of these minerals has been most extensive, and is still in the course of rapid increase. The quality of the coal is only equalled by its abundance, which in many places is found in seams from 9 to 10 feet in thickness. The ironstone is found both in balls and in seams; and much of it is of the valuable kind called blackband, which is so abundantly mixed with coal as to require little addition of fuel in the burning. Many of the extensive iron-works in the neighbourhood, or even at a distance, particularly those of Calder, Chapel-hall, Gartsherrie, Clyde, and Carron, are supplied with iron-

stone from New Monkland. Limestone also is worked here, particularly in the northern district, but not to great extent. Several mineral springs, too, exist, chiefly of the chalybeate kind; but the Monkland-well, near Airdrie, is the most famous, and at one time enjoyed an extensive reputation for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic and other cutaneous diseases, as well as for complaints in the stomach and eyes,—insomuch as to be a favourite resort even for the wealthy and fashionable citizens of Glasgow and its neighbourhood; but its character as a watering-place has long departed from it, both from a falling off—undeserved it may be—in the reputation of the springs, and from the lack of features of rural beauty, which have been borne down by the onward march of a bustling and industrious mining and manufacturing population. There are fourteen principal landowners, and a great many smaller ones. Among the chief mansions may be mentioned those of Airdrie-house, Monkland-house, Rochsoles, and Auchengray. The parish is traversed by the middle road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and by the Monkland railways; and the most populous parts of it have near access also to the Caledonian railway and the Monkland canal. Population in 1831, 9,867; in 1861, 20,554. Houses, 2,380. Assessed property in 1860, £49,743.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heritors and kirk-session. Stipend, £339 13s. 4d.; glebe, £21 10s. Unappropriated tithes, £334 16s. 10d. The parish church stands on a commanding eminence about 2 miles from the western boundary; it was built in 1777, and repaired in 1817; and it contains 1,200 sittings. There are two chapels of ease in Airdrie, called the East church and the West church; the former containing 588 sittings, the latter containing 1,200; but the East church is unoccupied. There is also a small chapel of ease at Clarkston. There are three Free churches in Airdrie, called the West, the High, and the Broomknoll,—two of them containing jointly 1,500 sittings; and the receipts in 1865 of the West church amounted to £259 1s.,—of the High church to £259 6s.,—and of the Broomknoll church to £201 12s. 7d. There are two United Presbyterian churches in Airdrie, each with about 560 sittings. There are also in Airdrie a Reformed Presbyterian church, with 350 attendants; an Episcopal chapel, with 600 sittings; an Independent chapel, and a Morrisonian chapel, with jointly 910 sittings; a Baptist chapel, with 490 sittings; two Methodist chapels, one of them with 647 sittings; and a Roman Catholic chapel, with about 1,000 sittings. The salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £60, with about £30 fees, and about £20 other emoluments. There are in Airdrie a town academy, a Free church academy, a seminary for young ladies, a charity school, a ragged school, and a number of institutions of various kinds, which will be found noticed in our article on AIRDRIE. There are also subscription schools at Clarkston, Greengairs, and Coathill, other schools enjoying some aid at Clarkston and Greengairs, and a number of private or miscellaneous schools at Airdrie and elsewhere. There is a poor-house for the parish of New Monkland, containing accommodation for 300 persons; and the number of inmates in it on the 1st of July 1851 was 181; and on the 1st of July 1854 was 143.

MONKLAND (OLD), a parish on the north-west border of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. It contains the post-towns of Coatbridge, Calderbank, and Baillieston, part of the post-town of Tollcross, and the villages of Braes, Carmyle, Bargeddie, Cairnhill, Causeyside, Dundyvan, New Dundyvan, Lang-

loan, Faskine, Greenend, Barachnie, Craigend, Merrystone, West Merrystone, Swinton, Coatdyke, Gartcloss, Gartsherrie, Summerlee, Foxley, Broomhouse, and Dykehead. It is bounded by Barony of Glasgow, Cadder, New Monkland, Bothwell, Blantyre, Cambuslang, and Rutherglen. Its length north-westward is about 10 miles; and its greatest breadth is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The North Calder traces all the southern and south-western boundary, to the confluence with the Clyde at Daldowie; and the Clyde itself traces all the western boundary thence till it passes away from the parish in the vicinity of Clyde iron-works. The appearance of the parish is generally flat, or gently undulating; and whether the fertility of its superficies, or the abundance of its mineral treasures is considered, Old Monkland is one of the most important and wealthy parishes in Lanarkshire. The writer of the Old Statistical Account says,—"A stranger is struck with the view of this parish. It has the appearance of an immense garden." This account, penned half-a-century ago, is still generally true, if we except the fact that improved culture has vastly increased the production of the soil, and that the rapid advance of population, and the majestic progress of the mineral trade, have sadly marred those features of rural loveliness for which the district was formerly celebrated. Withal, there are few districts which combine so much of the attributes of country-life with the bustle and stir of manufactures; for the soil of Old Monkland is dotted at every little distance with the ornate villas of the aristocracy of the western capital,—with the blazing furnaces and tall chimneys of the iron and coal works,—with stripes of thriving plantation, and clumps of old wood,—with orchards, grassy holms, or waving grain,—and with the homely farm-steading, or lowly dwelling of the cottar. From the facilities of obtaining lime and manure both by canal and railway, a soil—which is naturally fertile—has been improved to the highest degree; and the yearly value of the agricultural produce of the arable lands of the parish is superior to that of an equal extent of arable lands in most other parts of Scotland. The soil here, on the whole, is much more fertile than the soil above the coal fields in the other parts of the country. The arable soil is of three kinds. That along the Calder and the Clyde is a strong clay, changed by cultivation into a good loam; that of the middle districts is a light sand, very fruitful in oats and potatoes; and that toward the north is mainly reclaimed bog or otherwise mossy. In the northern district, the coal crops out, and there are about 1,500 acres of peat-moss. In Old Monkland, as in New Monkland, flax used to be extensively cultivated, some of the farmers having each so much as from 20 to 30 acres annually under that crop; but the system of agriculture now pursued on the best farms, is a four-year rotation of potatoes or turnips, wheat, hay, and oats, with sometimes one year or two of pasture between the hay and the oats.

This parish, however, is chiefly remarkable for its working of coal and iron. In an account of it, published before the beginning of the present century, it is said: "This parish abounds with coal; and what a benefit it is for Glasgow and its environs to be so amply provided with this necessary article! There are computed to be a greater number of colliers here than in any other parish in Scotland." The progress in the coal-trade, since the period alluded to, has been almost magical; and as no year passes without new pits being sunk, while the old ones continue in vigorous operation, it would seem that scarcely any limits can be set to the vast aggregate production. The pits have a depth of from

30 to 100 fathoms; and the principal working seams, according to the Rev. William Patrick's account of them, in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, are as follow: "1. The upper coal; coarse, and seldom workable; its average distance above the Ell-coal from 14 to 16 fathoms. 2. The Ell or Mossdale coal; three to four feet thick, of inferior estimation in this parish, and generally too thin to work; but in some places a thick coal, and of excellent quality. 3. The Pyotshaw, or rough ell; from three to five feet thick, and from seven to ten fathoms below the Ell-coal. 4. The main coal. It often unites with the above, and forms one seam, as at Drumpellier in this parish. These two seams are thus sometimes in actual contact, and in other instances separated by a wide interval of six or seven fathoms. 5. Humph coal; seldom thick enough to be workable in this parish, and generally interlaid with fragments of freestone, about ten fathoms below the main coal. 6. Splint-coal; about four fathoms below the Humph, and of very superior quality. It varies from two to five feet in thickness, and is mostly used for smelting iron. This seam, when of any considerable thickness, is justly esteemed, when got by the proprietors here, a great prize. 7. Little coal; always below splint, the distance varying from three fathoms to six feet. It is from three to three-and-a-half feet in thickness, and is a free, sulphury coal of inferior quality. 8. The Virtue-well, or Sour-milk coal, from two to four feet thick, occurs from 26 to 28 fathoms below the splint. 9. The Kiltongue coal lies 22 fathoms below the Virtue-well, and like it, is from two to four feet in thickness. 10. The Drumgray coal lies six fathoms below the Kiltongue, and perhaps from 60 to 100 fathoms above the first or upper band of limestone. It is seldom more than 18 or 20 inches thick. There are, besides these 10 seams, about 23 smaller seams between them, none of which are of a workable thickness. The total thickness of the coal-measures above the lime may be about 775 feet." The same account adds: "This large and important coal-field is much intersected with dikes, and a knowledge of these is a knowledge of the strata, and of the manner in which they are affected by them."

Still more than to its coal, however, is the parish of Old Monkland, in recent times, indebted to its ironstone and iron-works: although it is proper to mention that the ore for the supply of the latter is, to a great extent, drawn from New Monkland. The introduction of the hot air blast, the increasing demand for iron for railway and other purposes, but, above all, the abundant possession of the most valuable of all the iron metals,—the black-band,—which contains so much coal as nearly to burn itself,—are the main causes which have contributed to the almost unparalleled advance of Old Monkland in population and prosperity. To the burning of ironstone were added, about the year 1839, and in the following years, works and machinery for the manufacture of malleable iron; and these have already risen to compare with the pig-ironworks, in the proportion of about 30 to 100 in the yearly value of their produce. Everywhere are heard the brattling of machinery, the sonorous stroke of mighty hammers, and the hissing and clanking of the steam-engine; and the flames which perpetually belch from the craters of its numerous furnaces, and for miles around illumine the country on the darkest nights, have not inappropriately earned for Old Monkland the title of the 'Land of Fire.' Fortunes have been realized here in the iron-trade, with a rapidity only equalled by the sudden and princely gains of some of the adventurers who accompanied

Pizarro to Peru. It is understood, for example, that the profits of a single establishment in this line during the year 1840, were nearly £60,000; while little more than 20 years previously the co-partners of this company were earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, in following the agricultural vocation of their fathers. The principal iron-works in the parish, or immediately adjacent to it, are those of Gartsherrie, Dundyvan, Monkland, Calder, Clyde, Summerlee, Carnbroe, and Langloan. Of 113 pig-iron furnaces in blast, in Scotland, in the year 1854, producing 750,000 tons of pig-iron, 50 were in Monkland; and of 42 other pig-iron furnaces, then existing in Scotland, but not in blast, 17 were in Monkland. The ironstone strata in Old Monkland and New Monkland—the strata from which the Monkland furnaces have their supply—are described by the Rev. Mr. Patrick as follows: “1. The Upper black-band. It lies about 24 fathoms above the Ell-coal, as indicated in the succession of strata given above. It is of very local occurrence, like all the ironstones, and has only been found worth working at Palace-craig. It is of inferior quality, and only about 18 inches thick. 2. The black-band, also called Mushet's black-band, from the name of the person who first worked it to any extent. This is the great staple commodity for the supply of the iron-market, and when found to any extent is a certain source of wealth to the proprietor. Its average depth below the splint is about 15 or 16 fathoms; and it varies in thickness from 14 to 18 inches, and occupies an area of from 8 to 10 square miles. 3. Airdrie-hill black-band. In this property, which is in New Monkland, there is a band of ironstone, varying from 2 to 4 feet in thickness, lying about 3 feet below the black-band, or Mushet's band. It is found only in part of the lands of Airdrie-hill, and is by far the most local of all the ironstones.”

Several kinds of sandstone, and several varieties of trap, within the parish, are in great local request for building purposes, and have been extensively quarried. A good deal of weaving is done in the parish, for the manufacturers of Glasgow; and there are likewise other considerable departments of industry, particularly in the towns. The facilities of communication by road, railway, and canal, are remarkably great, having been multiplied and ramified in proportion to the large and rapidly increasing demands of the district for heavy traffic. The principal of them will be found described or indicated in our articles CALEDONIAN RAILWAY, MONKLAND RAILWAYS, MONKLAND CANAL, and COATERIDGE. There are ten principal landowners; but the residences of wealthy inhabitants are very numerous, and of great variety; and even the architecture and general appearance of some parts of the principal seats of population are of a high order of commodiousness and beauty. Population in 1831, 9,580; in 1861, 29,543. Houses, 4,733. Assessed property in 1815, £19,806; in 1860, £195,857.

This parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patrons, the heritors and kirk-session. Stipend, £344 13s. 4d.; glebe, £16 15s. Unappropriated teinds, £378 4s. 11d. The parish church stands on the south-west border of the parish; it was built in 1790, and enlarged since 1822; and it contains 902 sittings. There is a chapel of ease at Crosshill, under the patronage of the male communicants; it was the first place of worship in Scotland built on the church-extension scheme; and it contains about 500 sittings. There is also a chapel of ease at Gartsherrie, built chiefly at the cost of the proprietors of the Gartsherrie iron-works, and under the patronage of the subscribers;

it is a very elegant structure, with a steeple, erected about 1839; and it contains 1,050 sittings. There is a Free church at Coatbridge, with an attendance of 230; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £265 10s. 1d. There are, likewise, at Coatbridge an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel, all of recent erection. There are one principal parochial school, and three subordinate parochial schools; and the salary connected with the former is £39, while that connected with each of the latter is £10. There are an academy, conducted by a number of teachers and assistants, male and female, at Gartsherrie; an academy, with male and female departments, at Dundyvan; a school, with two teachers, at Drumpeller; a school at the Summerlee iron-works; a Free church school, a Roman Catholic school, a ladies' boarding school, and a mechanics' institution, at Coatbridge; and several private schools in various parts of the parish. There are also a public library at Langloan, and circulating libraries and some other institutions at Coatbridge.

MONKLAND RAILWAYS, an amalgamation of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, the Ballochney railway, and the Slamannan railway, together with some branches and small extensions. Each of the three railways amalgamated will be found described in its own alphabetical place. They connect the city of Glasgow, in various ways on the west, with the town of Linlithgow and the port of Borrowstownness on the east; and are ramified in the district of Monkland, and connected there with several parts of the Caledonian railway system. They were formed chiefly for mineral traffic, and continue to derive their principal profit from that traffic; yet are partly employed for the conveyance of passengers. The main lines of them began to be worked conjointly in the spring of 1845; and they were amalgamated by act of parliament in the autumn of 1848, when the capital in shares of the Monkland and Kirkintilloch was £246,000,—of the Ballochney, £110,000,—of the Slamannan, £210,000. The branch to Borrowstownness was formed subsequently to the amalgamation, at a cost of £74,445. The extent of the system open for traffic after the completion of that branch was 42 miles; and in the summer of 1853, power was obtained by the company to form five connecting lines with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, the Bathgate mineral fields, &c., of a total length of 10½ miles, at the estimated cost of £73,085.

MONKLAND-WELL. See MONKLAND (New).

MONKMIRE, a lake, about a mile in circumference, on the mutual border of the parishes of Blairgowrie and Bendocho, in Perthshire. It was originally a shallow, reedy pool, with a profusion of rich marl in its bottom; and it was deepened into a lake by extensive excavation of the marl for the purposes of manuring.

MONKRIG. See HADDINGTON.

MONK'S BURN, a brook flowing into the left side of Douglas water, in the parish of Douglas, Lanarkshire.

MONK'S BURN, a brook flowing into the North Esk, about a mile below Newhall, on the borders of Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire. It enters the glen of the Esk, in several considerable falls, amidst much fine landscape; and is overlooked at its mouth, from the opposite side of the Esk, by a height called the Steel, said to have got its name from being the scene of a skirmish with a straggling detachment of General Monk's army.

MONK'S CROFT. See HASSENDEAN.

MONK'S GRAVE. See FOSSAWAY.

MONK'S ISLAND. See INCHTAYANACH.

MONKSTON, a village in the parish of Collessie, Fifeshire. It is of modern erection, and consists of neat houses, arranged in one line, with an interval of 12 feet between every four houses. The site of it was part of a tract called Monk's moss, which took that name from its having been granted to the monks of Lindores abbey, for supplying them with heath and moss for fuel. Population of the village, 102. Houses, 24.

MONKTON AND PRESTWICK, an united parish on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. It contains the post-office village of Monkton, the barony burgh of Prestwick, and the village of Prestwick-Toll. It is bounded by the frith of Clyde, and by the parishes of Dundonald, Symington, Craigie, Tarbolton, St. Quivox, and Newton-upon-Ayr. Its greatest length from north to south is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is between 9 and 10 square miles. Two brooks—one of which, called Powburn, is powerful enough to drive two corn-mills—run across the parish to the sea. The coastline is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, low, flat, and sandy, looking tamely up from a very slow dip of submerged beach, and variegated with bluffs and sandy knolls covered with bent. The surface of the interior rises slightly from the frith, but looks to the eye almost a dead level. The soil along the coast, and over a considerable part of the southern district, is light sand incapable of tillage; in the central district, is a deep, rich loam; and in the north and north-east, is a strong earthy clay. The grounds subject to the plough, and those which are waste or in pasture, are nearly in the proportion to each other of 24 to 7. The extent of woodland is about 50 acres. Coal has been extensively worked; and excellent sandstone, both red and white, is quarried. The principal mansions are Fairfield, Adamton, and Orangefield. There are six principal landowners. The estimated yearly value of raw produce in 1837 was £12,573; and the total real rental in the same year was £4,509. Assessed property in 1860, £6,985 3s. 3d. The parish is traversed by the road from Irvine to Ayr, and by the Glasgow and Ayr railway; and it has stations on the railway at Monkton, $36\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Glasgow, and at Prestwick, $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow. The village of Monkton stands on the road from Ayr to Irvine, at a point whence a road defects, about a mile from the sea, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Ayr, 7 south-south-east of Irvine, and 8 south-west of Kilmarnock. Population of the village in 1861, 403. Population of the parish in 1831, 1,818; in 1861, 1,937. Houses, 312.

This parish is in the presbytery of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Patron, the Countess Ensidel. Stipend, £275 9s. 4d.; glebe, £24. Unappropriated tithes, £459 17s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £50, with fees, and some other emoluments. The parish church stands midway between the villages of Monkton and Prestwick, and is a very handsome edifice, built in 1837, serving as a conspicuous landmark, and containing 825 sittings. The old parish churches are still standing, and were both in use till 1837. That of Monkton is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 4 feet thick in the walls, has long been bent off the perpendicular on one side, is roofed chiefly with oak, and has the traditional fame of being the very building near which Sir William Wallace had the remarkable dream recorded in the 7th book of the poem of Blind Harry. The church of Prestwick is probably of equal antiquity, has stone buttresses at the east end, and serves as a landmark. There is a Free church of Monkton, with an attendance of 430; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £155 2s. 2½d. There are a Free church school in Monkton, a burgh school

in Prestwick, and a subscription school, called the New Prestwick school. The united parish was constituted in the 17th century; and it comprised the old parish of Monkton, which was anciently called Prestwick, the old parish of Prestwick, which was anciently called Prestwick-burgh, and the chapel district of Crossby, which, previous to the Reformation, belonged to Dundonald. Prestwick lies on the south, Monkton in the middle, and Crossby on the north. The first had its name from being the 'habitation of a priest;' the second from becoming the property of monks; and the third from having a 'dwelling at a cross.' The church of Monkton was anciently dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and that of Prestwick to St. Nicholas; and both were given by Walter, the son of Allan, the first Steward of Scotland, to the monks of Paisley, and continued to be, the former a vicarage, and the latter a chaplainry, under them till the Reformation. In 1779, the southern part of Prestwick was detached from the district, and erected into the parish of Newton-upon-Ayr. Between Prestwick and Prestwick Toll, stand some ruins of an ancient hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Ninian. The establishment is traditionally said to have been founded by King Robert Bruce, who was himself afflicted with leprosy, the result of hard fare, hard living, and hard work. It was endowed with the lands of Robert-loan, now called Loans, in Dundonald parish, with the lands of Sheles and Spital Sheles, and some other lands in Kyle Stewart; and it was governed by a prior or guardian, and had a chaplain. Wallace of Newton acquired, in the reign of James II., its lands of Spital-Sheles, the hereditary governorship of its other lands, and the hereditary possession of its office of keeper; and in 1515, Hugh Wallace of Newton resigned the whole in favour of his brother Adam. All that new remained of its revenue, were the feu-duties payable from its lands granted in fee-farm; and this was thenceforth distributed in equal shares among eight objects of the greatest charity,—the leprosy having long disappeared. The right of appointing the recipients belonged for a long time to Wallace of Craigie, but was purchased in 1787 by the burgh of Ayr. Robert Gordon, in his description of Kyle, written in the reign of Charles I., mentions the chapel of the hospital, and says that the persons admitted to the charity were then lodged in huts or cottages in the vicinity.

MONKTON HALL, a village on the left bank of the river Esk, a mile north of Musselburgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. While the Scottish army lay around it previous to the battle of Pinkie, a hurried and imperfect parliament was convoked in the village, and enacted that the nearest heir of any person who should fall in the battle should, if the slain were an ecclesiastic, receive a gift of his benefice, and if a layman, have his ward, non-entresse, relief, and marriage free. Population, 117. Houses, 26.

MONORGAN. See LONGFORGAN.

MONQUHITTER, a parish, containing the post-office village of Cuminstown and the village of Garmond, in the Turriff district of Aberdeenshire. It is bounded by King Edward, New Deer, Methlick, Fyvie, and Turriff. Its length southward is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its greatest breadth is about 8 miles. Its surface, for the most part, was formerly very moorish and barren, but has been materially improved by reclamation and culture. It has generally a monotonous undulating character; and its hills look bleak and barren. But its best grounds are in beautiful cultivation; and even its bogs have their uses in affording supplies of excellent peat

fuel. The extent of plantation in it is yet comparatively small. Two rivulets, the water of Asleed and the water of Idoch, drain its interior, and draw toward them the tribute of numberless copious springs; the former running in a southerly direction, and tracing the boundary with New Deer and Methlick, to fall eventually into the Ythan, while the latter runs in a south-westerly direction, giving to its basin the name of the vale of Idoch, passing near the parish church and the village of Cuminstown, and departing into the parish of Turriff to become tributary to the Deveron. A red sandstone abounds and is extensively quarried; but it is very ferruginous, and not a good building material for dwelling-houses. The prevailing soils of the arable lands are a reddish loam, and a deep black mould, both of them superincumbent on pebbly clay. Vast additions have been made, within the last fifty years, to the extent of cultivated land. Some of the arable land is let so high as £2 2s. per acre; but most of it brings no greater an average than from 10s. to £1. The value of assessed property in 1860 was £6,185. At Lendrum in this parish, tradition relates that a great battle, which continued three days, was fought between Donald of the Isles and the Thane of Buchan, in which the former received a final overthrow. A prophecy was long current that corn growing on 'The Bloody Butts of Lendrum' would never be reaped without strife and bloodshed amongst those engaged in the work, and it is said to have been surprising how often this prediction was literally fulfilled; "a circumstance which may be easily accounted for," says the author of the Statistical Account, "by the trepidation, or the furor which, according to the respective constitutions of the reapers, is inspired by the recollection of this awful scene." The locality here known as Finlay's mire, indicates the spot where some Covenanters were cut off by the Ogilvies; and heads of spears, &c., have been found in an exhausted moss in the vicinity. Population of the parish in 1831, 2,004; in 1861, 2,580. Houses, 482.

This parish is in the presbytery of Turriff, and synod of Aberdeen. Patron, the Earl of Fife. Stipend, £232 6s. 5d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £298 1s. 7d. Schoolmaster's salary now is £35, with about £30 fees, and a share in the Dick bequest. The parish church was built in 1764, and enlarged in 1792, and contains 1,050 sittings. There is a Free church with an attendance of 250; and the amount of its receipts in 1865 was £115 1s. 6½d. There is an Episcopalian chapel at Cuminstown, built in 1844, and containing 140 sittings. There are 3 non-parochial schools and a Sabbath-school library. The parish of Monquhitter was anciently part of the parish of Turriff, and was made a separate parish in 1649.

MONREITH, a village in the parish of Glasserton, Wigtonshire. Population, 94. Houses, 24.

MONRITHMONT-MOOR, a tract of about 2,000 acres, stretching northward from the most northerly part of the Sidlaw hill range in Forfarshire. It was once a waste common, unowned by any parochial district; but is now almost all a densely planted forest, and is understood to be distributed among the parishes of Farnell, Kinnell, Kirkden, Guthrie, and Brechin,—about three-fourths being included in the first.

MONS-HILL. See DALMENY.

MONTAGUE'S-WALK. See KINNOUL.

MONTCOFFER. See KING-EDWARD.

MONTEITH, a district in the south-west of Perthshire. Excepting the parish of Balquhider, which anciently belonged to the stewartry of Stratharn, the district of Monteith comprehends all the

lands west of the Ochil hills in Perthshire, whose waters discharge themselves into the Forth. The vale of the Teith, whence the name is derived, occupies the central and larger part, but is flanked on the one side by the Perthshire section of the upper vale of the Forth, and on the other side by the lower part of the vale of the Allan. The entire district is about 28 miles in length from east to west, and 15 in extreme breadth; and includes the whole of the parishes of Callander, Aberfoyle, Port-of-Monteith, Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Leacroft, and part of the parishes of Kippen, Dunblane, and Logie. Large tracts of it are eminently rich in the finest elements of landscape. Previous to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, Monteith was a separate or independent stewartry. The district anciently gave the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Graham. The earldom was created in 1428, became conjoined with the earldom of Airth, and since 1694 has been dormant.

MONTEITH (LOCH OF), a fine sheet of water in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire. It is of a circular form, and about 7 miles in circumference. Its shores display none of that rude magnificence and grandeur which is the usual characteristic of Highland scenery; but, on the other hand, they present an aspect of soft pastoral beauty which soothes the soul, and fills the contemplative mind with thoughts calm and quiet as its own transparent waters. The northern shore is beautifully adorned with oak, Spanish chestnut, and plane trees of ancient growth,—the remains of those which adorned the park of the Earl of Monteith. On the same side, the manse and church of Port-of-Monteith, with the elegant mausoleum of the family of Gartmore situated close on the margin of the water, increase the interest of the scene. The lake contains three islands, two of which, from the noble wood that adorns them, add greatly to the beauty of its expanse; and a long, narrow, wooded promontory, which runs far into the water, diversifies the southern shore. The larger island is called Inchmahome, or 'the Isle of Rest;' and well is it named so, for a more calm abode could not easily be selected than might here be found for a pious mind: see INCHMAHOMIE. The island immediately to the west, which is less in size, is called the island of Tulla, or the Earl's Isle. Tulla signifies, in Gaelic, 'a hall;' and on this island the Earls of Monteith had their residence, the ruins of which still exist, comprising an ancient tower and some domiciliary buildings. The smallest island is called the Dog Isle, where the Earls had their dog-kennel; while the stables were situated on the western shore of the lake. Of the chapels attached to the priory of Inchmahome, one was situated at the east end of the lake, about a furlong north from its outlet, and close to the shore; another was at Arnchly, 'the Field of the Sword,' about a mile from the west end of the lake; a third at Cappellerroch, in the barony of Drummond; and a fourth at Balquahapple, formerly the property of the family of Drummond.

MONTEITH (PORT OF), a parish, containing the post-office village of Gartmore and the villages of Ruskie and Tomachar, in the district of Monteith, Perthshire. It lies on the southern border of the county, being separated along most of its southern extremity by the river Forth, from Stirlingshire and Kippen; and it is bounded on the other sides by Aberfoyle, Callander, Kilmadock, and Kincardine. Its length eastward is 9 miles; and its greatest breadth is 6½ miles. Loch-Vennachair lies on its northern boundary, and the loch of Monteith lies nearly in its centre; and these two lakes contribute much to its landscape. See VENNACHAIR.

(Loch) and MONTEITH (LOCH OF). The Forth flows across the south-east wing of the parish, cutting off there a district of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$ around the village of Gartmore, and then commences to trace the southern boundary; it runs incessantly in bold sweeping sinuosities, so as to have connection with the parish over a distance of at least 12 miles; and just when entering, it debouches from among the grand hill scenery of its origin and early course, and begins to move with the slow proud pace of queenly beauty along the magnificent valley which thenceforth forms its broad smooth path. Goodie-water, issuing from Loch-Monteith, flows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward through the interior. Loch-Drunkie, a mile long, zoned with wood, and enscenced among towering heights, lies on the western boundary, and sends off a streamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long to Loch-Vennachoir. Loch of Letter, Loch of Roskie, and Dow-loch, are a chain of lochlets in the north-east, whence issues a tributary of the Goodie, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length of course, chiefly along the eastern boundary. Lochan-Ballach, a mile from Loch-Vennachoir, forms a beautiful round basin, about half-a-mile in circumference, on the highest summit of a lofty ridge of heights. The northern district of the parish, comprising about one-third of the whole area, is wildly upland, consisting of a congeries of rocky and mountainous elevations, chiefly covered with heath, and admitting cultivation only in some confined hollows, and along some narrow skirts. The south-east corner comprises a part of Flanders moss, in all respects similar in character to the famous one of Kincardine. The rest of the area, including the district on the south side of the Forth, is nearly all level, consisting of rich carse land toward the river and of dryfield toward the hills, and presenting an appearance of much fertility and high culture. The summits in the northern district have an elevation of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea; they form, at this part, the frontier of the Scottish Highlands; and the transition from them to the lowlands of the parish is sudden and perfect, insomuch that the altitude of large part of these lowlands is not more than 20 feet above the level of high tide mark in the Forth. A limestone occurs in the mountains of the quality of marble, having a blue ground streaked with white; and when burnt, it affords a quicklime of the purest white. A bluish grey sandstone occurs in the champaign district, close in texture, and very suitable for pavements and staircases. There are eight principal landowners, and about ten or twelve less extensive ones. The chief residences are Cardross-house, Rednock-house, Gartmore-house, Blairhoyle, and Inner Trosachs. A Roman castellum, about 50 paces in diameter and irregularly square, occurs at the north-west extremity of Moss Flanders. A Roman iter appears to have come in this direction, branching off from the great Roman causeway which extended from Camelon to Brechin. An eminence, called Keirhead, either wholly or partly artificial, and now the site of a house of its own name, occurs about a mile north-east of the castellum of Flanders-hill, and appears to have anciently been a military post overlooking the plain on the south. A skirmish took place in 1489 between King James IV. and the Earl of Lennox at Tullimoss, north-west of the Loch of Monteith. A spot called Suir, near the house of Gartmore, is noted as the place where Rob Roy is said to have taken from the factor of the Duke of Montrose his collection of rents. The parish is traversed along the middle westward by the road between Doune and the south bank of the head of Loch-Katrine, and northward by two roads from Stirlingshire, which converge, and run toward Cal-

lander. Population, in 1831, 1,664; in 1861, 1,375. Houses, 245. Assessed property in 1860, £10,906.

This parish is in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling. Patron, Erskine of Cardross. Stipend, £280 12s. 5d.; glebe, £8. Unappropriated teinds, £636 4s. 8d. Schoolmaster's salary, £34 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with £15 fees, and £20 other emoluments. The parish church is situated on the north bank of the Loch of Monteith, and has an attendance of about 240. There is a chapel of ease at Gartmore, under the patronage of the communicants, built in 1790, and containing 415 sittings. There is also a Free church at Gartmore, whose receipts in 1865 amounted to £125 8s. 9d. The parish anciently was called simply Port, and still is often popularly called Port; and that name was, in the first instance, given to the landing-place of the priory of Inchmahome, and of the seat of the Earls of Monteith, on the shore of the Loch of Monteith. A village rose at the landing place, took the name of Port, and was erected by James III. into a burgh of barony; and the parish church being erected there, the name was naturally extended to the parish. The ancient parish, however, was not so extensive as the modern one; it belonged to the priory of Inchmahome; and in 1615 there was annexed to it part of the ancient parish of Lany.

MONTEVIOT. See CRAILING.

MONTH (THE). See ABERDEEN.

MONTKEGGIE. See KEITH-HALL.

MONTQUHANY. See KILMANY.

MONTQUHITTER. See MONQUHITTER.

MONTROSE, a parish, containing a royal burgh of its own name, at the north-east extremity of the maritime district of Forfarshire. It is bounded on the north by Logie-Pert and Kincardineshire; on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the South Esk, which divides it from Craig; and on the west by Montrose basin and by Dun. Its length southward is 4 miles; its greatest breadth is a little upwards of 3 miles; and its area is about 3,080 Scotch acres. The North Esk runs 3 miles along the northern boundary, chiefly between high and wooded banks, and is there isletted and picturesque. The South Esk touches the parish only while running between Montrose basin and the sea: See Esk (South). Tayock-burn, coming in from Dun, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward, partly in the interior and partly along the boundary, to the north-east corner of Montrose basin. This basin is an expanse of nearly ellipsoidal outline, about 7 miles in circumference, alternately sheeted with pent-up water, and exposed in the naked repulsiveness of sand and sludge at the influx and the recess of the tide. At high water, it has a charming appearance, looks like a brilliantly zoned lake, and washes the walls of the gardens which subtend the whole west side of the town; and, by the regular and rapid rush of waters which it occasions in the action of the tide, it both promotes the cleanliness of the burgh and prevents the formation of a bar injurious to navigation across the mouth of the river. An attempt was at one time made, by running a dike from near the Forthill, along the bank of the South Esk toward the estate of Dun, to cut off a considerable part of the basin, and convert the strong carse clay which forms its bed into arable land. But the dike, in consequence of misunderstandings among the parties interested, was very slowly constructed; and, just when nearly completed, it was laid prostrate by a storm. The work was, not long ago, traceable, and bore the name of the Drainer's dike. Wild geese arrive in great flocks at the basin about the end of October, and remain till March, frequenting the wheat stubble or the green wheat fields on the low

grounds during the day, and spending the night on the lagoon. Flocks of wild ducks alternate or reverse the possession of the two localities with the geese. Swans visit the basin in severe storms, but speedily depart. Many other species of aquatic birds, as well as varieties of the duck and the goose, frequent the locality.

The beach along the sea-coast of the parish is pure sand, dipping at so fine a gradient beneath the wave, and affording so smooth a carpeting for the feet, as strongly to allure even the most timid to the luxury of sea-bathing. A low bank of bluffs and sandy knolls, thinly clad with bent, flanks the line of floodmark from Esk to Esk. Behind this bank, and parallel to its whole length, stretches a belt of undivided common, with very light soil and short thin herbage, of the kind provincially called links, narrow in the north and centre, but widening toward the south, and eventually occupying the whole peninsula between the basin and the sea, except the site of the burgh and its outskirts. Land of naturally the same description—sandy to a great depth, and capable of bearing but slender vegetation—lies for 6 or 7 furlongs from flood-mark all the way along to the North Esk; and, behind the belt of common, it is, on the north, covered with a plantation of firs, and, toward the town, subjected to a scantily productive tillage. A mound or low bank of round water-worn stones, only a few yards in breadth, and traversed along the summit by the coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen, runs for a mile parallel with the sea, and flanks the sandy grounds. West of this mound, the lands are all powerfully fertile, and under prime cultivation. The surface slowly rises toward the north-west, and attains its highest elevation on the boundaries with Dun and Logie-Pert; and though even here of very inconsiderable height, a fine view is obtained hence of the whole parish, the basin and the town, the windings of the South Esk among rich fields and parks, much of the upper end of Strathmore studded with mansions and feathered with wood, the round tower and antique steeples of Brechin, the vast galleried amphitheatre of the Forfarshire and Kincardineshire Grampians, and a far-stretching expanse of the German ocean. The gentle general swell, the summit of which gives this landscape to the eye, is called Montrose hill. All the lower part of the parish is sand to a great depth, mixed with sea-shells, evidently of modern deposit, indicating that Montrose basin, at a very recent geological period, was a bay. Great part of the higher grounds of the parish probably rests on limestone; and on the estate of Hedderwick that rock has been quarried. The stones used in building have not been found within the parish, but have generally been brought by land from Brechin, or by sea from Fifeshire. A mineral well in the parish has had some medicinal repute among the people in its immediate neighbourhood, but has never attracted visitors from a distance. Much of the land adjacent to the town, or in the near environs, is disposed in small properties or feus of from two to eight acres each; and the rest of the land is distributed chiefly among five proprietors. The parish is traversed for three miles by the coast road from Dundee to Aberdeen, for two miles by a road going off thence to Fettercairn, and for nearly one mile by another road going off toward Brechin; and it has a branch railway, commencing at the town on the side of the links, and curving north-westward $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Aberdeen railway at the Dubton junction. The value of the assessed property of the landward part of the parish in 1866 was £9,499 8s.,—of the burgh, £36,430. The real rental in 1855 of the landward part was £5,858,

—of the burgh, £31,259. Population of the parish in 1831, 12,055; in 1861, 15,455. Houses, 1,672.

This parish is in the presbytery of Brechin, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The charge is collegiate. Patron of the first charge, the Crown; of the second charge, the Town-council. Stipend of the first minister, £292 5s. 1d.; glebe, £20. Unappropriated teinds, £90 6s. 8d. Stipend of the second minister—derived from an assessment upon house-rents within the burgh, at the rate of 5d. per pound, in virtue of an act of the Scottish parliament in 1690, authorizing a maximum assessment of 1s. per pound—£340. The parish-church was built in 1791, is double-galleried, and contains 2,500 sittings. There is a second place of worship connected with the Establishment, called Melville church, of recent erection, and now constituted a quoad sacra parish church. There are three Free churches, St. John's, St. George's, and St. Paul's;—the first built in 1829, as a chapel of ease, at a cost of £3,969, and containing 1,430 sittings; the second built soon after the Disruption, and of similar spaciousness to St. John's; the third built in 1860, in plain Gothic style; with a neat spire. There are also three United Presbyterian churches;—one of them in Mill-street, a fine recent building, on the site of a predecessor which had 500 sittings; another in John-street, built in 1824, at a cost of £1,100, and containing 750 sittings; the third in Castle-street, recently erected. There is a Scottish Episcopal chapel, called St. Mary's, in Panmure-place, erected a few years ago, partly by means of a donation of £1,000 from Mr. Scott of Brotherton, and containing about 500 sittings. There is also an English Episcopal chapel, called St. Peter's, built in 1724, and containing about 800 sittings. There are two Independent chapels; the one connected with the Congregational Union of Scotland, and built in 1844 in lieu of a former one; the other not so connected, but belonging to the Evangelical Union; and the two together containing 1,250 sittings. There is a Baptist chapel, which was built in 1826, and contains 200 sittings. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1814, at the cost of upwards of £900, and containing 330 sittings. There is likewise a Glassite place of worship, with an attendance of about 30. The principal schools are the Montrose academy, giving instruction in Latin, Greek, natural philosophy, physical geography, mathematics, arithmetic, ancient geography, modern geography, history, English grammar, composition, modern languages, writing, drawing, and needle work, and conducted by a rector, a rector's assistant, four masters, and a mistress; Dorward's seminary, giving instruction in English, writing, arithmetic, navigation, Latin, and French, and conducted by two masters; the old parish sessional schools, with English, writing, and industrial departments; the Loanhead sessional school, conducted by one master; St. John's Free church schools, with English, writing, and industrial departments; the burgh infant school, conducted by female teachers; White's free school, conducted by one master; Straton's free school, conducted by a master and a mistress; and the Castle-street schools, established on the principle of the ragged schools, for children of the lowest class.

MONTROSE, a post and market town, a seat of manufacture, a sea-port, and a royal burgh, stands 8 miles east by south of Brechin, 12 north-north-east of Arbroath, 18 east-north-east of Forfar, 22 south-south-west of Stonehaven, 30 north-east of Dundee, 38 south by west of Aberdeen, and 70 north-north-east of Edinburgh. But these distances are by road; and those by railway are $\frac{9}{10}$ from Brechin, 17 from Arbroath, 22 from Forfar, 26 from Stone-

haven, 42 from Aberdeen, and 124 from Edinburgh. The site of the town is in the peninsula which forms the south end of its cognominal parish. One side of the town, over its whole length, extends north and south along the shore of Montrose basin; a large wing of it expands south-eastward along the South Esk; much of its east side straggles into the links; its north end attenuates in a line nearly parallel to the basin; and its burgh lands, partly occupied by buildings, but more extensively disposed in public promenade, or unenclosed common, comprise the whole tract between the basin and the ocean. The ground beneath and around the town, excepting three knolls on the basin, and the low sand-bank along the margin of the links, is nearly all a dead level. Yet neither the low flatness of the site nor the encirclement by water is damaging to healthiness or scenery. The dryness of the soil, the absence of all marsh, and the sweeping action of the current between the basin and the sea, act favourably on the climate; and to a person approaching from the south, and coming in view of the town from the high ground traversed by the public road in the parish of Craig, the fine sweep of the broad South Esk fringed with shipping, docks, and various edifices, and stretching out to the sea on the right,—the large circular basin set round with richly-cultivated fields, and forming the foreground to a far-spreading expanse of luxuriant landscape on the left,—the town lifting up several imposing structures, and retiring in a large broad field of architecture in front,—the receding prospect behind it exhibiting a fine variety of swell and hill and plain, of mansions, fields, and woods, till the eye ceases to discern distinctive features,—and the dark, vast amphitheatre of the Grampians, piled shelvingly against the sky, and forming a stupendous mountain-bulwark at 20 miles distance,—altogether present one of the most diversified and magnificent views in the United Kingdom.

The town, as entered by the suspension-bridge over the South Esk, commences in two streets, forking-off from the end of the bridge, running somewhat parallel, each about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long, and both leading north-eastward to the head of the principal street. That next the basin bears the name of Bridge-street, and is straight, spacious, modern, and neatly though not entirely edified. The other bears the names of Upper-Fishergate and Castle-street, and is narrow, of unequal width, winding, antique, and disagreeable. Murray-street and High-street, the principal thoroughfare, runs due north, and is nearly half-a-mile long. Commencing continuously with Castle-street, and 100 yards east of the end of Bridge-street, it is at first a spacious area, split into two, thoroughfares by a suite of old grim buildings; it next has a moderate width, and is subtended on the east by the town-house and kindred edifices; it now, over a distance of 300 yards, becomes a street of uncommon spaciousness, or rather a slender, elongated rectangle; and it finally goes off in a straight line, of fair breadth and reputable appearance. In its expansive part, it has lofty houses, excellent shops, and decidedly a city-aspect; yet, several of the houses being of the gable-end construction, and most of them seeming to economize space, it strangely but pleasingly blends ancient and oriental with modern and airy features. A spacious road, called the Mall, continues the line of this street about 5 furlongs northward; and is thickly sprinkled with edifices,—the mansion, the villa, and the cottage. Two hundred yards east of the end of the bridge commences a thoroughfare, which makes nearly the segment of a circle over two-thirds the length of the town, forming a kind of

parallel to both Castle-street and High-street, and then bends slightly sea-ward till it debouches into the links. This street is called for a short way Apple-wynd, and afterwards Baltic-street; it is of very unequal width, now a mere alley, and now a spacious roadway; and, with some pleasant exceptions, is mean and dingy in its houses. Of some seven or eight communications which run westward from it, the chief are the New-wynd and John-street, both opening into the very wide part of High-street, each about 220 yards long, and the latter entirely modern and neatly edified. Running out into the links, in continuation of John-street, is Union-street, erected since 1838, and terminating at some extensive factories of earlier erection. From the middle of New-wynd, two narrow but closely-built streets, called Market-street and Kincardine-street, wend to the head of the Mall. Along the east side of the town facing the links, runs what is called the Walk, chiefly a terrace, or one-sided street-line, containing many comfortable and elegant houses. A triangular space lying east of the south end of this, and measuring nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile along the South Esk, is occupied with various clusters and street-lines of houses, the chief of which are River-street, parallel with the river, and Commerce-street and Dock-street, running up into the links. Some considerable and very fine extensions of the town have been made during the last few years; the chief of which is a kind of suburb round the railway station on the links.

The town-house presents its west side to the narrow commencing part of High-street, and its front to the elongated parallelogram; it has an arcade below, and makes a fine termination to the long spacious area in the centre of the town; its pediment has an illuminated clock; and the building contains a council-room, a guild-hall, a court-room, a coffee-room, and a large apartment occupied as a public library. The trades-hall is a neat building on the east side of the High-street, a little north of the town-house. A freestone statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, in the High-street, was erected in 1855; and a monument of Joseph Hume, M.P., in 1859. The jail is a neat substantial structure, which superseded a disgraceful old prison of two or three miserable cells, and is but too much wanted by the state of provincial crime. In the year ending 30th June 1860, there were confined in it 98 persons, on the average 22 days each, at the net cost per head of £35 10s. 4d. The Montrose academy, situated on the links, is an elegant and commodious structure, surmounted by a dome. Dorward's house of refuge, built in 1839, and affording accommodation for 150 inmates, is a neat building in the old English style of architecture. William Dorward, Esq., merchant in Montrose, gave for the erection and endowment of this institution £15,600 in his lifetime, and likewise bequeathed to it £14,000, and placed the whole under the management of 24 trustees. The quondam lunatic asylum, on the links, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile south-east of the academy, and 250 yards from the river, is an extensive edifice, originally built in 1780, and afterwards repeatedly enlarged. This institution originated with the late Mrs. Carnegie of Charleton, received a royal charter in 1811, and is supported by endowments and by the fees for patients. The original building, however, was superseded several years ago, by a much larger and more elegant one, which was then erected at Sunnyside, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, at an estimated cost of upwards of £20,000; and negotiations were then set a-foot for transferring the original edifice and its grounds to Government, to be fitted up as barracks and store-houses for the Angus and Mearns militia. An in-

firm and a dispensary were formerly connected with the lunatic asylum,—giving relief annually to some hundreds of out-of-door patients, besides a few received within the walls; but a new and separate infirmary was erected near the bridge, in 1839, after a design by Mr. Collie of Glasgow, at the cost of £2,500, and this is under the charge of the same directors as the lunatic asylum, and has been found to be more beneficial as a separate than formerly as a subordinate establishment. The public baths in Bridge-street have both an exterior neatness of architecture and an internal excellence of arrangement which might adorn the metropolis. Even the water-cistern or reservoir, at the northern extremity of the town, whence the inhabitants obtain an ample supply of the purest water, is an object to challenge notice, being great in height, and pleasingly chaste in architecture. The parish church, situated immediately east of the town-house, is a huge building, measuring 98 feet in length by 65 feet over walls. A rickety unsightly steeple, which had belonged to a former church, was taken down in 1832, and substituted by an elegant, massive, Gothic tower, erected at a cost of £3,000, from a design by Gillespie Graham of Edinburgh,—the tower rising to a height of upwards of 100 feet, and surmounted by a spire of nearly the same height. The west end of the church faces the street, and was originally plain, but has been recently altered to suit the style of the tower and spire. St. John's Free church, situated in John-street, is a handsome Grecian edifice; and most of the other places of worship, especially the recently erected ones, are either neat or elegant structures, or at least creditable.

Till near the end of last century, communication was maintained across the South Esk, with the burgh and the great road to Aberdeen, only by means of a ferry at Ferryden. In 1793, a colossal timber-bridge was built across the gullet between Inchbrayock and the burgh, and was esteemed a wonderful erection; but in consequence of an ill-advised narrowing of the channel at its site, the rapid current soon carried away its original bottom, and threatened to sweep it off from the foundation; and, after various expedients were adopted with only temporary success to prevent its destruction, it eventually became a piece of mere shaking, fragile patchwork, and was condemned. A magnificent suspension-bridge destined to succeed it, and designed by Captain Samuel Brown of the royal navy, was founded in September, 1828, and finished in December, 1829, at a cost of about £20,000. The distance between the points of suspension is 432 feet. Each of the two towers, the tops of which form these points, is $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the foundation to the roadway, 44 feet from the roadway to the top of the cornice, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the entablature,—in all 71 feet; is $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad at the cutwater, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ at the roadway; and is perforated by an archway 18 feet high, and 16 feet wide. Of four counter-abutments for securing the chains, and which are 115 feet distant from the towers, each consists of an arched chamber, a strong counterfort, a tunnel, and lying spandrel arch. In these the backstay-chains are strongly imbedded and fastened by great plates; and thence they rise to channels on the tops of the towers. "The bars of which the main suspending chains consist measure 8 feet 10 inches from centre to centre of the bolt-holes, 5 inches broad between the shoulders, and 1 inch thick throughout. All the main links or bars are of the same thickness, except those in the towers, which are $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch thicker, and of length to suit the curve of the cast-iron saddles. Each main suspending chain—of which there

are two on each side of the bridge, one over the other, placed one foot apart—consists of four lines of chain bars. The joints of the upper main chains are over the middle long bar in the lower chains; and the suspending rods which support the beams on which the roadway is laid, are 5 feet distant from each other. The chains are of wrought cable-iron; the beams are of cast-iron, formed with open spaces 26 feet 8 inches long, 10 inches deep at the neck of the tenons, and 1 inch thick in every part between the flanges." The roadway is 26 feet broad between the suspending rails; the planking or platform is bolted to the iron-beams, and overlaid with a composition of coal, tar, pitch, and broken metal, impervious to water, and deadening the hollow noise caused by the tread of horses and the motion of vehicles; along the sides of the platform runs an ornamental cornice, contrived so as to lessen the vibration of the bridge; and a stripe of the roadway at each side is disposed for foot-passengers, and railed off from the carriage-way by a handsome guard-chain. Such was, and such, with some differences of detail as to the roadway, still is, the suspension-bridge of Montrose. But the splendid and seemingly powerful erection has, on two occasions, suffered appalling accidents. "A crowd having assembled on it," say the Messrs. Nicol, "to witness a boat-race, and a rush taking place to the east end as the boats passed through, the upper chain gave way, owing to an imperfection about one of the saddles on the top of the north tower, and fell, resting on the lower chain. Several persons were caught between the chains, and killed on the spot; but fortunately the under chain proved sufficient to support the additional weight, otherwise the whole party would have been precipitated into the water. The bridge was speedily repaired during 1838; but in October that year a fearful gale tore up and destroyed about two-thirds of it, which were thrown into the river; but the main chains were uninjured, and the roadway has been re-constructed on an entirely new and substantial plan by Mr. J. M. Rendal, civil engineer, at an expense of upwards of £3,000. Including all repairs, the whole cost of the erection has been nearly £27,000." The new plan of the roadway was designed chiefly to prevent the oscillation as well upward as downward, and consisted in the adoption of a system of vertical and longitudinal trusses, extending above and below the line of the bridge; and this has answered so exceedingly well that, while formerly in a gale the motion ranged to 3 or 4 feet, it does not now exceed 3 or 4 inches. At the time when the bridge was erected, the central arch of the stone one across the southern channel of the South Esk was taken down, and substituted by a revolving drawbridge. Fort-hill, a small eminence standing close upon the river at the site of the suspension-bridge, and anciently crowned with a fortification, was cut through during the preliminary operations for the erection of the bridge, and disclosed a stratum of human bones nearly 14 feet thick.

The harbour of Montrose comprises the reach of the South Esk from the bridge to the sea, but is principally occupied in the upper part of that reach, 650 yards downward from the bridge. It is naturally one of the best on the east coast of Scotland; and it has been well provided with artificial appliances. The entrance to it from the sea, indeed, is somewhat narrow, and cannot easily be taken in some points of the wind; but it has 18 feet of depth over the bar at low water of spring tides, and is therefore accessible, at all hours, to vessels of large draught. A lofty white beacon stands on a rocky promontory on the south side of the entrance; and

two lighthouses, the one 45 feet high, the other 35 feet high, were erected in 1818 on the left bank of the river, about 400 yards apart from each other, between the sea and the occupied part of the harbour, to guide vessels up to the quay during the night; and, the lights being visible, in clear weather, at the distance of 8 miles, they also indicate well to seaward the entrance of the harbour. The quays are well constructed and very commodious; and there are a wet dock capable of accommodating 6,000 tons of shipping, a patent slip for repairing vessels, and a dry dock on the opposite bank.

The port of Montrose, as a custom-house port, formerly comprehended the range of coast from Buddonness on the south to Bervie-brow or the Todhead on the north, and therefore included Westhaven, Easthaven, Arbroath, Johnshaven, and Gourdon. The shipping belonging to it within that range comprised, in 1789, 53 vessels of aggregately 3,543 tons; in 1820, 83 vessels, of aggregately 7,946 tons; in 1831, 106 vessels, of aggregately 10,300 tons; in 1838, 115 vessels, of aggregately 15,000 tons; and in 1854, an increased number of vessels, of aggregately 22,172 tons. But the port, as a custom-house port, now comprehends only the stretch of coast from Redhead to Todhead,—the stretch from Buddonness to Redhead having become assigned to Arbroath; and the shipping belonging to Montrose, within its contracted range, averaged, in the years 1845–1849, 14,835 tons, and amounted in the year 1861 to 17,088 tons. The amount of customs received at its custom-house, in the average of the years 1845–1849, was £24,204, and in the year 1864, £9,788. The amount of dues levied within the limits of the port, in 1852, was £3,700 at Montrose, £24 at Johnshaven, and £116 at Gourdon,—in all, £3,841. Four large vessels were long employed in the Greenland whale-fishery, and fully shared the fates of that precarious trade. Steam vessels, at a more recent period, plied regularly to Leith and to London, but have been discontinued. Sailing vessels now ply regularly to London and to Newcastle. The coasting trade, in a general view, is very miscellaneous; and the foreign trade is chiefly with the Baltic. The principal exports are manufactured goods, fish, grain, and cattle; and the principal imports are coal, lime, slate, iron, flax, hemp, and timber. In 1860 the foreign and colonial trade of the port comprised a tonnage of 7,907 inwards in British vessels, 17,638 inwards in foreign vessels, 10,713 outwards in British vessels, and 17,031 outwards in foreign vessels; and the coasting trade comprised a tonnage of 40,975 inwards in British vessels, 23,077 outwards in British vessels, and 35 outwards in foreign vessels.

The manufactures of Montrose are very considerable both in importance and variety. There are in the town five flax spinning-mills, which employ about 2,200 persons, and consume annually about 5,750 tons of flax. There are also connected with the town, but situated on the North Esk, three large flax spinning-mills, and two bleaching works, one of the mills in the parish of Montrose, the other two in the parish of Logie-Pert, the three employing about 500 persons. The weaving of linens, in the several departments of dowlas, sheetings, sailcloth, and bagging, is carried on in the town to the extent of about 1,450 pieces of cloth in the week. The number of persons employed in the weaving is about 1,400; the number of power-looms, about 130; and the number of hand-looms, about 400. A very considerable extent of weaving is done, for the manufacturers of the town, at agencies in the surrounding country. The making of starch, of a superior quality and to a very considerable amount, is carried on in three establishments. Ship-building has long

been carried on to a considerable extent, and with a ratio of increase nearly proportioned to the slow but steady prosperity of the town's commerce. There are likewise in the town two iron foundries, two large tan-works, two extensive rope works, two machine-making establishments, several breweries, and a full proportion of workshops in all the ordinary departments of artificership. More unmanufactured tobacco, for the uses of the manufacturing tobacco-nist, is imported into Montrose, than into any other port of Scotland except Glasgow and Leith. The species of snuff-box long known as the Cumnock box, which gave rise to the peculiar fancy-article manufacture of Mauchline, was made in Montrose before being known in Ayrshire.

Montrose had a parent-bank till 1828; and it has, at present, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co.'s Bank, the Eastern Bank, the Royal Bank, the Union Bank, the National Bank, and the North of Scotland Bank. It has likewise a savings' bank, with branches at Ferryden, Edzell, St. Cyrus, Laurencekirk, and Johnshaven. The principal inns are the Star in the New-wynd, the White Horse and the Black Horse in Murray-street, the Ship, the Commercial, and the Crown-Temperance in High-street, the Railway in Erskine-street, and the Salutation in Bridge-street. There are 29 insurance agencies, and a local marine insurance association. Abundant communication is enjoyed through the branch railway to the Dubton junction of the Aberdeen railway, noticed in our account of the parish; and in order to shorten the railway communication to Arbroath and Edinburgh, a survey was made some years ago for a direct railway from Montrose to Arbroath, but has not yet been followed up; while, in order to obtain railway communication with Bervie, an act was obtained in July 1860 for a line from the Montrose and Dubton branch to that place, 12 miles long, to be completed within five years, and the works of that line are in progress. A weekly market is held in the town on Friday, when the chief part of the grain shipped at the port is sold by sample, and all descriptions of farm and garden produce are exposed; and annual fairs are held at Whitsunday and Martinmas, chiefly for the hiring of servants. Two newspapers are published every Friday, the Montrose Review and the Montrose Standard. There are three public news-rooms,—the Exchange reading-room in the town-house buildings, the insurance association reading-room in Meridian-place, and the reading-society's news-room in High-street. There are three public libraries,—the Montrose public library, founded in 1785, and containing about 10,000 volumes,—the grammar-school library, founded in 1686, and containing many old rare works,—and the reading-society's library, founded in 1819, and containing about 3,000 volumes. There is a natural and antiquarian society, which was established in 1837, whose museum, in Panmure-place, contains a valuable collection in most departments of natural history, together with many coins and antiquities, and is accessible to all classes at very small charges. The principal local institutions, philanthropic and miscellaneous, additional to those which have been already indicated in this paragraph, in our account of the public buildings, and in our enumeration of the public schools, are an ancient hospital fund, yielding about £190 a-year, which is distributed monthly among decayed townspeople, their widows, and children; an indigent female society, distributing about £100 a-year; a ladies' clothing society; a destitute sick society; fifteen mortifications, ranging in date from 1744 to 1844, and varying in amount from £100 to about £4,000 the interest of which is divided variously

among the poor or the indigent; a Montrose home or town mission; an auxiliary Bible society; a horticultural society; a royal Albert golf club; a choral society; and a curling club. A race-course was at one time tracked out on the links, on as fine ground for racing as anywhere exists; but it long ago went into disuse. A theatre, also, was at one time built in Bridge-street; but, after being for a short while the occasional resort chiefly of apprentices and strangers, and then exhibiting for several years an appearance of desertion and of premature desolation, it was converted into dwelling-houses.

Montrose, as a royal burgh, is of high antiquity. It received its first charter from David I., and obtained extensions of its privileges from David II. and James IV. The value of the burgh property on the 30th of September 1855, was estimated at £73,319 4s. 8½d., and the amount of debts and obligations at that date was £35,636 4s. 2d., leaving a balance in favour of the burgh of £32,826 odds. The amount of the yearly revenue in 1865 was £3,057 odds. The town council comprises a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, an hospital-master, and twelve councillors. Its ordinary meetings are held on the second Wednesday of every month. But the council acts also as commissioners of police and improvements; and in that capacity, it holds its statutory meetings on the second Monday of February, May, August, and November, and its ordinary meetings on the second Monday of each of the other eight months. A police court is held in the police office, under the precedence of the provost, every Monday morning; and a burgh or bailie court is held in the court-room, under the precedence of the bailies, every Thursday forenoon. A sheriff small debt court is held in the court-room, on the third Friday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. A justice of peace small debt court is held in the court-room on the first Monday of every month. There is a guildry incorporation, with dean, treasurer, and six assessors. There are seven incorporated trades,—the blacksmiths, the wrights, the shoemakers, the weavers, the masons, the bakers, and the tailors. The town is lighted at night with gas, by a company formed in 1827; and is supplied with water, brought in pipes from a place about 3 miles distant in the parish of Dun. The streets are well paved, well superintended, and kept clear of every sort of nuisance. The limits of the parliamentary burgh are more extensive than those of the royal or municipal burgh, and comprise Rossie island in the parish of Craig, and part of the parish of Dun. The town, as a parliamentary burgh, unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament. Municipal constituency in 1862, 422. Parliamentary constituency in 1839, 387; in 1862, 434. Population of the royal or municipal burgh in 1841, 13,402; in 1861, 13,443. Houses, 1,390. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1861, 14,563; of whom 541 were in parts of the parish of Montrose not included in the municipal burgh, 154 were in Rossie island, and 215 were in the parish of Dun.

Montrose was anciently called Celurea. Very conflicting and uncertain opinions have been advanced as to the etymology of its modern name, and are thus succinctly disposed of by the Messrs. Chambers:—"In Latin, it is called *Manturum* by Ravenna; and by Camden, *Mons Rosarum*, 'the Mount of Roses;' in French, *Mons-trois*, 'the three hills or mounds;' in the ancient British, *Manter-rose*, 'the mouth of the stream;' in the Gaelic, *Mon-ross*, 'the promontory hill,' or *Moinross*, 'the promontory of the moss;' or the *meadh* (pronounced *mu*) *ain-ross*, 'the field or plain of the peninsula.' The second of

these derivations, though the most unlikely of all, is countenanced by the seal of the town, which bears the ornament of roses, with the following motto:—'*Mare ditat, Rosa decorat*,'—the sea enriches and the rose adorns; but the two last, besides being the most probable, correspond best with the pronunciation of the name by the common people in the neighbourhood, and by all who speak the Gaelic language, to wit, *Munross*." Montrose is named in Dalrymple's *Annals of Scotland*, under the year 1244, as one of the principal towns of the kingdom which, in that year, were destroyed by fire. A castle, of very ancient origin, formerly crowned the summit of Fort-hill; and, on the authority of Sir James Balfour and of Wynton, contests the notoriety of having been the scene of King John Balliol's humiliation to Edward of England, and divestment of his royal robes and crown:—

"This John the Balliol, on purpos
He tuk and browcht hym til Munros,
And in the castell of that town,
That then was famous in renown,
This John the Balliol dyspoyled he
Of all his robyis of ryaltie.
The pelure tuk off his tabart.
Tume tabart he was callit aftyrwart."

Montrose, according to Froissart, was the port whence Lord James Douglas, at the head of a numerous knightly retinue, embarked in the spring of 1330 to fulfil the last charge of King Robert Bruce, to carry his heart to Jerusalem and deposit it in the holy sepulchre. In the rolls of the parliament held in Edinburgh in 1357 for ransoming David II. from his English captivity, Montrose figures in the very centre of the royal burghs, eight preceding and eight following it; and would therefore appear to have at that period attained very considerable consequence. The inhabitants of Montrose suffered severe and arbitrary oppressions from John Erskine, Laird of Dun, the grandfather to the celebrated reforming companion of John Knox, and from members of his family; and eventually driven beyond patience by their tyranny, obtained, in 1493, a royal warrant calling them to account for their conduct. In 1534, the tyrant's grandson, the illustrious Erskine of Dun, afterwards the superintendent of Angus, introduced Greek literature into Montrose, and established there a seminary in which the Greek language was taught by persons brought by him from France. This seminary was the earliest appliance in Scotland for conveying a knowledge of Greek. Andrew Melville, born in the contiguous parish of Craig, often styled the father of presbytery in Scotland, and justly regarded as the reviver of Scottish learning, and the founder of Scotland's literary greatness, was educated in this seminary; and when he removed in his 14th year to the university of St. Andrews, he astonished his teachers, none of whom understood Greek, by displaying acquaintanceship with the learned language. James Melville, the nephew of Andrew, also attended this seminary, and, in his diary, gives some interesting details of the management of the school, and of kindness shown to him by the parish minister. In 1612, Montrose witnessed the birth within its precincts of James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, the distinguished figurant in the civil wars of Scotland, first as the champion of the Covenant, and next and chiefly as the enthusiastic partisan of the infatuated Stuarts. From May 1648 till February 1649, the plague desolated the town, driving crowds to the country in panic, and making such fearful havoc among those who remained, that a large tumulus is pointed out to the present day, on the links immediately north-east of the town, as the place where many vic



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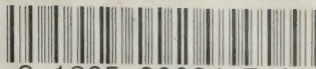
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